

the
PLAIN TRUTH
a magazine of understanding

**IS OUR
ENVIRONMENT
DRIVING US
"BANANAS"?**

THE ORIGIN OF ASTROLOGY

"MY RESPONSIBILITY AS AN AMERICAN"

25 YEARS TO DOUBLE FOOD PRODUCTION

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ABOUT OUR COVER

The environment in which we live our daily lives affects us not only physically, but mentally as well. The psychological effects may be subtle, but they are often nearly inescapable. Read the article in this issue: "Is Our Environment Driving Us 'Bananas'?"

Marvin E. Newman — Woodfin Camp

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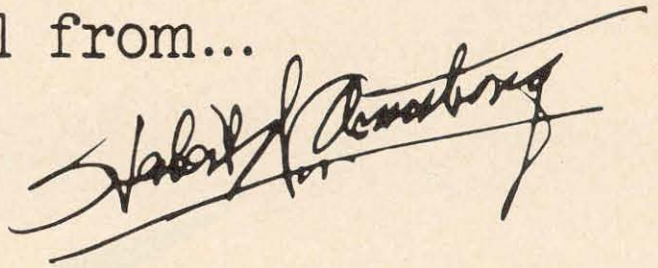
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Here I give you a glimpse into a private "Bible study" I had one day with our little traveling group. It happened to get into a very profound question that has puzzled scholars and theologians, as well as millions of people, for many centuries. Yet the answer is plain and simple, but of staggering importance to humanity.

Personal from...



Today, I find myself back in the same hotel room in Rome where I had an invigorating "Bible study" with my little traveling group several weeks ago. We remember things by association. This room brought that particular study lesson back to mind.

I had selected by chance two separate chapters in the Bible of which I was very fond. And it so happened that they were the very two chapters that mentioned this very disputed and almost NEVER UNDERSTOOD subject of "predestination." But now I want to devote this "Personal" to making clear the true meaning of that perplexing question.

DOES this disputed biblical teaching say that we are PREJUDGED before we are even born? Are humans judged guilty or innocent BEFORE they act?

Most novels, movies, or TV series are built around the "good guys" and the "bad guys." The hero and heroine always appear wholesome, honest, sincere, and upright. But the villain or the sinister seducing female can be quickly identified by their evil expression, manner, and attitude. But are all humans PREJUDGED by an angry God, even before birth, to become one of these "good guys" or "bad guys."

I had chosen on that day in this same hotel room to go through and expound two favorite chapters — Romans 8 and Ephesians 1. I chose Romans 8 because it is the "holy spirit" chapter, the chapter on the incredible destiny of man. That is the subject about which I have written a series of articles appearing for over a year in *The Plain Truth*. I chose Ephesians 1 because, in the Moffatt translation, I have felt for

many years that it is one of the most beautiful, uplifting, and inspiring pieces of literature I have ever read.

When I sat down to my typewriter to begin writing this "Personal," I did not have in my briefcase with me a copy of the Moffatt translation. But I did have a copy of this translation in the bookcase above my desk in my G-II jet aircraft. So I telephoned our plane's steward in his hotel room and asked him to make a quick, special trip to the airport and bring me the book. He arrived with it before I had written this far, although I took out time for lunch.

Listen to this beautiful bit of literature: "Paul, by the will of God an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the saints who are faithful in Jesus Christ: grace and peace to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ who in Christ has blessed us with every spiritual blessing within the heavenly sphere!" (Eph. 1:1-3, Moffatt.)

It is important to note carefully to whom the apostle is speaking. He includes himself with those addressed — the saints who are faithful in Jesus Christ. He is *not* speaking of EVERYBODY.

Continue: "He chose us in him ere the world was founded..."

(verse 4). God did the choosing. Jesus said to His disciples that they had not chosen Him but that *He* had chosen them! But *whom* did God choose? Not the world, not everybody — ONLY those addressed with Paul and the "saints who are faithful."

When were they chosen? "Ere the world was founded" — before they were born. But WHY? To be PREJUDGED and sentenced to an eternity of being burned alive — yet never burning up — in the "hell fire" that some people teach? NEVER! Then WHY were they chosen?

Continue on: "...to be consecrated and unblemished in his sight, destining us in love to be his sons through Jesus Christ" (vs. 4-5).

The King James Version has: "having predestinated us." In the KJV the word "adoption" is *wrongly* translated and should be rendered "sonship" in the English, for it is speaking of becoming *begotten* and *born* sons of God, not adopted sons. *Real* sons! Nothing is said about predestinating sons to "be lost," condemned or punished. But "destining us in love," not in anger or hate.

Read on, and I shall emphasize the words I want you to especially notice: "Such was the purpose of his
(Continued on page 41)

The Soviet admiralty openly proclaims that its goal is dominance of the world's oceans. The U.S.S.R. is also wresting nuclear weapons superiority from the U.S. despite treaties designed to halt the arms race. What will the West's response be to the growing Soviet challenge?

SOVIETS PLANNING TO WIN THE "UNTHINKABLE" WAR

by Gene H. Hogberg

The maiden voyage this past July of the Soviet Union's first aircraft carrier, the 40,000-ton *Kiev*, is but a harbinger of greater things to come for the Soviet navy, according to leading Western military experts. With its advent, a new chapter in Moscow's growing challenge to the West has opened up.

Jane's Fighting Ships, the authoritative reference for the world's navies, declares that the Soviet navy's growing "blue-water" strength and worldwide deployment appear designed for a *war of aggression* against the West.

Jane's, in its 1976-1977 edition, reports that the Soviet Union now has three times as many submarines, for example, as the United States.

The American underwater fleet, on the other hand, includes 73 attack submarines, designed specifically to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. The Soviets have few, if any, submarines designed for this purpose. But *Jane's* added that the

Soviets are pushing ahead with a formidable submarine building program, including more nuclear-powered U-boats armed with low-level cruise missiles, short-range ballistic missiles, and intercontinental missiles with a range of 4,200 miles, able to strike targets throughout North America, China, and Western Europe from patrol areas close to their Arctic Ocean bases.

The United States continues to have an overwhelming lead in carriers, according to *Jane's*. The present force consists of 13 flat tops, two of them nuclear powered. But with the introduction of the heavily armed *Kiev*, the U.S.S.R. has started to challenge America's years-long supremacy in the carrier field as well. *Jane's* predicts a total of six *Kiev*-class carriers will be built.

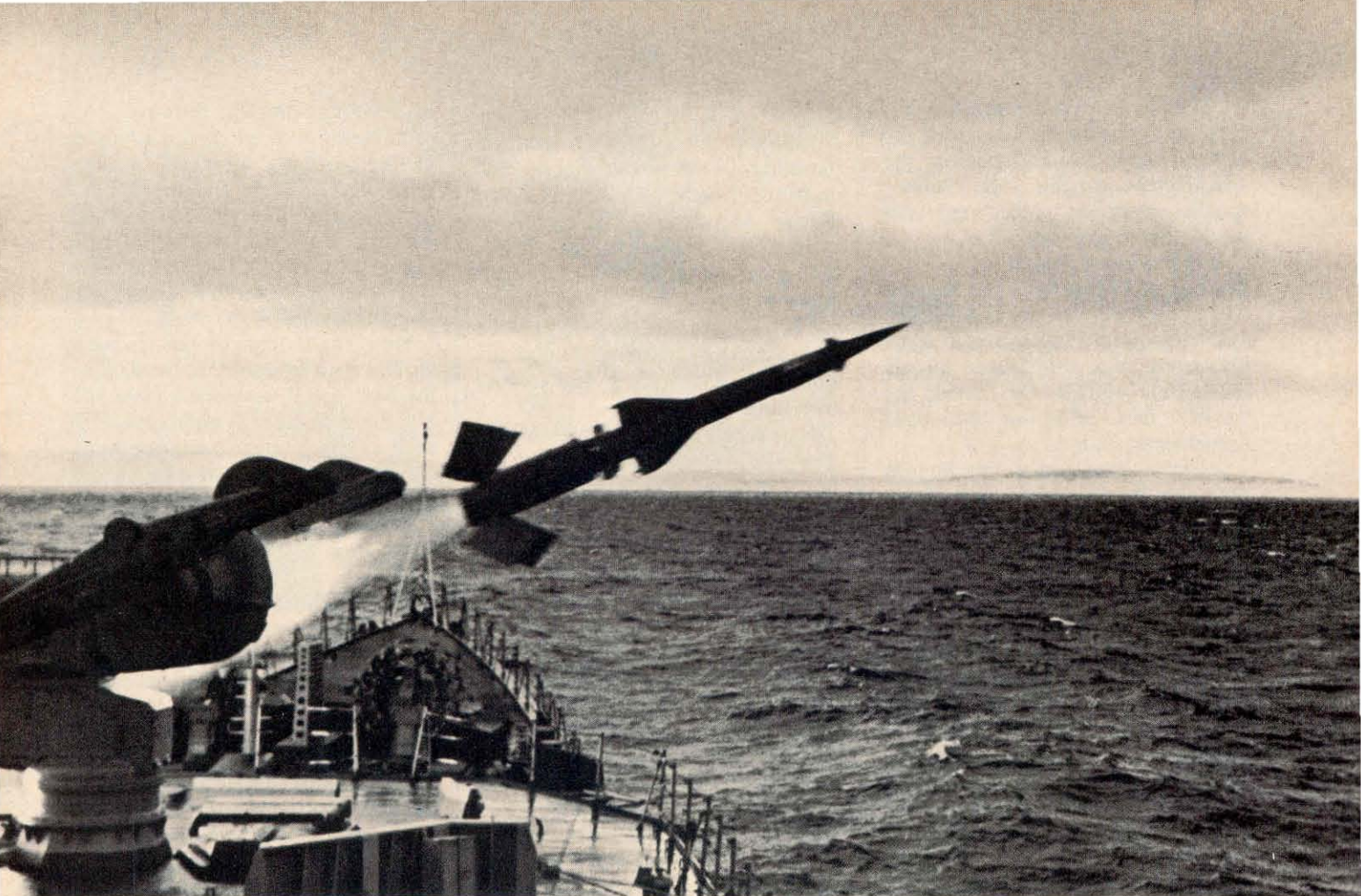
"The armament of the new [Soviet] ships and the introduction of carrier-borne aircraft has suggested an extended outlook beyond that of pure defense," *Jane's* said in a foreword to the annual volume by its editor, Captain John E. Moore.

Captain Moore, who is also a former deputy chief of British Naval Intelligence, added: "When in the past a country with few overseas financial or colonial interests has embarked on the building of a considerable fleet, the true aims of the ships concerned have proved to be not only protection of the homeland and the sea lines of communications which run to it, but also aggressive activities designed to support national policy."

Gorshkov's Bold Outline

The *Jane's* assessment is worrisome enough. But now from high up within the Soviet military itself comes a brutally frank analysis of what Moscow intends to do with its growing naval might.

In a new, 463-page book, *The Maritime Power of the State*, Admiral Sergei Georgevich Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy for the past 21 years and architect of its remarkable ascendancy, outlines nothing other than total global supremacy at sea for the So-



Novosti — Camera Press London

viet Union. And even this goal is but a means to an end. "Supremacy at sea," writes Gorshkov, is a "pre-requisite . . . for establishing the order we need," if necessary, "by dominating the world."

In his book, which now joins nineteenth-century American Admiral Alfred T. Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* as a classic treatise on seapower, Gorshkov leaves no one doubting who the "enemy" is and who the "imperialists" are that must be contested on the high seas. The United States is target number one — *détente* or no *détente*.

The major points of Gorshkov's 200,000-word tome as summarized by two military analysts are:

— It is the task of the Soviet navy to achieve such strength as to deprive the oceans of their protective role which they have, up until now, afforded the United States. The emergence of a powerful blue-water fleet, says Gorshkov, is the "out-standing event which has shattered the illusions of the imperialist ag-

gressors that they had no strong opponent in the sphere of naval warfare."

— The Soviet navy must have the capacity for "cutting off the enemy's sea transport, enforcing a blockade of the enemy's ports, bases, and some coastal areas, [and even] seizing some territories." The United States, of course, is heavily dependent upon imports for oil and critical minerals for industry.

— The Soviet navy must be in a position to play "a very big role in local wars," according to Gorshkov. "The mobility and flexibility" of the navy should be utilized "to exert impact on coastal countries." For such potential action, aircraft launched from carriers are obviously indispensable.

— Finally, Russian seapower has a "critical role" in eliminating imperialists' attempts to control the world's oceans and their natural resources.

U.S. Navy Secretary J. William Middendorf, in a brief reference to the Gorshkov book, said recently:

SOVIET WARSHIP launches an SA-3 Goa anti-aircraft missile. The sophisticated Goa missile is now standard equipment on many Soviet ships.

"Like *Mein Kampf*, which spelled out Hitler's intentions, when the history of this age is written, Gorshkov's *The Maritime Power of the State* may have been the most prophetic statement over the last part of the twentieth century."

Add Nuclear Superiority, Civil Defense Buildup

The Gorshkov book and the visible presence of more ships on the high seas flying the hammer and sickle is, in turn, only one third of a far more assertive Soviet global military posture. The other two pieces of the picture are the clear Soviet bid for nuclear supremacy and an extensive Russian civil defense program.

On these two fronts, the Soviets are making great headway, according to a recent issue of *Aviation and Space Technology* magazine.

"The Soviet Union is wresting nuclear weapons superiority from the United States and endangering the effectiveness of the U.S. ballistic missile deterrent," the respected weekly magazine said.

It quoted an unidentified U.S. official as complaining: "The treaties we have signed with the U.S.S.R. for nuclear detonations, strategic arms limitation, and antiballistic missile limitations should be called the world's first series of unilateral agreements..."

Aviation Week said the Soviets are operating a transportable missile defense radar known as the X3 system. If deployed around major population centers, the X3 is capable, when used in conjunction with ABM missiles, "of rendering... ineffective" U.S. land-based Minutemen intercontinental missiles and Polaris Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missiles, it said.

At the same time, the Soviets are beefing up their civil defense program — spending about 12 times more per year on it than the U.S. — and dispersing industrial complexes and populations. "Soviet authorities believe that by proper civil defense preparations, losses will be as little as 10% of the population," the magazine reported.

Russians Don't "Think American"

All three pursuits of Soviet strategic planning — naval dominance, nuclear superiority, and effective civil defense measures — add up to one conclusion: The Soviets are clearly opting for world dominance. *And if* there must be a World War III — a nuclear World War III — to achieve such an aim the Soviet Union intends not only to fight and to survive, but to win.

To nearly all Americans, a nuclear war has long been held to be "unthinkable," or, as it has often been expressed: "In a nuclear war there will be no winners — only losers." But it is a dangerous mistake to think that the Soviets view a nuclear war in the same light.

In a thorough analysis of Soviet strategic thinking, published in the Summer 1975 edition of *Orbis*, article entitled, "Trans-Salt: Soviet Strategic Doctrine," author Roger W. Barnett points out: "There can be no gainsaying that Soviet authors exhibit concern about preventing an all-out nuclear war. Unlike some of their Western counterparts, however, their concern continues beyond the point of deterring a major war. Soviet military leaders make it amply clear that should war break out, they have every intention

of devoting sufficient resources and armaments to it to ensure a Soviet victory."

In nearly every avenue of approach to military doctrine and strategic concepts, Barnett found that the views of Soviet authors were totally opposed to commonly held viewpoints in the West.

He found that Soviet military writers even from before the days of the first SALT agreement with the U.S. have rejected Western concepts such as "deterrence" and "mutually assured destruction" (the belief that either side would fear to initiate attack because retaliation and mutual destruction would be so great).

Soviet analysts, according to Barnett, find no virtue in the concept of "strategic stability" in the relationship of Soviet nuclear forces to those of the U.S. The concept of "nuclear parity" with the U.S. was not even alluded to in the nearly three years' worth of literature he perused. In its place he found innumerable references to either the actuality of, or the need for, "superiority." Notes Barnett: "Soviet military writers declare that advantages are to be found in superiority.... Predominance on the part of the imperialists, in their view, means war. But Soviet superiority stands as a bulwark of peace."

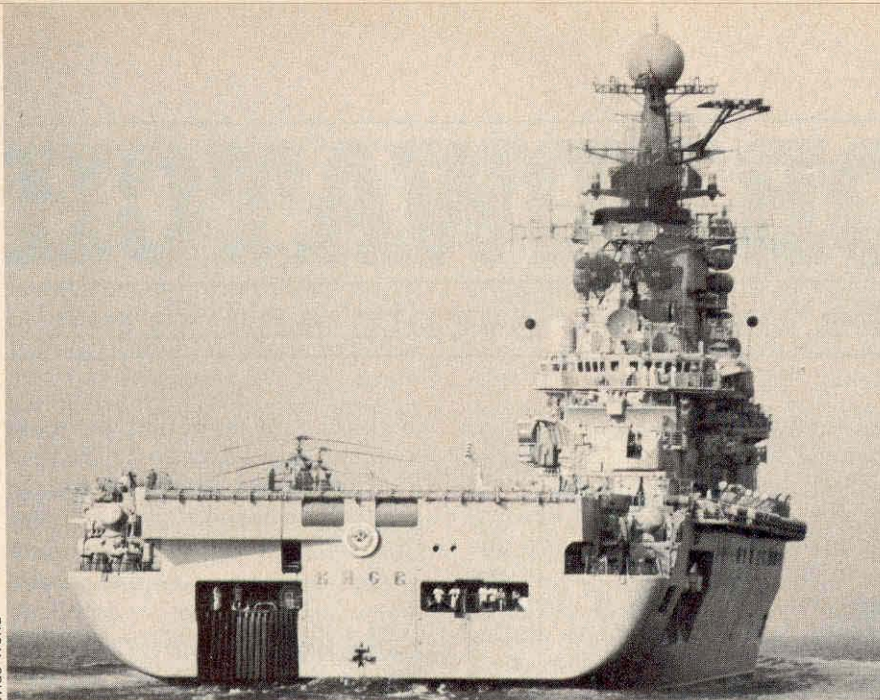
Barnett also discovered that the SALT I agreements — widely hailed in the Western world as the first step toward halting the arms race — had little impact on Soviet military writings. "They precipitated no debates in military journals, nor did they inspire widespread commentary," he found. "The few allusions appearing in the source materials... invariably included the reminder that the nature of aggressive imperialism had not changed, the agreements notwithstanding."

Great Stresses on Civil Defense

On the question also of civil defense, Barnett could nowhere find the commonly held American view that civil defense is an essentially fruitless endeavor. Instead he found that "Soviet writings are rich in civil defense instructions" — showing in the event of a nuclear war, the U.S.S.R. clearly aims to emerge as unscathed as possible, while being

SOVIET MIG-25 fighter plane, one of the most advanced warplanes in the world, was flown to Japan by a defecting Soviet pilot. The opportunity for Western specialists to examine the aircraft is considered a major intelligence coup.





SOVIET AIRCRAFT CARRIER Kiev, pictured here on its maiden voyage, is the first of a scheduled six of its kind to be deployed. Its appearance has significantly bolstered the strength of the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

able to administer a fatal counter-blow to the "imperialist bloc."

Barnett quotes, as an example of this reasoning, the translation of a radio broadcast in Ukraine: "Our goal is for all workers, collective farmers, and employees to be able to build new or renovate present refuges and shelters. In particular, civil defense staffs pay attention to teaching the inhabitants of villages and suburbs how to convert basements and cellars into shelters.

"Much attention goes to the training of youths, school children, technical and trade school pupils, and students. They are our young generations and our future. They must be carefully prepared for defense from mass destructive weapons."

From many reports available in the Soviet press it is obvious that the Soviets are shifting emphasis from mass evacuation of cities to the construction of shelters in urban areas to protect key government and industrial personnel in a nuclear attack. If the U.S.S.R.'s estimated billion-dollar-a-year CD program is effective, Russian strategists calculate that casualties in the Soviet Union could be limited to between 7 and 12 million in a nuclear exchange with the U.S. That is far below what American defense planners define as "unacceptable" dam-

age — the level of "assured destruction" that is considered necessary to deter the Soviets from contemplating nuclear war.

Barnett summarized his findings by saying: "The conclusion that Soviet doctrine remains essentially unaltered by political détente and by SALT I may be difficult to accept. The implications of a Soviet rejection of Western theories of deterrence, stability, parity, and arms races are serious and disquieting. Far more congenial is an adversary created in one's own image. Consequently, the urge to treat Soviet claims as unrepresentative of actual doctrine or as merely unsophisticated is almost overwhelming. But rejection of what the Soviets say on such grounds should not precede close examination of their statements. Those who would discount Soviet declaratory policy must bear the burden of producing evidence to support their case."

Challenges Lie Ahead

There is no doubt that the Soviets, striving for dominance on the seas and going all out for nuclear superiority, all the while comforting themselves with an elaborate civil defense infrastructure at home, will be tempted to take bolder risks in world arenas in the months ahead.

America and her allies will be put to more and more severe tests of will, if not of strength.

Only time will tell the reaction of America to each test. If America continually backs down, as in the case of Angola, what will be the reaction among America's allies?

The United States is by no means weak — militarily, that is. But raw military strength alone is only one factor in any nation's complex power equation.

In a review of the overall U.S.-Soviet balance, published in the latest (volume 8-9, 1976) edition of *New Lugano Review*, Sir Robert Thompson writes; "These are the hard material facts in the rise of Russia as a military power since World War II and the decline of the United States. Clearly that position is made much worse when the factor of will is introduced into the equation of power.

"No one would suggest that, in respect of Russia, the factor of will is as high as 100% in any given situation, but, on the other hand, it appears comparatively to be much higher than that of the United States. Quite obviously the American factor of will in Indochina decreased over the last two or three years to less than 10%, if not nil, thereby reducing the influence of American power to zero, whereas the Russian will to support North Vietnam remained constant. It was close to 100% to ensure the survival of North Vietnam as a separate communist state and it rose steadily, as American will declined, to ensure the North's takeover of the South."

This noted authority on communist strategy and tactics then adds: "It has been my thesis for some time that we have been in World War III for the past 25 years and that the long-range Soviet goal is to win it without a nuclear exchange. This goal requires that eventually there should be a strategic surrender by the United States, brought about either politically or psychologically by a loss of will and purpose, or politically and militarily by maneuvering the United States into a vulnerable and untenable global situation, or a bit of both."

Time and momentum are not in America's favor. □

WORLDWATCH

An Overview of Major News Events and Trends

GIANT QUAKES END SEISMIC LULL

The earthquake "lull" of recent years is over.

The dramatic upsurge in the number of "giant" earthquakes this year, seismologists say, could indicate a return to a "more normal" higher level of global seismic activity than has been the case during the past decade and a half.

"The last 15 years or so have been unusually quiet in terms of large and giant earthquakes," says Dr. Don L. Anderson, director of Caltech's Seismological Laboratory in Pasadena, California. He notes that during that period there were only four "giant" (8.0 or higher on the Richter scale) earthquakes — an average of one every three or four years.

But so far this year, *three* giants have already rocked various portions of the earth! "What's happening," explains Dr. Anderson, "is that we're coming out of a lull in seismic activity."

The period 1900-1960 saw almost two giant quakes each year. Having had three magnitude-8 or greater quakes this year — with still two months to go — it has become clear to seismologists that, according to Dr. Anderson, "we are getting back up to the long-term average of earthquakes, both in magnitude and in frequency."

Aside from the three "giants," ten "major" (7.0 to 7.9) quakes have occurred thus far in 1976, about par for the yearly average of 12 during the 1960-1975 period. By the end of this year, the number could well exceed that average. But for quakes in the "major" category, this year is still below the annual average of 18 to 20 in the 1900-1950 period. But the trend is clearly upward.

This year's quakes have attracted

more attention than usual, however, because several of them have struck densely populated areas and caused a great deal of death and destruction. The death toll from quakes this year has far exceeded that of the past several years, each of which averaged "only" 20,000 or so deaths. Tens of thousands, perhaps even *hundreds* of thousands died in China alone this year in a series of wrenching quakes.

Starting in February, a major quake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale virtually tore Guatemala in half, killing 23,000 and leaving over a million homeless.

During the next few months, killer quakes hit Italy, the Soviet Union, Mexico, Bali, and New Guinea in rapid succession.

Then, on July 28, a major temblor — originally labeled 8.2 but later revised downward to 7.6 — and a powerful aftershock devastated a wide region of China and leveled Tangshan, an industrial center with a population of one million. At first, Chinese officials would only admit to "great losses," later to 100,000 killed, but many authorities feel the real toll could be much higher.

Less than one month later, in mid-August, more than 8,000 died or were reported missing in the worst earthquake to hit the Philippines in recorded history — a giant quake registering 8.0. Whole villages were sucked out to sea by receding tidal waves, and 175,000 were left homeless.

In addition to the Philippine giant, two other giant quakes occurred this year, centered, fortunately, in the southwest Pacific Ocean about 600 miles north of New Zealand.

One of the biblically prophesied signs of the end of the age is "earthquakes in various places" (Matthew 24:7, RSV). Could the current upsurge in seismic activity signal the

beginning of a period of more frequent and increasingly destructive earthquakes, to culminate in the greatest earthquake of all history (Rev. 16:18)? □

SELLING ARMAGEDDON

There is enough nuclear raw material outside the United States and the Soviet Union to make over 1,500 small atomic bombs. This fact has led many American authorities to fear that the spread of nuclear technology is getting out of hand. It has also engendered a controversy over what the U.S. can or should do about it.

When uranium is used for peaceful purposes, such as in generating electricity, it is not completely used up. The "unburned" uranium, if reprocessed, can be recovered for further use. The costliness of nuclear power makes such "recycling" attractive. But the catch is that reprocessing produces not only usable uranium, but also plutonium, the key ingredient of atom bombs.

By 1985 nearly 40 countries are expected to have enough plutonium to become nuclear powers. The key factor in whether such nations actually do become nuclear powers is the efficacy of the various legal "safeguard" agreements which usually accompany sales of nuclear reactors and uranium fuel. Such agreements are intended to account for all nuclear fuel used up, to make certain that no plutonium generated is "lost" or purposely diverted into unsavory projects.

How Safe Are Safeguards?

Since the Eisenhower administration began the Atoms for Peace program, there has been a heavy reliance on treaties and agreements

to prevent nuclear proliferation. The Non-Proliferation Treaty, drawn up in 1968, was thought to be the primary bulwark against the spread of nuclear weapons. Those countries who ratify the treaty promise to accept inspection of all their nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a United Nations agency.

The main problem with this approach is that about 40 countries simply ignore the NPT, including France and China. Among these non-signatories are nearly half of the 20 or so countries which could easily develop nuclear weapons. These "threshold" countries include Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa, and Spain.

Another shortcoming is that any country can withdraw from the treaty after 90-day's notice.

The only "teeth" in the whole system, obviously, are the open inspections of nuclear plants. For those countries outside the system, however, there isn't even this safeguard. Victor Gilinsky, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, has stated that he doubts that any such system — even with inspection — could ever prevent a sudden appropriation of plutonium for weapons-making purposes.

In short, like other matters of international law, compliance with nuclear safeguards ultimately rests on the voluntary submission of each individual nation.

In light of this potential for nuclear proliferation, a controversy has arisen in the United States about a national policy toward the sale of American-made nuclear reactors overseas. At stake is a multi-billion dollar market, hotly pursued by American firms such as Westinghouse and General Electric, and competitors in Canada and Europe.

The U.S. firms argue that the best way to restrict nuclear proliferation is to stimulate the market for American manufactures. They point out that the U.S. government has more stringent inspection standards than the IAEA and that the special characteristics of the American "light-water" reactor make it difficult to produce atomic bombs.

U.S. policy does not permit the

sale of reprocessing plants. The American government prefers that the "spent" uranium from U.S. reactors be shipped back for reprocessing. The problem is, some buyer countries do not want to be dependent on the U.S. for their reprocessed uranium. They want to be able to reprocess the fuel themselves. The net effect is to cause American firms to lose sales to exporters from competitor countries who have no qualms about throwing in reprocessing technology to "sweeten" a reactor deal.

When the governments of major exporters do not sign the NPT themselves, there seems little hope that nuclear proliferation can be halted. Frighteningly, a world full of nuclear weapons would leave very little room for diplomatic errors. It would be an apocalyptic tinderbox. □

GREECE DRAWS CLOSER TO COMMON MARKET MEMBERSHIP

Negotiations are currently under way at European Community headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, aimed at making Greece the tenth Common Market member by 1979.

The talks are expected to be prolonged and complex, as the economic terms of Greece's membership are laboriously hashed out.

The bargaining will probably run through the summer of 1977. Formal ratification and acceptance of the final package by Community members is expected to take another year and a half. Greece's formal entry into the group will therefore most likely come in January 1979.

Greece, with its relatively backward economy and agricultural orientation, would be the EC's poorest member. Its per capita income is less than half the EC average.

Originally, some Community members had maintained that Greece was not economically ready for full membership. The consensus now, however, is that the political and strategic advantages of Greek membership will outweigh the drawbacks.

Greece became an associate

member of the EC in 1962, but its affiliation was suspended in 1967 following a military coup. With the return of civilian government in July 1974, Greece's associate status was resumed. Formal application for full membership was made in June 1975.

Though they know their economy will have a tough time competing against the industrialized nations of Western Europe, Greek officials hope the Community will provide both the incentive and the financial assistance Greece needs to modernize her industry and agriculture. West Germany, for one, has gone on record as being willing to shoulder much of the financial burden during the early years of adjustment. Bonn has been a major backer of Greek membership.

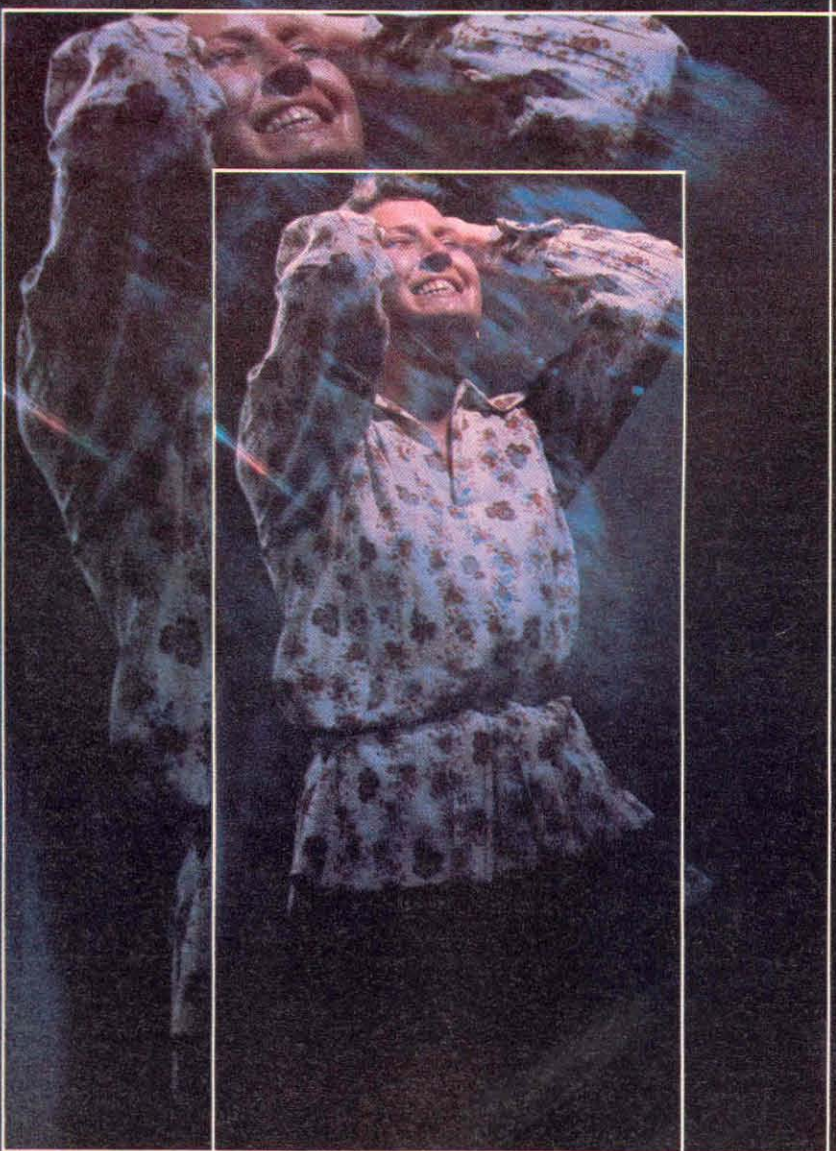
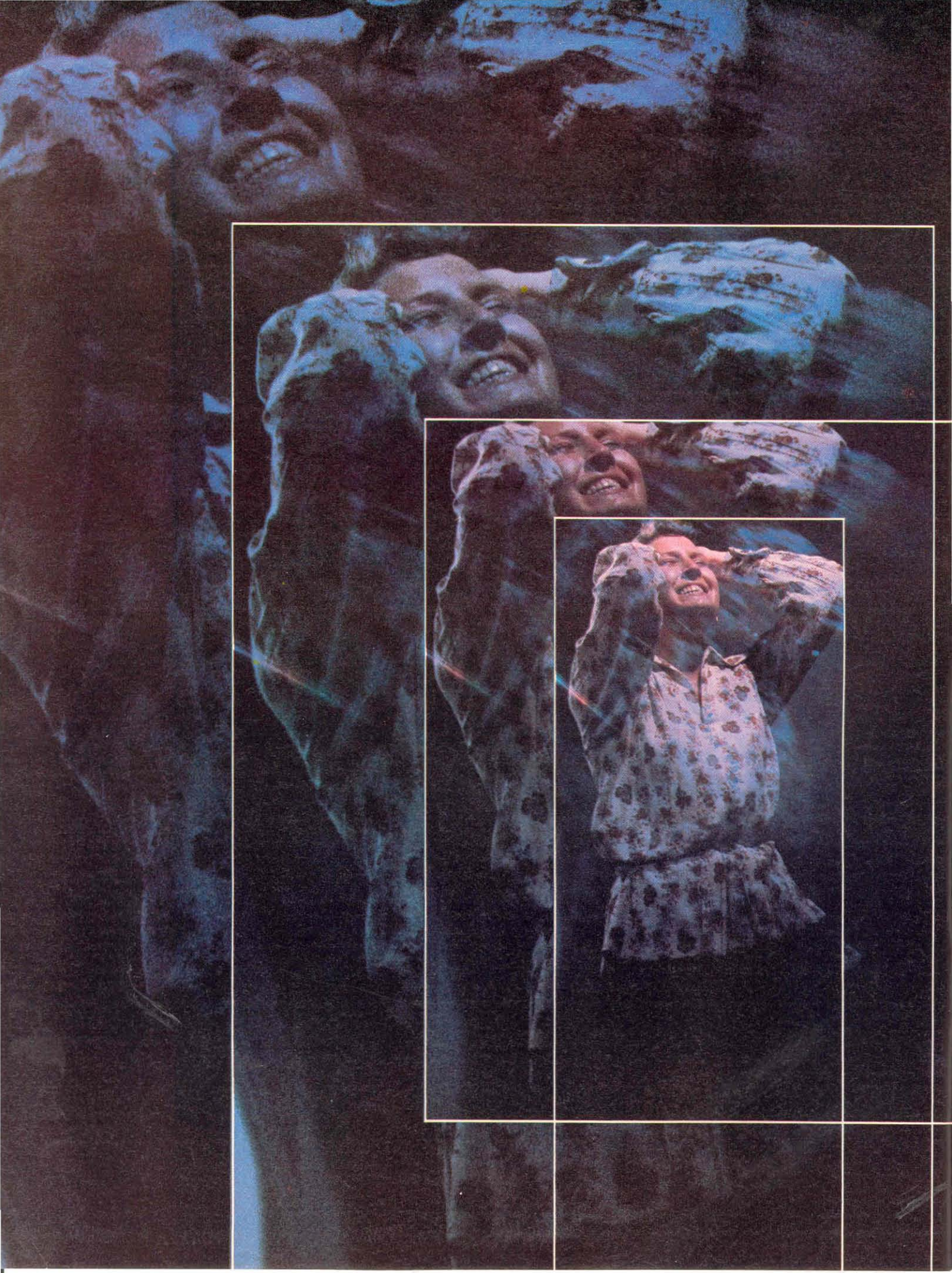
In addition, Greek leaders hope that EC membership will provide a safeguard against a possible future return to the type of dictatorship which stifled the Aegean nation for seven years.

Coinciding with the opening of membership negotiations, some Community members have reportedly been pressuring Greece to resume full participation in NATO's integrated military command structure, which Greece left in 1974 when NATO failed to stop neighboring Turkey — another NATO nation — from invading Cyprus. All Community nations except Ireland are members of NATO.

Though Greek Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis and other government officials reportedly favor a return to full NATO participation, there is still strong Greek public opinion against such a move. The failure of Greece to resume full ties with the alliance is not, however, expected to affect the Community membership talks.

It is believed that progress toward full EC membership for Greece will push rival Turkey into seeking full member status as well. Turkey is also an associate member of the EC.

If Greece is admitted as planned, the tenth flagpole in front of the EC's Brussels headquarters — vacant since Norway's last-minute change of mind about joining in 1972 — will at last have a flag to fly. □



How often do you feel like ripping the phone directory into little pieces, smashing a few teacups, or swinging the cat by its tail?

You say you never feel that way at all?

Okay, maybe you're the quiet type who isn't easily irritated. But how many times lately have you felt down in the dumps for no apparent reason? How many evenings did you come home from work and needed a couple of stiff ones before you felt like greeting loved ones in a civil fashion? How many mornings did you look in the mirror and wonder if it was worth going through the motions one more time?

Maybe you checked "none of the above." But unless you're a rare person indeed, you *do* feel mentally or emotionally out of sync from time to time. And when you do, perhaps you blame your boss or your mother-in-law for your sad state of affairs. But more than likely, you blame yourself. You just aren't cooking, don't have it all together, or can't work it through.

But maybe a lot of your emotional problems aren't your fault — or your boss' or your mother-in-law's. Maybe you are at times victim of something completely outside your control.

Our Unhealthy Environment

Whether we realize it or not, most of us live in an environment seemingly tailor-made to drive us bananas. Each year new and exciting technological advances bring with them a dazzling assortment of known and unknown side effects, many of which are hazardous to our mental health.

Each day we ingest small amounts of hundreds of highly toxic substances. Our food contains carcinogenic additives and preservatives. Our water supplies are contaminated with unremovable industrial effluent. The air we breathe — even in rural areas — contains unhealthy concentrations of poisonous

gases and particulate matter. But these new additions to our environment do more than wreck our health. They also can have quite an effect on our minds.

SMOG. Take smog, for instance. Smog is something most of us big-city dwellers have learned to live with. After all, on really bad days, it only actually kills a few emphysema sufferers who probably would have gone soon anyway. The rest of us can put up with occasional eye irritation and face our shortened life spans with relative equanimity. But what we don't realize is that smog can do a lot more than contribute to an occasional case of lung cancer. According to Dr. Leroy Schieler, a biochemist and consultant to industries on pollution control, smog can affect the mood of an entire geographical area over long periods of time.

to mental problems — such as nervousness, irritability, depression, and other more serious disabilities. Some noted researchers have even speculated on the possible connection between airborne chemicals like hydrogen sulfide and the high suicide rates of communities which have industries that produce such pollutants.

LEAD. Airborne lead — from gasoline additives and stationary sources such as smelters — may also contribute to our mental-health problems to a certain degree. The widely publicized lead poisoning of slum children who eat peeling paint is only part of a frightening picture. Lead is a cumulative poison, and every day we take in a certain amount of it from the air we breathe and the food we eat.

Pasadena geochemist Dr. Clair Patterson of the California Institute

of Technology says that there is a potentially dangerous film of lead coating the earth and nearly everything on it. He stated that "man has one hundred times more lead in his body than he would if lead technology had never been used."

Some researchers believe that although most people do not have classic symptoms of lead poisoning like irritability, hallucination, or brain damage, we may be suffering from subclinical symptoms as yet unrecognized. Symptoms of lead intoxication such as headache, anemia, and lethargy are vague and easily misdiagnosed. Herbert L. Needleman, assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, a researcher in lead poisoning and brain damage, believes that many cases of lead poisoning in children are never

brought to a doctor's attention, and many that are brought in are improperly diagnosed.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. Chemicals are not the only factors that affect our mental well-being. Recent studies indicate that even something as innocent looking as artificial light

IS OUR ENVIRONMENT DRIVING US "BANANAS"?

Mental illnesses, depressions, runaways, suicides — psychological problems of all kinds are on the upswing. Is it just coincidence that all this "inability to cope" is occurring at a time when our environment is being rendered more and more unfriendly by both chemical and psychological pollutants?

by Carole Ritter

It has been demonstrated that components of air pollution (such as nitrous dioxides, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and other photochemical substances) contribute in varying degrees not only to eye irritation, pain, nausea, and tiredness, but also

can have a profound effect on one's mood.

John Ott, president of Health and Light Research, Inc., in Sarasota, Florida, has found that if artificial light deviates even slightly from sunlight, the effects can be devastating. He blames standard cool white fluorescent lights (which lack ultraviolet, blue, and red waves found in sunlight and which also emit X rays and radio waves as background radiation) for triggering hyperactivity in vulnerable school children. He also found that pink fluorescent lighting can cause emotional instability. One St. Petersburg radio station that installed this type of lighting soon discovered that workers were exhibiting irritability, behaving poorly on the job, opposing management decisions, and resigning without explanation. When the pink bulbs were removed, things returned to normal.

Ott also observed that "male rats, mice and rabbits kept under fluorescent lights tended to be irritable and cannibalized their young. Those placed in the presence of natural sunlight or under fluorescent lights containing long ultraviolet waves were docile, friendly and helped care for their young" (Joan Arehart-Treichel, "The Good, Healthy Shining Light," *Human Behavior*, January 1975, p. 20).

NOISE. One of the worst health hazards — both physical and mental — is noise. Not just loud noises that shock the system, either, but everyday levels of noise at home and at work. Robert Alex Baron explains how this occurs: "Noise, at even moderate levels, forces a systemic response from the total organism. It is not only the sense of hearing that is involved. What is also involved is what happens after the brain receives the sound signal. The brain places the body on a war footing. [This occurs *every time* the body is subjected to noise above a certain level.] The repetition of these alerts is exhausting. It depletes

energy levels; it can cause changes in the chemistry of the blood, in the volume of the blood circulation; it places a strain on the heart; it prevents restorative sleep and rest; it hinders convalescence; it can be a form of torture. It can so weaken the body's defense mechanisms that diseases can more readily take hold.

"The organism does not adapt to noise; it becomes enured and pays a price. The price of this 'adaptation' is in itself a hazard to health" (*The Tyranny of Noise*, Harper Colophon Books, New York, 1970, p. 85).

As Baron stated, noise prevents sleep, and even low-level noise can profoundly influence the quality of sleep. Dr. H. R. Richter, a Swiss medical researcher, found that "sleep deprivation leads to psychic alterations, as irritability, tiredness, delirious and even paranoid states . . . most probably the lack of

tension found in the inner city is due to noise-related sleep interruption and resulting insomnia and instability.

But today's city or suburban dweller has more than just a few physical pollutants to cope with. He also has to fight a whole host of psychological pressures brought on primarily by the way our environment is structured.

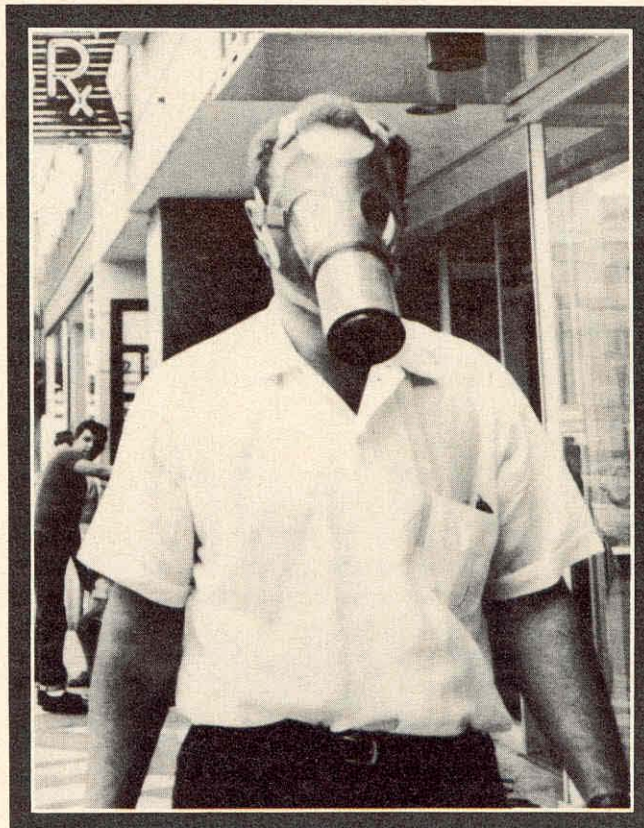
PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES. First of all, overcrowding exacts its toll. As more of us opt for city life, we find ourselves getting in each other's way more often. Ubiquitous waiting lines test our patience. Commuting has become a jangling endurance contest. Thin apartment walls make us privy to our neighbor's most intimate activities. Even relatively spacious suburban lots don't really provide us with the privacy we'd like to have. Back

yards can be nearly useless if every move one's children make is carried out under the watchful eye of an irritable neighbor bent on protecting his adjoining pansy beds.

But ironically enough all this tension-producing overcrowding still leaves many of us with few opportunities for real intimate contact. Not only are really deep, enduring, stable friendships few and far between, but there is a lack of true community feeling among city dwellers. In a place like New York City, people can live in an apartment building for years and never speak to their next-door neighbors. This loneliness and feeling of alienation exacts a price in terms of mental health.

Our cities also breed fear. With crime at an all-time high and increasing daily, few of us have the courage

to avail ourselves of the peace we might find on a walk through the park. Parks are good hiding places for muggers, rapists, and other harmful types. So we retreat into our locked and barred fortresses and take in our violence vicariously on the tube. But even then we can't



dreamstate is the main factor for these psychic abnormalities" (*ibid.*, p. 60).

And scientists suspect that the stress generated by urban man's constant exposure to noise may be the cause of a great deal of mental illness. It is probable that part of the

win. Studies have shown that most TV shows depicting violence have a definite negative effect on mental health, causing a marked tendency toward aggressive and antisocial behavior in viewers.

AND ALL THE REST. It would take reams of paper to list and analyze all the many facets of our modern society that may be contributing to mental disorders. A lack of privacy on a personal and institutional basis may play a role in our psychoses. The boredom many of us face on the job day after day may also have an effect. Accelerated change (neatly cataloged by Alvin Toffler in his book *Future Shock*) can also get to us. And our society's subtle and not-so-subtle lack of respect for human dignity causes each of us to experience our share of mental anguish. So it's obvious our environment really is disturbing all of us mentally as well as physically. But what can be done about it?

Can We Change Anything?

Most of the problems discussed above are the direct or indirect result of the way our institutions and our society are structured. Industrial pollution is hard to check because such industries are vital to our way of life. If we hamstring all polluters and make them turn out their products in a totally "clean" fashion, many of them would be forced out of business. Their workers would be laid off, and our entire economy would take a catastrophic nose dive.

Likewise, it is nearly impossible to eliminate or even control auto exhausts without completely upsetting our entire life-style and economy. Our noisy, overcrowded, blighted big cities with their sprawling suburbs are also part of this overall pattern. All of these disturbing and upsetting factors are intimately interrelated, and to change any one of them is difficult without upsetting the entire delicate house of cards.

Ideally, to effectively change any

of this, we must be willing to make some extensive sacrifices and changes in our entire way of life. It appears we may be forced to "evolve" from the complex to the simple — perhaps even be forced to wipe everything out and start all over, from the bottom up.

Some economic thinkers have speculated on what kind of society could be built if such a thing were possible. E. F. Schumacher, writing in *Small Is Beautiful*, proposed a model society of people with excellent tools running small industries to supply local needs with a minimum expenditure of energy and a maximum utilization of the human hand and brain. These small entrepreneurs would function under a central government that preserved the freedom and responsibility of local governmental units.

This is a nice dream, but don't

seems to confirm that setting up a sane society isn't easy, human nature being what it is.

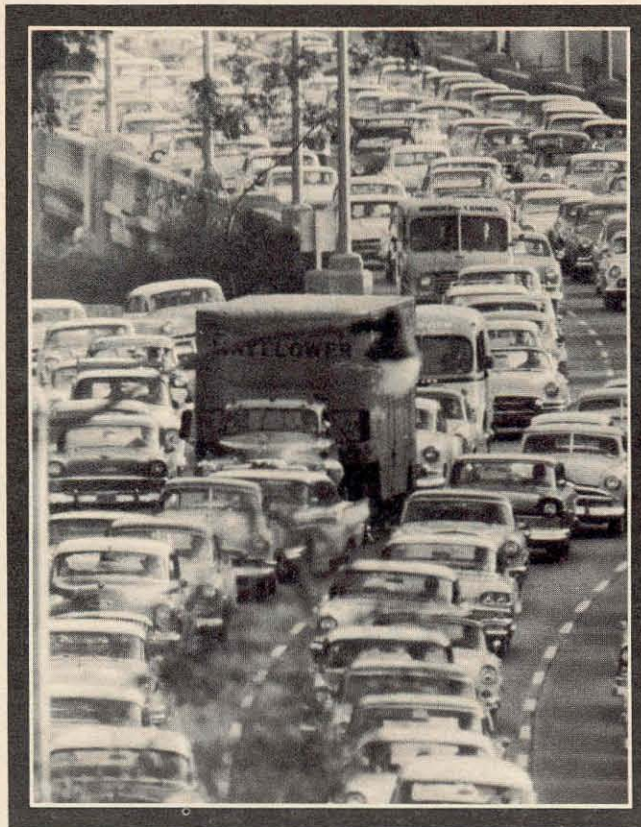
But what about isolating and solving the multifaceted pollution problems? Certainly governments, communities, industries, and you and I can collectively work together to help clean up our environment and substantially reduce our chances of "going bananas." But will we all join hands, cast our selfish interests aside, and get the job done? Or is this an impossible dream?

The world's least-understood and most-argued-about book, the Bible, devotes a major portion of its pages to the explanation of a biblical utopia. The Old Testament prophets claimed that just such a society is on the way. Before things get too much more out of hand — before mankind actually destroys itself — the Bible

indicates that God is going to step directly into the thick of humanity's struggles and solve the problems his way, whether man likes it or not.

Christ promised that he would return to set up a utopian world government founded upon institutions that value the protection of the environment, that build a sense of community, and that put people ahead of "progress" and profit. In that era, the entire earth will be filled with the knowledge of God. Cities won't be overcrowded. Every man will be able to own some ground and sit under his "vine or his fig tree." All of mankind will finally be at peace. There will be no more frenzied scrambling for a living; leisure time will be available to all. But more importantly, people will be at peace with themselves and

with God. In that wonderful day God promises to pour out his spirit on all flesh, and utopia will finally arrive. (If you are interested in obtaining a more in-depth understanding of this vast subject, please write immediately for your free copy of *The Good News* magazine.) □



LAAPGD

hold your breath. Man has had dreams of recapturing a peaceful, harmonious, plenteous utopia ever since he was forcefully removed from the Garden of Eden. Ironically, he has even fought with his fellowmen in efforts to bring it about. Six thousand years of failure

OMENS? DIVINATION? HOROSCOPES?

THE ORIGIN OF ASTROLOGY

Polls show that millions of Americans firmly believe that astrology works. But most have no idea how this ancient practice actually began. Read here the eye-opening account of the origin of astrology.

by Scott G. Rockhold

Slowly the aged, white-haired Chaldean priest raised the long, sharp knife above his head. He paused for a moment, reverently addressing a prayer to the sun god Shamash, then swiftly plunged the blade deep into the belly of the young sheep tied across the temple altar. Blood spurted from the incision as the priest, assisted by junior temple officials, deftly slit the animal open. The priests expertly

examined the now steaming liver, lungs, and intestines of the sheep. Suddenly the elderly chief priest gasped with fear and surprise as he saw a long yellowish mark on one side of the liver — a certain sign of coming destruction.

Hastily, the old priest scurried out of the temple and called for his assistants to prepare a boat for the trip up the Euphrates to Babylon. He had to warn the king at once not to

campaign against the Elamites in the east this year. The great gods had spoken through the body of the sheep — the abnormal mark on the liver meant the king and his army were certain to meet disaster!

Babylonian Divination

Ceremonies similar to the one described above were carried out thousands upon thousands of times during the history of ancient Baby-

DOES ASTROLOGY WORK?

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

The accompanying article shows that the origin of astrology lies in pagan superstition. But does astrology work?

Until the sixteenth century, the earth was believed to be the center of the universe, with the sun, moon, planets, and stars revolving around this all-important center of activity.

But the heliocentric universe of Copernicus (1543) dethroned the

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

In such a universe, it becomes increasingly difficult to believe the heavens were created to have a specific influence on the earth and on individual humans in particular. How would such an influence occur? Through gravity? Radiation?

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

And the radiation from even the

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

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

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

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

lonia and Assyria, located in what is now modern Iraq. As their religious documents and inscriptions clearly show, the Babylonians firmly believed that powerful gods communicated with man through all kinds of natural events and conditions — the markings on the entrails of a sacrificial animal, the behavior of animals or humans in the streets, the shape of a miscarried fetus, the pattern formed by smoke from an oil lamp or by water poured on oil, and, not least, the positions of planets and stars in the sky.

Such events, believed to be messages of the future, are called *omens*, and the art of seeking and interpreting omens is called *divination*. Ancient societies believed omens were messages from the gods revealing future events. Many peoples of the ancient world — the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans — practiced divination.

Probably the most popular form of divination in ancient Babylon was the examination of the entrails of animals, especially sheep, that were sacrificed to the god. Just before slaying the animal, the divination priest beseeched the gods to

write his message on the entrails of the sheep. When the organs were examined, any unusual marks, lumps, or shapes were interpreted as the god's answer; even the normal configuration of the organs had significance. Hundreds of clay tablets have been unearthed from the lands of Babylonia and Assyria bearing detailed instructions to the priests on how to interpret the marks on entrails of sacrificial animals as well as how to interpret thousands of other ominous events and conditions. Such practices were known far and wide; the Bible even records that Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon "looked in the liver" for guidance from the gods in his campaigns against Judah (Ezekiel 21:21).

The Stars and Planets

As the Babylonian creation myth, the *Enuma Elish*, clearly shows, the stars and planets were believed to be the signs of the most powerful gods, and in some cases were actually gods themselves.

Naturally, since the stars and planets were viewed as divine, or symbols of divine action and power, they became the objects of careful

observation by the divination priests. Eventually, detailed records of the movements and positions of the planets were kept. These records and calculations based upon them became the foundation for not only astronomy, but astrology as well.

Because the Babylonians and Assyrians believed the heavenly bodies were representative of the gods, their positions and movements were obviously of great significance to life and events on earth. We know that by about 700 B.C., the planets, including the sun and moon, were being carefully watched by the Assyrians for their impact on the life of the king. Numerous letters and state records tell us of warnings by the priests for the king to be careful, or to have rituals carried out to attempt to avoid the predicted disaster.

Other astronomical omens were favorable to the king but unfavorable to foreigners. Langers' *Encyclopedia of World History* shows that the earliest development of astrology was associated with Babylonian magic and divination:

The most characteristic and influential features of Babylonian

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

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

However, such "celestial cycles" operate on all men, regardless of when or where they were born. Indeed, the readjustment of one's biological clock after a change in environment — as occurs in "jet lag" — proves that such biological cycles are not immutably fixed. Rather, each person's bio-clock can be revised and reset numerous times throughout one's life as the environment changes.

There's no question that biological rhythms and clocks are often

linked to the motions of the sun and moon. But this in no way justifies the belief that astrological signs and the positions of the sun, moon, planets, or stars at the time of birth can be used to predict one's future.

The Bible labels the worship of the heavens as idolatry: "Take good heed to yourselves . . . lest you lift up your eyes to heaven, and when you see the sun and the moon and the stars, all the host of heaven, you . . . worship them and serve them . . ." (Deut. 4:15, 19, RSV).

Of course, astrology buffs can always claim they are not really worshipping the heavens, just relying on them for certain "important" information. Yet the fact remains that astrology has no scientific basis.

The prophet Daniel encountered astrologers in Nebuchadnezzar's court: "Then came in the magicians, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers; and I told the dream before them; but they did not make known unto me the

interpretation thereof" (Dan. 4:7).

Daniel found the astrologers totally ineffective. And so have modern-day scientific studies.

"The astrologer is often better able to read his clients *wishes* than to predict the alleged destiny implicit in the celestial bodies," says professor of philosophy, Paul Kurtz. "Yet the true believer still insists that astrology is basically true in some mysterious way."

"There are obviously millions of people who believe this astrology stuff," says Dr. Linus Pauling, twice a Nobel Prize winner, "and I think it is worthwhile to explain that it has nothing whatever to do with scientific fact."

In the final analysis, the overwhelming evidence is that astrology is little more than an entertaining form of pseudo-sophisticated superstition. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in the stars, but in ourselves . . ."

— Robert A. Ginskey

religion, aside from its mythology, were the elaborate systems of magical practices (incantations) and the interpretation of omens (divination), particularly the movements and position of the heavenly bodies (astrology), the actions of animals, and the characteristics of the liver of sacrificial victims (p. 26).

The Zodiac

The Babylonians were also the inventors of the zodiac. Their astronomers divided the heavens into sections in order to tell time at night as well as seasons of the year. At first there were some 36 sections or areas, corresponding to various stars or constellations. Later this number was reduced to 12, or one constellation for each month of the year.

Some of the Babylonian constellations or "signs" bore the same names as they do today. Thus the Babylonian "bull of Anu" is the constellation (or sign) Taurus; "the Great Twins" are the constellation Gemini; "the lion" Leo; "the scorpion" is naturally Scorpio. Other signs, however, were given different names by Greek astrologers some centuries later; the "modern" names for the signs of the zodiac are actually Greek or Latin.

Most, if not all, of the constellations of the Babylonian zodiac were mythological figures which we read about in the great Babylonian myths and epics. For instance the "bull of Anu" was sent by the goddess Ishtar to punish the hero Gilgamesh. The planets and the stars as well were considered divine beings: the god Shamash was the sun, the planet Venus (Babylonian Dilbat) was the "star" of the goddess Ishtar.

By about 450 B.C., the planets, stars, and zodiac were all put together into one cosmic system of the gods that supposedly controlled or influenced an individual's life here on earth.

The First Horoscopes

Not coincidentally, it is just about this time that we have the first known horoscopes. These horoscopes, found inscribed on clay tablets in Babylonian cuneiform characters, were cast at the moment

of birth, just as modern horoscopes are cast. And like modern horoscopes, they tell the exact positions of the planets in the zodiac and how they will influence the life of the newborn individual.

The first known horoscope dates to the year 410 B.C. It is found on a clay tablet now kept at Oxford University. It reads:

Month Nisan, night of the 14th . . . son of Shumausur, son of Shuma-iddina, descendant of Deke, was born. At that time the moon was below the Horn of the Scorpion. Jupiter in Pisces, Venus in Taurus, Saturn in Cancer, Mars in Gemini; Mercury, which had set for the last time was still invisible . . . Things will be good for you (*Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, 1952, p. 54).

Several other horoscopes, quite similar in form to this one, are known from about the same time. It is plain from these records that astrological horoscopes, applied to human individuals at birth, were a Babylonian invention.

The Greek Connection

By about 400 B.C., Greek scientists and philosophers were traveling throughout the Mediterranean world. Especially during and after the time of Alexander the Great, the Greeks began to learn of the beliefs and science of the Babylonians, Egyptians, and others. With the help of the Babylonian priest Berossus, whose treatise on astrology reached Greece about 250 B.C., they took over and modified the Babylonian system of astrology. The Greeks even kept many of the names for the astrological signs; to others they gave new names. However, it was clearly recognized that the astrological predictions and interpretations were still based on pagan Babylonian mythology.

In the first century B.C., the Greek historian Diodorus wrote the following about the astrology of the Chaldeans:

Under the course in which the planets move are situated, according to them, thirty stars, which they designate as "counseling gods"; of these, one half oversee the regions above the earth and the other

half those beneath the earth, having under their purview the affairs of mankind and likewise those of the heavens . . . Twelve of these gods, they say, hold chief authority, and to each of these the Chaldaean assign a month and one of the sign of the zodiac, as they are called. And through the midst of these signs, they say, both the sun and moon and the five planets make their course . . . (Diodorus, II, 30, 30).

The Greek astrologers greatly modified and embellished the astrological system that the Chaldean divination priests had devised. They organized astrological methods into a complex scheme of houses, aspects, signs, and planets, with dozens, if not hundreds, of rules and variations.

The greatest of the Greek astrologers was the Alexandrian astronomer and mathematician Claudius Ptolemy. His astrological work, *The Tetrabiblos*, became the handbook upon which all subsequent astrology is based. However, even in this "scientific" work, important traces of Babylonian and Greek mythology still appear. Notice Ptolemy's comments on the influence of the planet Mars (in Greek and Roman mythology the god of war):

Mars . . . brings about wars, civil faction, capture, enslavement, uprising, the wrath of leaders, and sudden deaths arising from such cases . . . (*Tetrabiblos*, II, 8).

While many of Ptolemy's interpretations of the heavens stem from the (mistaken) astronomical beliefs of his day, it is clear that much of his astrology is ultimately based on pagan mythology, which in many respects goes back to the myths and beliefs of ancient Babylon. Furthermore, the elaborate astrological system worked out by Ptolemy actually forms the basis of much of modern astrology.

This then is the origin of a practice followed by millions of twentieth-century devotees. Regardless of whether one actually believes in astrology or not, it is clear that such beliefs ultimately originated in the magic and superstition of the divination priests of ancient Babylonia and Assyria. □



25 YEARS TO DOUBLE FOOD PRODUCTION?

by Donald D. Schroeder

The images of starved, emaciated youngsters from drought-stricken West African countries have faded — at least for now — from our TV sets. So have the reports of huge Soviet crop failures and accounts of mass famines in India and Bangladesh.

In their places are encouraging reports of record or near-record harvests in the United States Midwest, Africa, Asia, and elsewhere.

The overall world food supply made a slight gain during 1975. And 1976 promises to be an even better year despite record drought and heat waves in much

of Europe, the western United States, and Australia. But the surface impression that the food-population crisis is over is an illusion.

At the World Food Conference of 1976, held at Iowa State University in late June, delegates were told that the world faces not



Ernst Herb — The Plain Truth

only food shortages of a sporadic short-term nature, but "chronically acute shortages as far ahead as we can see." The warning was given in the opening address by Dr. Clifton Wharton, president of Michigan State University.

"The challenge of providing food for hungry people . . . is the greatest challenge of the last quarter of the twentieth century," added Dr. John A. Hannah, executive director of the United Nations World Food Council. "Despite the need for a system of world food security," he said, "there has been little progress since the [Rome] World Food Conference" of 1974.

Agricultural Experts Only

Unlike the Rome conference, sponsored by the United Nations, where politicians and agriculture ministers were given center stage, the 1976 conference in Ames, Iowa, was sponsored by Iowa State University, a world leader in agricultural research and international food development. Food-related specialists

from over 70 nations — agronomists, cattle breeders, plant geneticists, nutritionists, and food distributors — met to classify and determine how mankind can best pool its efforts to overcome the constraints inhibiting world food production and improved human nutrition. Political figures were deliberately excluded so that the facts presented and the recommendations made would not be colored by any political or ideological biases.

Conference participants were again reminded of the hard realities of the food-population crisis:

— Even with the best population control efforts, the four billion people inhabiting the earth today will increase to over six billion by the turn of the century, barring some intervening disaster.

— Unless birth rates are significantly decreased in the developing world, all other efforts will be futile in the long run.

— The ranks of the world's *seriously* malnourished and chronically hungry are already around 500 mil-

lion and growing, and another great portion of mankind is significantly malnourished. (Estimates vary between a quarter and a half of humanity, depending on the source.)

— The huge surpluses of grain which buffered the world are nearly gone and the concept of a world reserve could abort due to conflicting national agricultural policies.

Plain Truth correspondents attending the conference, however, felt that two other staggering challenges facing modern agriculture failed to be emphasized sufficiently during the four-day meeting:

1. In 25 years — or about one generation — world food production must more than **DOUBLE** to give the rapidly increasing world population just a little improvement in food quantity, and hopefully, quality.

2. The food *deficits* of the developing countries projected by 1985 will, by all indications, amount to a staggering 80 million tons to over 100 million tons annually — roughly equal to the entire annual cereal production of all of Latin America.



The Toronto Globe and Mail

IN BANGLADESH (above left) old meets new in field cultivation. The world's most overcrowded major nation foreshadows the food-population crisis rushing in on many developing nations. Above right, cadres in Communist China learn new farming ideas. New varieties of wheat and rice have helped the most populous nation achieve near food self-sufficiency.

Such a deficit, in the words of Dr. Hannah, would be "too high to be considered manageable," physically and financially. Yet, in the years beyond 1985, these shocking shortfalls will greatly increase!

Who Is Going to Produce All This Food?

To feed the present yearly increase in world population of 75 million requires nearly 20 million tons of additional grain each year. This is more than the annual Canadian wheat crop and about the same as the crops of Argentina, Australia, and Romania combined.

Even U.S. wheat production staggers before such annual needs. The total U.S. wheat crop in 1975 was about 67 million tons.

The answer to food deficits obviously lies not in perpetual increases of exports from food-rich to food-poor countries. Large increases in production are desperately needed in the food-short developing nations themselves. It is in these lands, moreover, that over 80% of the new mouths will be born in the remainder of this century.

Dangerous Pattern in Third World

The worldwide food shortage did not occur overnight. The supply-demand scale has been in precarious balance for over a decade. But this was not readily apparent because of huge surpluses in the United States and vast American acreages held in reserve by being kept out of production.

Today almost all readily tilled land in North America is in production, and world food reserves have plummeted from several months to

only a few weeks. Even these reserves assume an adequate world food distribution system which is, in fact, sorely lacking.

During the past two decades, unusually good weather and advanced agricultural technology combined to produce record crop surpluses in the advanced nations. But in the developing world, a much more critical pattern emerged.

During the 1950s, food production in the developing nations grew about as rapidly or even more rapidly than population. In the 1960s, however, these nations experienced an increasingly rapid population growth coupled with a slowing down in their rate of increase in food production.

Overlooked by many is the fact that political upheavals worldwide during the same period and the end of the colonial period in Africa and elsewhere threw many areas that were once self-supporting agriculturally into chronic food deficit patterns from which a good portion have never recovered.

The current state of affairs in Angola again reflects this neglected factor. The civil war there has so disrupted harvesting that Angola is now very dependent on food imports where she was once self-sufficient. Once the dust settles, Angola is likely to remain chronically deficient in food if, as expected, she "revolutionizes" her agriculture along inefficient Marxist lines.

By the middle 1960s, food production was no longer keeping up with population growth. During the first five years of the 1970s, yearly increases slipped even more seriously and are still slipping.

As a result, the developing nations, as a group, are no longer able to feed themselves by themselves, let alone improve their overall level of nutrition.

These developments have sobering implications. In Dr. Hannah's words: "The developing countries, which were virtually self-sufficient in food supplies in 1950, were importing between 15 and 20 million tons of grain in 1970, half of which was in the form of food aid. By 1975 the gross imports of these countries had reached about 45 million tons. Every projection of the food situation for 1985, nine years from now, points to a *doubling or tripling* of these cereal imports — 85 to 100 million tons per year or more."

Does Mankind Have the Technology, the Will, and the Time?

As at Rome in 1974, so many conference speakers at Ames, Iowa, spoke of their confirmed faith that mankind still has a reservoir of available land and resources and that mankind possesses the basic technology and skills needed to wipe hunger off our hungry planet. The biggest obstacle, they emphasized, was changing the way human beings act: that is, cutting through the morass of national, political, economic, and social constraints which hinder the development and application of improved methods of growing food.

The past two World Food Conferences have made it clear that although weather caused part of the global food crisis, a far more critical factor has been the failure of policy makers to understand how bad pol-

"The challenge of providing food for hungry people is the greatest challenge of the last quarter of the twentieth century"

— Dr. John A. Hannah

icies and wrong priorities affect agricultural production.

Some of those policies emasculated or discouraged domestic food production because governments supported low food prices and imported cheap food. Others exported needed food supplies to obtain foreign exchange for developing pet "glamour" industrial projects, such as steel mills.

What Needs to Be Done?

In the short term — the next ten or so years — food-surplus nations will have come to the aid of food deficit nations with large quantities of food at favorable terms until these nations can gear up their farming sector and increase their own food production.

In the long term, there is no way out of the world's food crisis until food-short nations, in the developing world particularly, simultaneously produce more of their own food while cutting birth rates. Encouragement of population control and wide-scale family planning has occurred far too late. Emphasis on these two areas — domestic food production and population control — must not be neglected.

Next, government policy makers in many nations need to reorder their priorities. Too much of the presently developing food crisis has been caused by the failure of many governments to invest limited economic and other national resources in the agricultural sector; instead the urban, industrial, and military sectors have been emphasized out of proportion to the most basic industry of all — growing food. The result is that many starving nations have the latest steel mills, nuclear plants, and military hardware, but can't feed their own people.

Last — but perhaps most important of all — farming as an occupation must be given more dignity and honor.

This can only be done by changing social values and supporting farmers with extension services to make farming more profitable and attractive, with more of the amenities of life in rural areas, such as improved schools, safe water supplies, health services, better roads, and communications.

At the Ames conference, Gelio T. Castillo, professor of rural sociology at the University of the Philippines, said: "Most Filipino farmers do not want their children to become farmers." Not only is farming risky and income unstable under present conditions, she said, but the prevailing social attitude is that only the uneducated must be farmers because they have no other choice.

Unlike industrialized nations that have been able to afford the loss of farmers to cities because of labor-saving technology, developing nations need to hold their farmers on the soil and encourage them to produce with better methods of farming *suitable to their conditions*.

The Right Technology

Next, governments in the developing world must realize the limits of technology and not depend on it alone to "quick fix" their dilemma.

Even as the food specialists at Iowa State University lauded modern agricultural "successes" — such as the Green Revolution — they spoke of their technology's shortcomings and failings.

J. R. Pagot, director of Ethiopia's Livestock Center, summarized a recurring thought at Ames. "When a new technology is discovered somewhere in the world, there is a great temptation to want to have it adopted on a worldwide scale. But very often, transfers of technology fail utterly." Technology, conference participants agreed, must be adapted to people, not people to technology.

As it turns out, conference leaders said that mankind needs much more time and much greater research to adapt new findings and technologies — such as hybrid

grains, fertilizers, cattle breeds, and other farming techniques — to the wide variety of differing climates, soils, and social conditions around the world.

They pointed out, too, that the subsistence farmer, who produces much of the agricultural output in many countries, has been greatly neglected not only by politicians but also by science in the rush to apply mass-oriented technology that is not suitable to more traditional farming practices.

Needed: Unprecedented Harmony and Cooperation

Sartaj Aziz, deputy executive director of the U.N. World Food Council, said at Ames, Iowa, "The food problem of the next 25 years is essentially manageable, but it will require *tremendous national and international effort.*"

At this late hour, if mankind is to have any hope at all of achieving such massively focused effort to solve the food crisis, government leaders and social institutions of all kinds must do all they can to submerge or defuse divisive ancient hatreds, animosities, and conflicts within and without their borders.

Only a climate of general world peace and stability will encourage governments, bankers, and businesses to risk the immense amounts of aid and technology needed to help remedy the crisis.

But are the leaders of nations — the prime ministers, advisers, parliaments, and congresses who decide life and death issues for other millions — getting the message?

Apparently not. As *New York Times* chief correspondent C. L. Sulzberger analyzed recently: "So far there is little sign that the world at large and the United States in particular have yet come to grips with what will almost certainly become a crucial international problem during the next U.S. president's term: the threat of mass starvation in many lands."

Food Crisis Foretold

The outcome of the food crisis is prophesied in the Bible. Ultimately there will be plenty of food for all: "The plowman shall overtake the reaper" (Amos 9:13). But before

SALT MENACE

"Mankind has... a kind of arrogant assumption that man's technological management of the planet exempts him from the limitations nature imposes on every other species," said Harrison Brown, noted Caltech scientist, before a recent government subcommittee.

Another scientist and ecologist, Erik P. Eckholm, asserts that humans in poor countries as well as in advanced nations are — out of desperation, ignorance, shortsightedness, and greed — destroying the basis of their own livelihood as they violate the limits of natural systems. He warns, "While ecological systems are supple, they can snap back viciously when bent too far."

Encroaching Crust of Salt — A System Pushed Too Far

In various publications, Eckholm is warning that growing soil salinity is one of the gravest threats facing world food production. The crisis is a legacy of the great dam and irrigation projects of the 1950s and 1960s.

Now a thin, but lethal white crust of salt is spreading rapidly over millions of acres of the earth's most fertile land.

Eckholm reports that vast areas of the 30 most irrigated countries face severe food losses from salinity, alkalinity, and waterlogging.

In a new joint study brought out by the United Nations Environment Program and the Washing-

ton-based Worldwatch Institute, Eckholm reports that salt has damaged 20% of the 25 million acres on Pakistan's Indus Plain, the world's largest irrigated region; one tenth of India's 150 million irrigated acres; 20% of China's main irrigated region; between 25% and 50% of Syria's Euphrates Valley; 15% of a new irrigation project in Jordan's River Valley; 30% of Argentina's Patagonia region; as much as 50% of the irrigated land in Brazil's crowded northeast; plus large acreages of northwestern Mexico's Mexicali and Yaqui valleys.

In the United States, the rising salt content of the Colorado River has led to falling crop production in California's rich Imperial and Coachella valleys. The salt problem is particularly acute in Egypt now that the Aswan Dam no longer permits the Nile's annual floods to flush salt deposits away.

Today, in southern Iraq, vast areas glisten like fresh fallen snow where once mighty empires prospered in the days of Abraham.

The growth of irrigation is one of the main reasons world food production kept up with or surpassed population growth in the past two decades. But with 15% or more of the irrigated land now threatened, damaged, or destroyed, the big question is whether or not irrigation will ultimately prove to be a severe long-term detriment to world agriculture.

this occurs, the result of man's seeming inability to face his problems and his failure to put aside narrow national ideologies and conflicts will be worldwide chaos.

Jesus Christ prophesied that wars, famines, and disease epidemics would be among the "beginning of sorrows" suffered by mankind just before he is forced to return to earth to stop sinning nations from ultimate catastrophe (Matthew 24:7, 8, 22).

Chapter 6 of the book of Revela-

tion reveals that famine, along with wars, disease epidemics, and animal plagues, will kill *one quarter* of mankind — over a billion people.

This great tragedy could be avoided. But mankind as a whole, with all his divisions and competing points of view, seemingly can't generate the necessary will and means to do so.

As Sartaj Aziz concluded at Ames, "The next five years will determine the fate of the year 2000." □



DELEGATES from South West Africa's 11 population groups assemble in the Turnhalle in Windhoek to chart the course toward future nationhood. Pictured here also are leaders of 4 of 11 delegations represented at the Constitutional Conference: the Ovambos and Coloured (left), the Hereros and whites (right). Pressure is on the conference to draft in the shortest possible time a constitution guaranteeing not only minority rights but also political responsibility in a free society.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA-RACING AG

The Constitutional Conference in Windhoek has announced that an independent multiracial government is attainable for South West Africa by the end of 1978. The big question: Will the United Nations and the major powers let South West African efforts succeed?

by Herman L. Hoeh

The author recently visited South West Africa for a firsthand look at conditions there. This is the conclusion of his report, begun in the September issue of The Plain Truth.

It is the most significant news to have come out of Windhoek, the capital of South West Africa, in 30 years. The 11 population groups assembled at the Constitutional Conference have achieved what may be a first in modern history. By consensus — unanimous agreement, not mere majority approval — the

delegates have agreed that an independent, multiracial government should be established not later than December 31, 1978. An interim government is planned for sometime in 1977 to facilitate transfer of power from South Africa to an independent South West Africa. The major concern now is whether terrorism, United Nations pressure, and big power politics will prevent emergence of a free government.

Further, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), despite its terrorist activities and opposition to the conference, has been invited to be the proposed new government's political opposition. This adroit move is a final effort to encourage international recognition and guarantees for the territory of South West Africa, or Namibia.

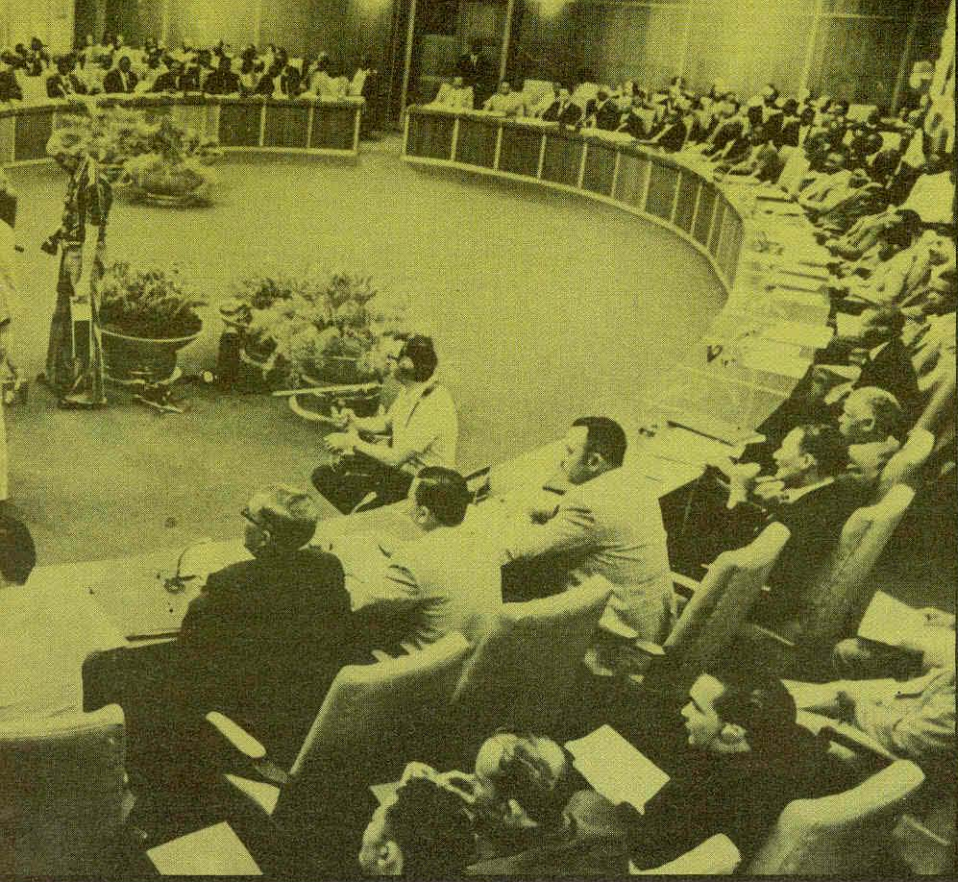
The Bitter Attitude of SWAPO

In contrast to the constructive endeavors of the assembled representatives at the Constitutional Conference in Windhoek, the president of SWAPO, Mr. Sam Nujoma, issued a bitter declaration in Lusaka, Zambia, in July. He an-

nounced that his organization has declared "total war" against the "puppet government" of African tribal chiefs and other representatives at the Windhoek conference. "These treacherous elements are busy lobbying and putting pressure on SWAPO to talk," Nujoma declared, following an invitation from conference representatives. "SWAPO is the only legitimate representative of Namibian people, and the armed struggle will continue to be waged seriously until full independence is achieved," he warned.

Nujoma's SWAPO has never won a free election. It is, in fact, only one of 20 politically active parties in ethnically divided South West Africa. The success of the Constitutional Conference thus far is due in no small degree to subordinating political party differences and focusing squarely on the needs and aspirations of the 11 population groups comprising South West Africa.

The contrast between Mr. Nujoma's acrimonious denunciations and the appeal to prayer and reason by Dr. B. J. Africa, for example, ought to come to the attention of the



AINST TIME FOR PEACE

PART 2

U.N. and the Security Council. Dr. Africa is a leader of the Baster delegation at the *Turnhalle* meetings. He courteously sent us a copy of a letter he had written to promote understanding of the problems of South West Africa and of the Constitutional Conference. It is so important a statement that it deserves worldwide recognition. We therefore publish a major part of it in the accompanying box. (See page 26.) Most others in the *Turnhalle* Constitutional Conference would echo Dr. Africa's sentiments.

The Men and the Peoples and Lands They Represent

Seldom has so much responsibility fallen on the shoulders of so few men as now rests on those directing the constitutional meetings in Windhoek's *Turnhalle*. On their consensus rests not only the future of South West Africa's 950,000 people (a miniscule fraction of the world's population, to be sure), but also to large measure the future security of all southern Africa. South West Africa is strategically located. Soviet newspaper commentaries compare

it to the critical position of the Sinai and Israel in the Middle East.

Who are these men guiding the constitutional meetings whose faces have almost never appeared in print or on television? They are men often of totally divergent views. They descend from black, brown, white, and mixed stocks.

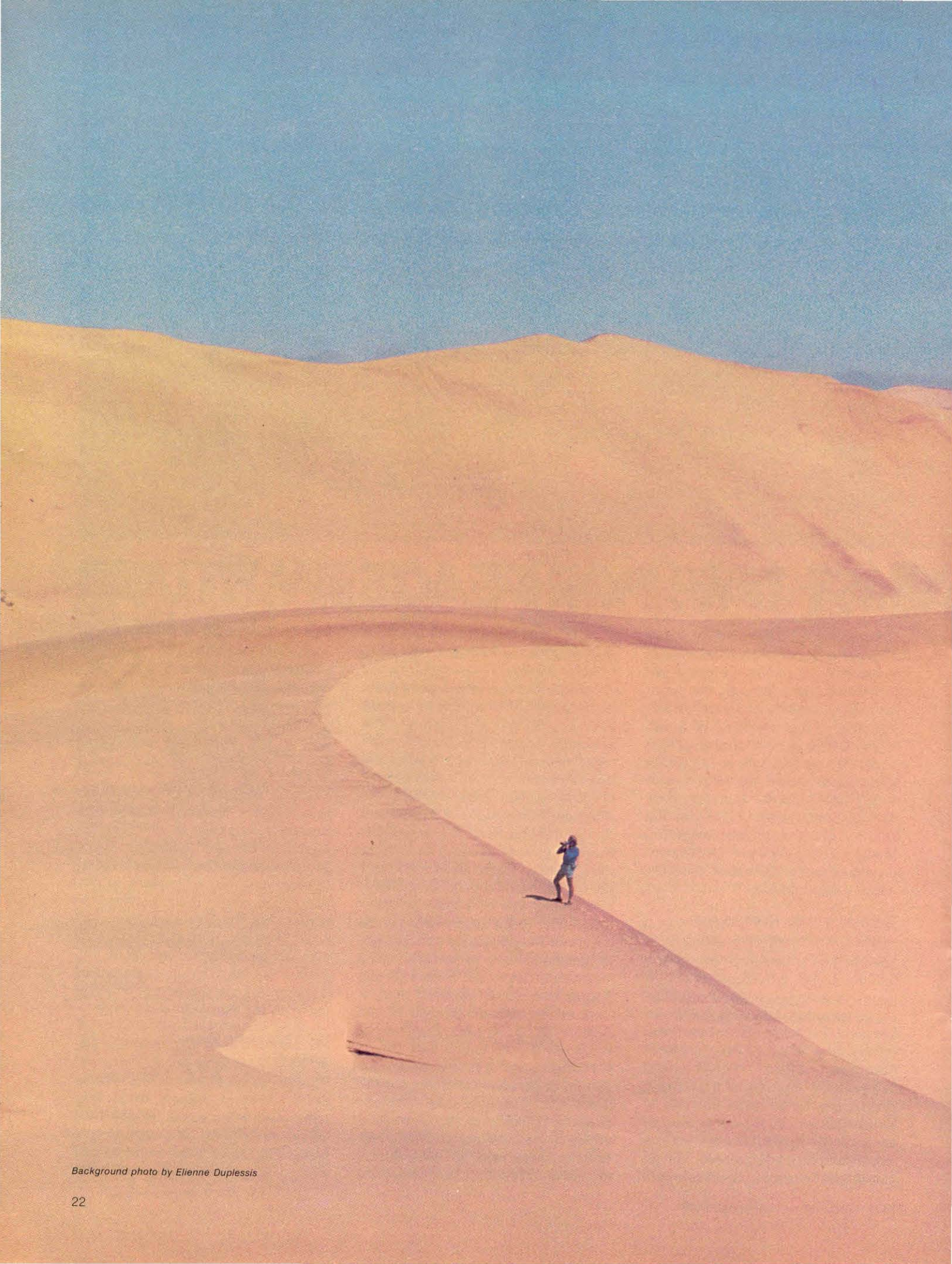
There is Mr. Dirk Mudge, the diplomat and peacemaker, unquestioned guiding hand in the conference, representing the white delegation. There is warm and charming Mr. Luipert, descendant of a chiefly line of Namias (Hottentots), who often must explain to others of his delegation the niceties of parliamentary procedures. And who could forget the oratory of Mr. Kloppers of the Coloured delegation, or the incisive thought of the Basters' Dr. Africa? Mr. Geelbooi of the Bushmen delegation must live in two worlds if he is to expound to his people the events transpiring in the *Turnhalle*. The busy Mr. Clemens Kapuuo is leader of the Herrero, a vigorous, pastoral people who traditionally recognized only two peoples on earth: Herreros and strangers.

Pastor Cornelius Njoba has the difficult task of representing the Ovambos, whose population is almost equal to that of all other groups in South West Africa.

There is Mr. Christy of the Damaras, a once enslaved people who lost their language to their former Nama overlords. There is Chief Moralaswani of the East Caprivi delegation and Mr. Mayavero of the Kavangos. Both their people, together with the Ovambos, have suffered lengthy terrorist incursions directed by SWAPO. Not to be forgotten is the Tswana delegation, representing the smallest population group at the *Turnhalle* conference.

Did They Learn From History?

The peoples of South West Africa are a complex mosaic of ancient tribes and more recent immigrants. Their intertribal and internecine wars, climaxing at the beginning of
(Text continued on page 26)



Background photo by Elienne Duplessis

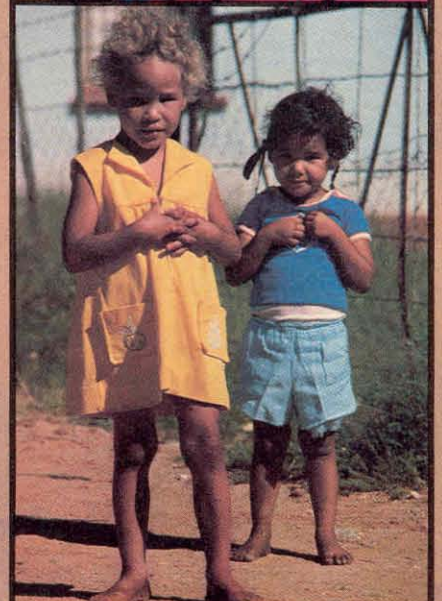
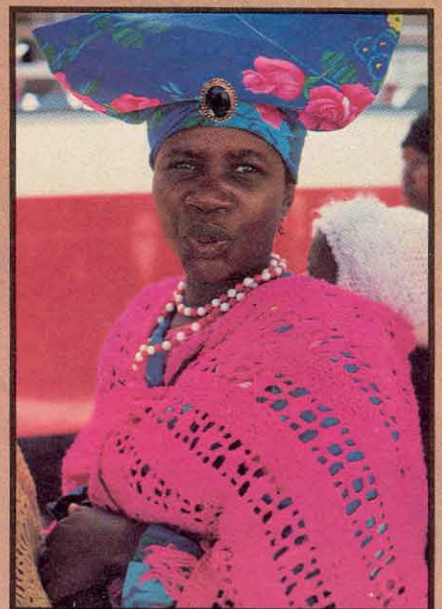
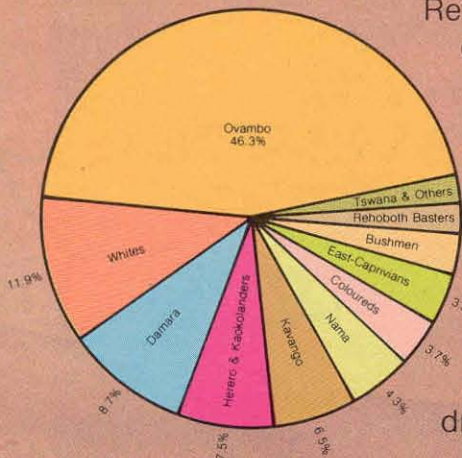
SOUTH WEST AFRICA THE PEOPLE & THEIR LAND

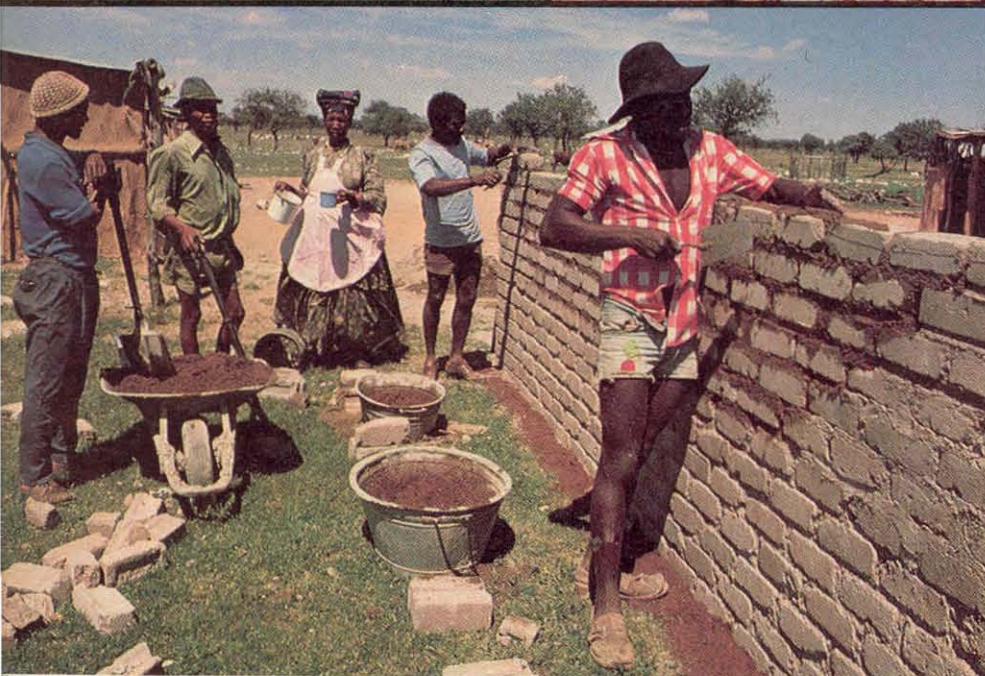
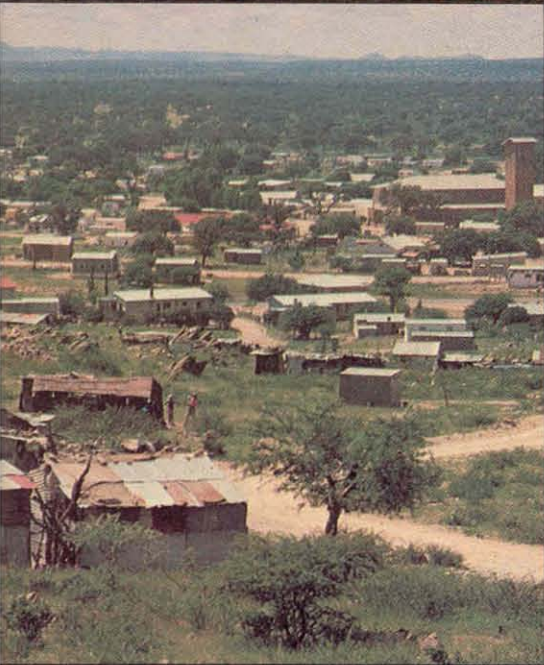
AS PHOTOGRAPHED BY ALON REININGER

Fortunate lands often lie between two bountiful rivers. South West Africa, by contrast, is a land between two frightful deserts. The shifting dunes of the background scene are in the western desert, the Namib. It is from the Namib that the currently fashionable — and possibly future — name of South West Africa is derived: Namibia. In the sparsely settled central plateau region the camera of renowned French photographer Alon

Reininger captures the color and diversity of the peoples of South West Africa and their buoyant cultures. A Herero woman is representative of one of the most colorfully dressed of any people anywhere. The infusion of European stock among Namas (Hottentots) of southern Africa may be clearly seen when visiting school children in the Baster community

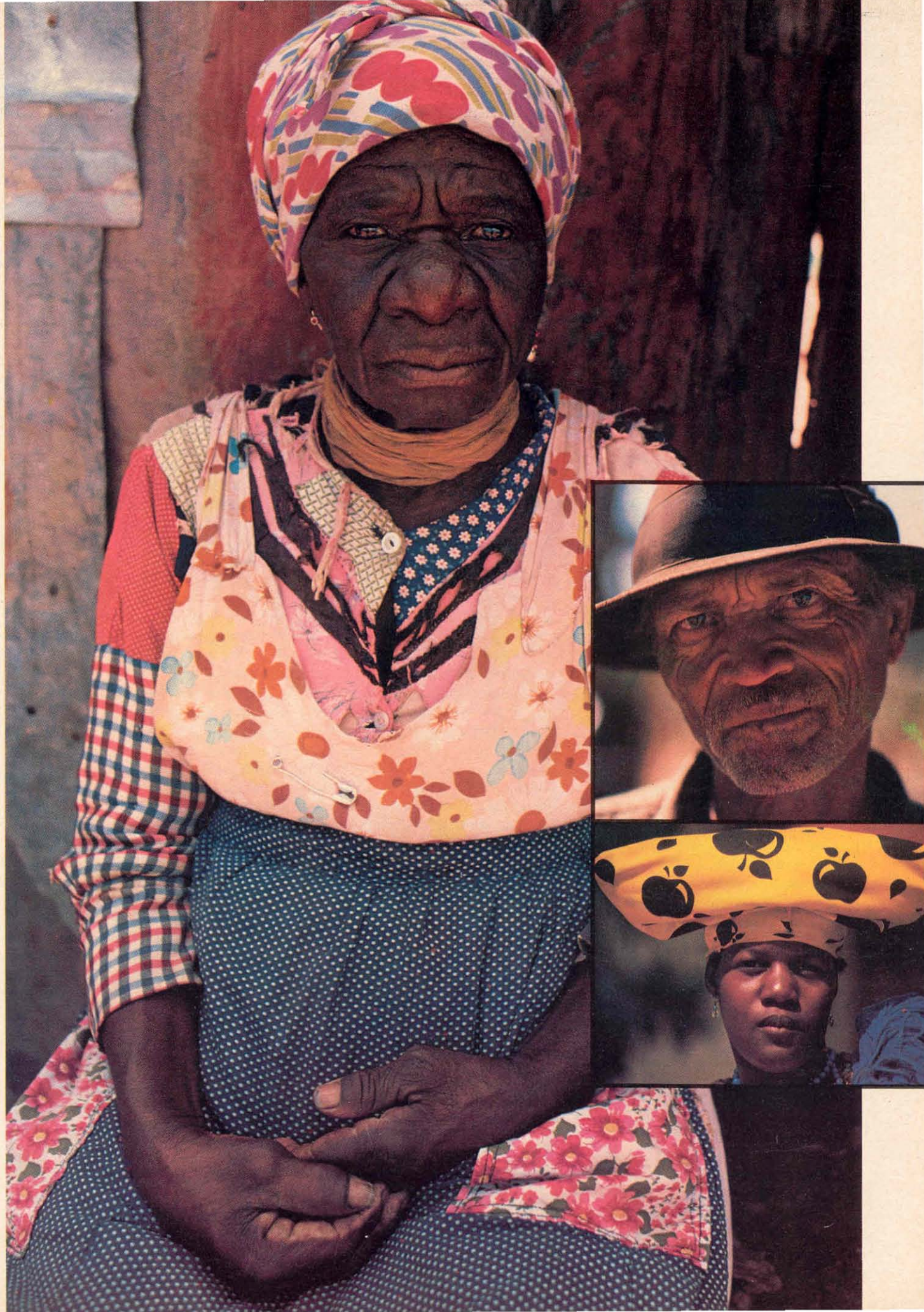
(Continued on next page)





south of the capital. The Damara, third largest population group in South West Africa (note pie chart on page 23 showing population percentages of South West Africa's various peoples) were once slaves of Namas and Hereros. The marvelous pensive faces (right) of an elderly Damara, a Baster farmer, and a young Herero testify to the concerns of the people of the land. To the left, top, is a striking view of the center of government and culture of South West Africa: its charming capital, Windhoek, built by the Germans. The first major community to the south of Windhoek is Rehoboth (center left), settled by Basters, a mixed Nama-white stock. The Basters (their name means "bastard" in Afrikaans, but they wear the label proudly) found marvelous hot springs in the region. Today, throughout all the townships in South West Africa, Western methods of building are gradually being utilized (bottom left), not without aesthetic loss on occasion. Despite inadequate housing, a neatly groomed mother and children (center) look with hope to a future safeguarded from revolutionary violence — a future in which multiracial cooperation and mutual trust can turn an inhospitable and arid land into an adequate and inspiring country.







DR. B. J. AFRICA

AN APPEAL TO PRAYER AND REASON

The attitude of those seriously striving for a just, peaceful plan for organizing an independent South West Africa is exemplified by the following open letter appealing for assistance — and prayer — by Dr. B. J. Africa, head of the Baster delegation, one of South West Africa's eleven population groups.

As he writes, there is a "great need to publicize" the efforts of those trying to achieve a constructive solution.

What a contrast in spirit to those who would impose their "solution" for South West Africa by force, if necessary, and who, by clever manipulation, have gained support from those in the outside world who do not know the real facts.

"The Bible states that unless the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. The eleven

population groups of S.W.A. [South West Africa] through their 156 delegates have been afforded the wonderful opportunity of coming together, discussing their problems, and working out a solution together. This is a task demanding a great measure of responsibility and insight. In the 'Declaration of Intent' adopted by the C.C. [Constitutional Conference] in September 1975 it was stated that the representatives of the different population groups are determined to find a peaceful settlement for the problems of S.W.A. . . .

"Another significant fact of the 'Declaration of Intent' is the acceptance of the principle of fundamental freedoms and human rights without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, or creed

"There are still occasions, however, when one becomes aware of a lack of trust and some degree of prejudice among the different groups. But it is equally true that a wonderful spirit of cooperation has been cultivated among the various representatives

"There is a slight problem with languages, but it is paradoxical that Afrikaans is understood, spoken, and preferred by most delegates — unlike in Soweto [the black South African township where riots broke out in June, initially in protest to the mandatory use in schools of the Dutch-derived language]. Facilities for simultaneous translation into 7 languages are available. . . .

"Groups opposed to the C.C. [an allusion to the SWAPO organization "recognized" by the United Nations] are trying their best to

create an atmosphere of uncertainty and panic. This is further encouraged by a world practising double standards. Pray that the leaders at the conference might have the courage to act in the interest of their people and not take the path of least resistance by making popular decisions.

"There is a great need to publicize the deliberations at the C.C. Something we can learn from the communists is that they are master propagandists. We should make our stand known — and do it boldly. . . .

"One often hears the statement that people in S.W.A. do not have time to solve their problems, or that we should have started years ago. Whether this is so is an open question, but the best time to act is NOW. We are still very optimistic about reaching a solution, and we know that if we acknowledge Him, He will direct our paths. You'll no doubt be interested to learn that the meetings of the general assembly are opened by prayer. This is also the case with the committee meetings. . . .

"At present we are discussing the principles to be embodied in a constitution for S.W.A. Please pray that justice might be done. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice (Prov. 21:3)

"There is no doubt that we are in the process of working out the best rules and principles for peaceful coexistence on the continent of Africa, but these rules and principles can best be implemented if there is a change of heart, i.e., if the hearts of people are filled by the spirit and love of God. . . ."

(Continued from page 21)

the twentieth century, have few parallels. Hopefully the terrible penalty of war and its consequences, which the elders still personally remember, has impressed itself sufficiently that old hatreds can be put into the background and be forgiven and forgotten. This hope expressed itself in the decision, at the very beginning of the Constitutional Confer-

ence, to achieve agreement by consensus — unanimity, rather than by majority vote. Without unanimity, old wounds and fears could never be fully healed. And without the persuasiveness and patience of Mr. Dirk Mudge these deep historic divisions would most certainly have spelled defeat for a developing free society without traditional parliamentary skills.

Though so much rests upon the shoulders of the men in attendance at the Constitutional Conference in Windhoek, an equal responsibility rests on the shoulders of the United Nations, the big powers, and other African states. That responsibility is the willingness to cooperate with, rather than undermine, the efforts by South West Africans to give birth to a free and developing nation. □

Truly no other nation in the history of the world has been so greatly blessed as the United States of America. Consider these facts:

In 1776 there were one and a half million people living in the Thirteen Colonies. Today there are 215 million. The annual gross national product

(GNP) of those colonies was less than \$3 billion, whereas the total GNP of the U.S. now exceeds \$1,500 billion – \$1.5 trillion. And remember, the total annual GNP of the entire world is only about \$4 trillion. This means that the U.S. produces a third of all the world's gross national product.

LET'S REMEMBER THE MEANING OF THANKSGIVING DAY

As we prepare to celebrate our Bicentennial Thanksgiving day, do we Americans realize the real source and the true extent of our many blessings? Have we Americans carelessly forgotten the real meaning of Thanksgiving day?

by Raymond F. McNair



Bob Taylor

The average American industrial worker earns between \$4 and \$5 per hour, and the median family income is now running about \$14,000. Even though inflation is picking our pockets and high taxes are robbing us of much of our income, the typical American still has a higher standard of living than the citizens of any other nation.

The U.S. inflation rate (about 7%) is considerably lower than that of most other industrial nations, where it is galloping along at an annual rate of 10% to 25%. Overall, the average U.S. citizen is about 25% to 35% better off than his counterpart living in many other advanced industrial nations. Furthermore, the per capita income worldwide is now approximately \$1,000 — just one sixth of America's per capita income.

America (the "bread basket of the world") has the largest tract of fertile land with the most favorable climate of any nation in the entire world. Even though America possesses only about 6% of the world's land and 6% of its population, she possesses 18% of its total cropland. America's vast national resources — minerals, water, timber, oil, coal — give her the means to maintain the world's highest standard of living for the foreseeable future.

America's "Special Circumstances"

Other nations look at the fantastic blessings of America with amazement. The Shah of Iran recently wrote: "In no more than two centuries, the U.S. has been able to lay the foundations of astonishing technical achievement and immense material progress, the like of which no society or nation has been able to equal or surpass. In this relatively short period, America has succeeded in transforming a huge continent, blessed with almost unlimited natural resources, from the simplest beginnings into the wealthiest and most powerful country the world has seen."

What, according to the Shah, is the real source of America's unique position in the world today?

"After 200 years the U.S. has acquired, thanks to the dynamism of her people and the special circumstances that God has provided for

them, a position unique in the annals of mankind...."

The Shah's statement should make every American stop and think. At this time of year, as we approach our annual Thanksgiving day, Americans should truly give thanks to God for all their boundless blessings. But tragically, too many Americans today are oblivious to the rich history and the vital meaning behind their most important national holiday.

Brief History of Thanksgiving

In December 1620, the *Mayflower* anchored at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. A small band of 103 Pilgrims landed on the bleak, wintry coast of present-day Massachusetts, intending to set up a new colony — a Christian commonwealth — where they could worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Before landing at Plymouth, the Pilgrims drew up the "Mayflower Compact" by which they intended to govern themselves:

"We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James.... Having undertaken, for the Glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith and Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the First Colony in the Northern Parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one another, Covenant and Combine ourselves together into a Civil Body Politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid...."

That terrible winter of 1620-21 took a frightful toll in sickness and death among the brave Pilgrims. Only 56 out of the 103 who landed there survived. But with spring, new hope budded. Each Pilgrim family now had a home. And they were blessed with the friendship of a friendly and helpful Indian named Squanto.

During the spring of 1621, the Pilgrim settlers planted 20 acres of corn, 6 of barley, plus some peas. All summer long they anxiously tended their first crop in the New World — for they knew that their very lives depended upon the successful maturing of that crop. The

corn and barley did well, but the hot sun parched the peas.

The First Thanksgiving Day

This hardy band of Pilgrims were accustomed to the English thanksgiving celebrations, observed after the British had defeated the French in 1386 and the Spanish in 1588 when their "Invincible Armada" had sailed against England.

Furthermore, during their brief stay in Holland, the devout Pilgrims had seen the Dutch celebrate a day of thanksgiving for their victory over the Spaniards in October 1575.

It was quite natural, therefore, for the Pilgrims to observe a day of thanksgiving after anxiously watching their crops ripen during the long summer of 1621. After the harvesting of a bumper crop, their governor, William Bradford, set aside a day for special feasting and thanksgiving.

For three days the womenfolk served the men at long tables. That first thanksgiving feast included wild turkeys, wood pigeons, partridges, ducks, geese, Indian pudding, hoecake, and fish.

After dinner, the Pilgrims entertained their Indian guests by demonstrating their firearms, while the Indians did the same with their bows. Also they participated in various athletic events, games, and races.

Other Days of Thanksgiving

Many different days of thanksgiving were observed by the people of the Thirteen Colonies for various reasons during the decades which followed. Various thanksgiving days were observed in grateful appreciation for bountiful crops, victories, and deliverance from pestilence.

In 1742, the governor of Georgia, James Oglethorpe, issued the following thanksgiving proclamation as a result of the dramatic victory which the English won over the Spaniards in the southeastern part of America: "... So wonderfully were we protected and preserved, that in this great and formidable conflict but few of our men were taken, and but three killed. Truly the Lord has done great things for us, by rescuing us from the power of a numerous foe, who boasted that

they would conquer and dispossess us. Not our strength or might have saved us; our salvation is of the Lord.

"Therefore it is highly becoming us to render thanks to God our deliverer. . . ."

The Continental Congress also proclaimed several days of thanksgiving during the American Revolution — days during which the colonists could rejoice in their homes and churches for victories won. In 1778, General George Washington proclaimed a day on which to give thanks for the important treaties which the Thirteen Colonies had just concluded with France.

Washington's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

In 1789, during the first year of his presidency, George Washington issued America's first Thanksgiving day proclamation, thereby setting a precedent for succeeding presidents to follow.

In Washington's national Thanksgiving proclamation, he said: ". . . it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor."

President Washington, therefore, set aside November 26, 1789, "to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks. . . ."

Washington asked his fellow Americans to give thanks for their God-given victories during the Revolutionary War, for "tranquillity, union, and plenty . . . [for] constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one . . . for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed . . . for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us. . . ."

Lincoln's Thanksgiving Proclamation

The next Thanksgiving day proclamation was made by President

Abraham Lincoln. During the bloody Civil War, many Americans came to look upon that conflict as a punishment from the hand of God. Abraham Lincoln also believed that to be so. He issued the nation's second Thanksgiving day proclamation on October 3, 1863:

"The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. . . ."

"No human counsel hath devised nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. . . ."

Earlier that same year, on March 30, 1863, President Lincoln had designated a day of fasting and prayer that God might restore peace and union to the nation. In that proclamation he said:

"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. . . ."

President Lincoln, therefore, proclaimed "the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer" in the hope that the American people might be reconciled to God, forgiven, and healed.

Needed: A Modern-day Lincoln

America today faces far greater threats than during our terrible Civil War. Each year millions die prematurely — because we have forgotten the laws of God. Our fair land is polluted. The food we eat, the water we drink, and the very air millions of us breathe is polluted. Violence and sex fill our TV screens, and pornography seems to be everywhere.

Crime, juvenile delinquency, and lawlessness climb relentlessly. Corruption and bribery are rampant. Immorality and licentiousness fill our land. Divorce and broken homes are common.

Truly, America needs another Abraham Lincoln to call the nation to fasting and prayer — with thanksgiving to God for our many blessings — so that we can be delivered from these things that seriously threaten to destroy this great nation of ours.

America needs to heed the words of her first president, given in his farewell address: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens."

Also, we need to remember the advice of America's dynamic President Teddy Roosevelt who encouraged "the virtues of courage, honor, justice, truth, sincerity, and hardihood — the virtues that made America. The things that will destroy America are prosperity-at-any-price, peace-at-any-price, safety-first instead of duty-first, the love of soft living, and the get-rich-quick theory of life."

General Douglas MacArthur also gave America these sobering words on December 12, 1951: ". . . It is essential that every spiritual force be mobilized to defend and preserve the religious base upon which this nation was founded. For it is that base which has been the motivating impulse to our moral and national growth. History fails to record a single precedent in which nations subject to moral decay have not passed into political and economic decline. There has been either a spiritual reawakening to overcome the moral lapse, or a progressive deterioration leading to ultimate national disaster."

As Americans observe their upcoming Thanksgiving day, they must remember that it is meant to be a day of thanksgiving to the creator-ruler of the world for the many blessings he has bestowed upon this great nation. □



Two Teen-agers View...

"My Responsibility As An American"

As we Americans prepare to celebrate our Bicentennial Thanksgiving holiday, the abundant blessings and priceless privileges we all enjoy should be especially appreciated. Yet with privileges come responsibilities.

Last summer, The Plain Truth sponsored a Bicentennial essay contest for the teen-age members of Youth Opportunities United, a nationwide youth group. The teen-agers were asked to write 500 words or less on the subject "My Responsibility as an American." Many well-written essays were submitted, but the judges eventually selected winners from each of two age brackets: 12-15 and 16-19.

With our Bicentennial Thanksgiving holiday approaching, The Plain Truth staff has decided to reprint the winning essays, which we hope will be a source of inspiration to every American.

My Responsibility as an American
by Margi John, Age 17
Petaluma, California

I think I am pretty lucky to be an American. This is one of the best places on earth. Maybe I am a bit biased, but I would not trade the freedoms and the way of life I have here for what may or may not exist in another nation.

The topic of my responsibility as an American is therefore an important one. For the rights I hold so highly are not given without strings attached. Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand, for if rights are abused they either are taken away or cease to exist. Take a basic right like freedom of speech as an example. If I never used this right, never spoke out when something needed to be said, and no one else did either, the right to speak one's mind would easily be taken away. There are many other examples. In most cases, the way to preserve a

right is to use it. In the case of my right to participate in the governing of my country, if I do not take an active interest in it, do I have cause to complain?

With my right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" comes the obligation not to harm anyone else in the process. That may not seem like much at first, but when I look closely at that responsibility it becomes like Esher's "Metamorphose." The initial, obvious responsibility is related to the next. This ties into the next, which blends into another and another until the full circle is completed.

To keep my rights is to use them, and use them well. It is not sitting in a dark corner of apathy. Nor is it saying, "I don't care what happens. I don't feel like getting involved." It is caring about people, because people are the reason that the rights exist in the first place.

Perhaps this does not sound very red, white, and blue, striped and starred patriotic, but this is my country, and I love it, and I would never trade it for any other. I do not think that I will ever run for president. I doubt very much if I will ever make a discovery that will add to the knowledge of mankind; but I do intend to work for a better future by trying to live up to my responsibility as an American, and as a human being.

My Responsibility as an American
by Bekah Seward, Age 15
Temple, Oklahoma

My Responsibility as an American" is a large topic, but my responsibility is even larger. Responsibility is often ignored because people don't know what their responsibility is.

Part of my responsibility is as a leader to my community, to my country, and to my world. I am to be concerned with the happenings in my local world and in the outside world. To be a leader, I need education, experience, common sense, and courage. Courage to do something for others when they are against me or when the chances for winning are very slim. I also need

diplomacy for talking to people.

My responsibility is in the home. I am to help keep my family together. I am to listen to my parents' point of view and then tell them mine. I shall comply with their wishes unless they are absolutely wrong. I will help with the housework to prevent one person being overworked. My responsibility is to respect my parents and help preserve my family's home life.

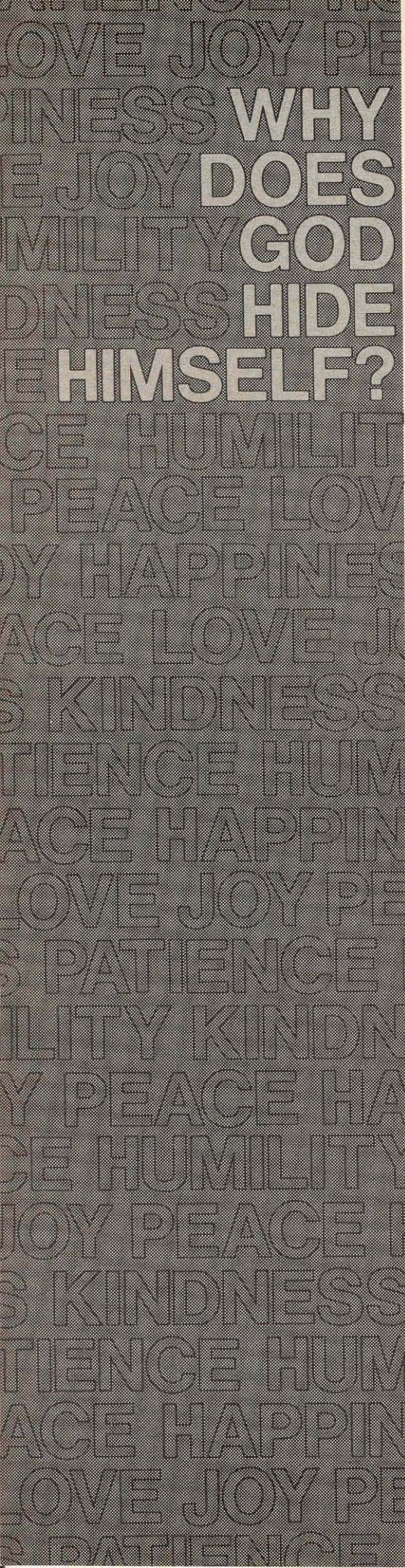
Another part of my responsibility is in the community. I am to be someone people can look to for guidance. A person that is able to head committees or a person that is able to follow others. I need to be a person that will help when help is needed. I will get facts before I act. My responsibility in school is to be respectful of my teachers. I am not to complain and cause trouble for others. I need to help bring standards, especially moral standards, up.

Part of my responsibility is as a visitor to nations. When abroad I should always put the "right foot" forward. The "right foot" is being mindful of the beliefs and customs of others. I am not to insult their intelligence. I say this because many Americans seem to think they are more intelligent than people of other countries. This isn't true. These people know many things you and I don't know.

My responsibility to America is to build her. I am to help education by working as hard as I can at school. I'm to help stop robbery by putting things under lock and key and out of sight to stop tempting criminals to take it. I am to stop drug use and youth crimes by showing them that life has better things to offer. My responsibility is to be proud of America and show that I am proud.

To sum it up is to say that my responsibility as an American is to be an example in all aspects of life, whether as a leader or as a follower. I am to help keep my family together, to help in the community, to be mindful of others, whether abroad or not, and I am to help build America by keeping laws and helping stop crimes.

This isn't half of my responsibility I have as an American. Thinking about this has shown me how much I have neglected my responsibility. Have you neglected yours? □



Over 95% of the American people claim to believe in God. But what kind of a God? What color is he? How big is he? Is he still alive? Is he manlike or beastlike? Skeptical philosophers have long wondered about the whereabouts of this "unknown God." Bewildered theologians have long contrived to excuse his absence. Why does God hide himself from humankind?

by Garner Ted Armstrong

Do you believe in anything at all that you can't see? I surely hope so because air, wind, and electricity simply cannot be seen. Yet no one who ever stopped to think about it would deny their existence.

You explicitly believe in the precious air you inhale without even thinking about it. Your lungs sort out the gases and exhale the inert, unusable types — retaining the oxygen to feed the little blood corpuscles that keep all that is you alive.

The Marvelous Creation

We firmly believe in myriads of mysterious marvels extant on the earth. But we hardly ever equate these wonders of our environment with the mind of a great being who exists in another dimension just beyond ours.

Yet the unseen God — the God that hides himself — reveals himself through the marvels of the physical creation. The very existence of the whole creation is proof positive that there has to be a Creator.

Not so long ago a couple of distinguished British astronomers were interviewed on BBC. Under discussion were current theories of the origin of the universe. They said: "At the moment, we have to confess that our ignorance of the actual creation is more or less complete."

Why should science be so unknowledgeable about the origins of this earth and the universe? Perhaps Dr. Samuel H. Miller, dean of Harvard's Divinity School unwittingly

gave the true answer nearly two decades ago. He stated: "The modern era [has] abandoned religion as a basis of real life, and puts its confidence in science instead, even though the word 'God' is more popularly entrenched in America than ever" (*Denver Post*, June 4, 1960).

The biblical revelation has largely been ignored by much of the world's intelligentsia. Thus the widespread ignorance of where the creation came from. According to the Gallup Poll, there is widespread belief in some kind of a God, but few think of him as the Creator of all they can see and know.

The Bible itself rather simply describes the process of this phenomenon. The apostle Paul wrote: "For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and wickedness of men who by their wickedness *suppress the truth*. For what can be known about God is plain to them Ever since the creation of the world *his invisible nature*, namely, his eternal power and deity, *has been clearly perceived* in the things that have been made" (Rom. 1:18-20, RSV).

The ancient philosophers knew God! They examined the world in which they found themselves and discovered order, harmony, system, and design. God was in this sense revealed to them! Why? Because the existence of order, harmony, system, and design absolutely demand a Creator.

Start With the Creation!

When we start with what we can know through our five senses — the physical universe — we soon find blunt proof that only a supreme Creator could have fashioned it together into such a wondrously unified whole. From the forces which bind atomic nuclei to the principles that run giant galaxies, from the fullness of the earth to the relative emptiness of space, from the beauty of creation to the human mind that can comprehend it — all are mute testimony to the power of God — all blazon forth the conclusive evidence of his existence.

Look at the intricacy of nature around you. Everything you see is complex and harmonious — *except*

for man's depredations and mistakes which occasionally throw even nature out of balance. The distance of our earth from the sun just "happens to be" the right distance to give us heat and light in the proper amounts.

Think about it for a moment. If the moon were a little closer, our tides would daily sweep the continents, making the world uninhabitable for any land-dwelling creatures. If the earth were further from the sun, our temperature would be below freezing, and the earth would freeze solid. If the earth were a little closer, everything on this good green earth would burn to a crisp. (Isn't it interesting that the other planets in our solar system all tend to have incredible extremes of temperatures completely unknown to the earth?)

The earth's mantle of air, like a canopy, shields us from the rays of the sun, protects us from the daily bombardment of millions of astral bodies from space, and gives us oxygen to breathe. Did that just happen accidentally?

The Creatures of the Earth

Why do salmon have the incredible ability to return to the very river, find the same tributary, swim unerringly to the same branch, and find the exact gravel bed where they were spawned? Why do migratory waterfowl fly thousands of miles through the thickest storms and find a tiny nest with unerring accuracy that defies the finest of man's radar and navigational instruments? Isn't the existence of a great, all-knowing Creator God the only credible answer?

God is known by his handiwork! His nature, character, and personality are indelibly etched into this earth and discernibly inscribed across the length and breadth of his creation. Everything you see about you reflects tremendous complexity, careful planning, meticulous detail, great beauty and harmony and follows definite, unchangeable, unshakable, immutable laws!

Perhaps no living creature is a better illustration of this great principle than a bird. These little creatures have dozens of different types of specialized air frames, wingfoils,

and navigational equipment that is more accurate than that on modern jet planes.

A bird had to be created to conform to certain aerodynamic principles, or it never would have gotten off the ground. We don't think of the fact that a bird simply must have the proper lift-to-drag ratio, an extremely lightweight structure, and a powerful system of propulsion.

But there's no need to worry. The anatomy of a bird is superbly designed (by a great designer) with a streamlined body shape, wings propelled by powerful chest muscles, and a rapid heartbeat and metabolic rate — all essentials for flight. Bird bones themselves are not unlike something that came off an aircraft designer's drawing board. They are not only hollow, but also interlaced with a system of internal struts and girders — all very similar to some of the designs common in aircraft construction.

Ever wonder why a bird doesn't "stall out" in mid-air flight? Incredibly its wings come equipped with a little device called an "alula" which works pretty much like an antistall device in a modern aircraft. Like aircraft, birds have varying aerodynamic designs in order to meet specific flight requirements. The albatross and the vulture have long, narrow wings which enable them to stay aloft for hours with a minimum of effort. On the other hand, hummingbirds come equipped with swivel wings that allow them to hover like helicopters.

I could go on and on with the wonders of design in nature, but the point is that God has indeed revealed himself through the intricate tapestry of his physical creation.

Great scientists and statesmen have recognized this fact to one degree or the other. Dr. Wernher von Braun, world renowned German scientist, once said: "Anything as well ordered and perfectly created as is our earth and universe must have a Maker, a Master Designer. Anything so orderly, so perfect, so precisely balanced, so majestic as this creation can only be the product of a Divine idea. . . . There must be a Maker; there can be no other way."

Dr. Warren Weaver adds: "Every

new discovery of science is a further 'revelation' of the order which God has built into this universe."

But even with these great men and others like them, the term "God" is often used to symbolize something other than the Creator revealed in the pages of your Bible. True, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork" (Psalm 19:1). However, there are certain limits to what man can find out about his God strictly through the knowledge of the creation. For instance, the creation itself would never tell you exactly why the Creator God hides himself from his human creatures. Only the acceptance of the biblical account can answer critical questions about God, his nature, and how and why he deals with man.

The Biblical Perspective

Visualizing the full scope of 6,000 years of human history with multiple dozens of generations strung end to end, let's understand, from the biblical revelation, the true perspective of the relationship between man and God from the very beginning of his creation.

The apostle Paul, thousands of years after the fact, affirmed that Adam was indeed the very first human being — the first man. (See I Cor. 15:45; Gen. 2:7.) God dealt very intimately with his prototype for all mankind. He *literally* walked and talked with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

But very shortly, our first parents, through the influence of Satan the devil, upset and trampled upon their privileged relationship with the Creator. You know the story. Satan persuaded Adam and Eve to take what was not theirs — thus directly disobeying the specific orders of their Creator. Immediately afterwards, they reacted in typical human fashion: "*... Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden*" (Gen. 3:8).

Originally God did reveal himself to the first man and his wife. It was they who first began to play the game of "hide-and-go-seek." They began a pattern that was to last throughout history. Their firstborn

son — Cain — was the first to follow the pattern. After brutally murdering his brother, Abel, he began by denying the crime as if God had no power to know about it one way or the other. (See Gen. 4:9.) Following his arrest, conviction, and sentencing, the Bible simply records: “And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden” (verse 16).

Moses' Incredible Experiences

Over the first two thousand years of human history probably less than a dozen individuals had any personal contact with God, according to the Bible. Abel, Enoch, Noah, Abraham, and Lot are all numbered among these few persons to have walked and talked with God. Later God actually got down in the dust of the earth and wrestled with the patriarch Jacob.

Moses came on the scene about 1500 B.C. He had an extremely unusual and unique relationship with God. “And he [God] said, Hear now *my words*: If there be a prophet among you, I the Lord will make myself known unto him in a vision, and will speak unto him in a dream. My servant Moses is not so. . . . With him will I *speak mouth to mouth*, even apparently, and not in dark speeches; and the *similitude of the Lord shall he behold*. . . .” (Num. 12:6-8).

Back in the 33rd chapter of Exodus, there is a very interesting account of how Moses was overcome with curiosity about God. *He wanted to see God*. I think you can understand it. Moses was practically dwelling with this personality — camping out on Mount Sinai with him and continually hearing this great voice, yet he was only able to see a heavy, thick, misty cloud that his eyes simply couldn't penetrate.

Pick up the account in verse 9: “And it came to pass, as Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door of the tabernacle, and the Lord talked with Moses. . . . *And the Lord spake unto Moses face to face*, as a man speaketh unto his friend. . . .” (verse 11).

The next time Moses talked with God, he made a bold request: “And

he said, I beseech thee, *shew me thy glory*” (verse 18).

God's reply: “I will make all my goodness pass before thee. . . . [But] thou canst not see my face: for there shall no man see me and live. . . . And it shall come to pass, while my glory passeth by, that I will put thee in the cleft [crevice] of the rock, and will cover thee with my hand while I pass by: And I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my back parts; but my face shall not be seen” (verses 19-23).

What Did Moses See?

The Exodus account leaves it at that. But elsewhere the Bible reveals that man was formed in the likeness of God (Gen. 1:26). So man must look like God — and vice versa. Dozens of scriptures show that God has hands (Ex. 9:3; Job 1:11; etc.). He has fingers (Ex. 31:18). It is plainly stated in the Bible that God has arms, a torso, legs, feet, two eyes, a nose, a mouth, a voice, two ears; in a word, God is formed and shaped like a human being even though composed of spirit (John 4:24).

Probably the best description of what Moses saw and heard was seen by the apostle John *in vision* — not in the flesh. Of course, Moses saw this same scene from the back — not the front. “And in the midst of the seven candlesticks [was] one like unto the Son of man. . . . His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow; and his eyes were as a flame of fire; and his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; and his voice as the sound of many waters. . . . *and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength* [which explains why no human being can see God's face and live]” (Rev. 1:13-16).

Moses was not unaffected, even physically, by this incredible experience. Notice, in the 34th chapter of Exodus, another previously unheard of phenomenon. “And it came to pass, when Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the two tables of testimony in Moses' hand [the Ten Commandments]. . . . that Moses wist [knew] not that the skin of his face shone while he talked with him [God]. And when Aaron and all the children of Israel saw Moses, be-

hold, the skin of his face shone: and they were afraid to come nigh him” (verses 29-30). Moses' face was glowing with an incandescent kind of radiance. The people were so frightened that he was forced to put a veil over his face in order to conduct daily business.

The Public Reaction

Moses was curious about God, but as clearly shown by the above account, not the people. They wanted to stay as far away from God as humanly possible. When God chose to “come out of hiding” and finally reveal himself to the Israelites, here is what happened: “And all the people saw the thunders, and the lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain smoking: and when the people saw it, *they removed, and stood far off*. And they said unto Moses, Speak thou with us, and we will hear; but let *not* God speak with us, lest we die” (Ex. 20:18-19).

This is the typical manner in which mankind had been reacting to the presence of God all the way from the time of Adam. In essence, man has told God to keep his (unprintable) nose out of man's (unprintable) business. By the time of Samuel, God was pretty well totally complying with mankind's wishes. Prior to his revelation to the young child Samuel, it is mentioned that “. . . the word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision” (I Sam. 3:1).

Finally the writing of the Old Testament books was completed. In the three-hundred-year intertestamental period, mankind as a whole (including God's own nation in Judaea) strayed further and further from God, going to every weird religious extreme. God himself was keeping hands off while his truth was almost hopelessly mongrelized out of all recognition. Then came God's full revelation to humankind *in the flesh*.

The Full Revelation

“Whereas in the past God spoke through many forms, fashions and figures, and communicated by various means, methods and manners, He was now ready to pour out the whole story through a Son (Heb.

1:1-2, Phillips). It was God's time to *completely* reveal himself. He had become a human being.

As strange as it may sound in the light of much of modern theology, Jesus was the very God of the Old Testament, not the Father. He was the one who directly created the universe (John 1:3; Eph. 3:9), walked and talked with Adam, dined with Abraham, wrestled with Jacob, spoke with Moses, and watched over ancient Israel (I Cor. 10:4).

In the book of Hebrews, Jesus is called "the brightness of his glory, and the express image [Greek, *karakter*] of his person" (Heb. 1:3). Jesus and the Father, though two separate spirit beings, are one in perfect character, outlook, purpose, love toward mankind, etc.

But Jesus is the member of the Godhead that has always dealt with mankind. Jesus Christ said of the Father: "No man hath seen God *at any time . . .*" (John 1:18). "And the Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me. Ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape" (John 5:37). Yet Moses saw the one that talked with him and who called himself the self-existent (YHVH), everliving God. The only way to square these scriptures is to conclude that Jesus — not the Father — was the God of the Old Testament.

The Rejection Syndrome

But humankind continued to play "hide-and-go-seek" with the presence of God — even in the flesh. The rejection of God's own son by his own people (John 1:11) is nowhere better illustrated than in a parable Jesus gave in Matthew 21: "...There was a certain householder, which planted a vineyard . . . and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country: and when the time of the fruit drew near, he sent his servants [the prophets in this analogy] to the husbandmen, that they might receive the fruits of it. And the husbandmen took his servants, and beat one, and killed another, and stoned another. Again, he sent other servants . . . and they did unto them likewise. *But last of all* he sent unto them his son, saying, They will reverence my son.

Originally God did reveal himself to the first man and his wife.

It was they who first began to play

"hide-and-go-seek."

They began a pattern that was to last throughout history.

"But when the husbandmen saw the son [Jesus Christ], they said among themselves, This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance. And they caught him, and cast him out of the vineyard, and slew him" (verses 33-39).

Jesus then went on to explain in verse 42: "Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders *rejected*, the same is become the head of the corner . . .?"

A mob of faces flushed with frenzy insisted on the Roman execution of Jesus. The religious establishment set it all up in advance. They feared for their own position; they didn't want to lose their followers; they were used to the adulation of the people.

In the more than 1900 years since Christ's death and resurrection, mankind has had access to God through his written Word. But organized religion has done a very thorough job of both muzzling the Bible and hiding its God! Myriads of councils, conclaves, and conferences have interpreted the Bible so that it has lost all of its practicality to a man's or woman's day-to-day life: no more laws, sabbaths, holy days, tithing, prophecy, or correction. Now even the Ten Commandments are "out of date."

If Jesus Christ began his physical ministry today as something similar to the humble carpenter of Nazareth, he would undoubtedly be accused of being "the greatest threat ever to God, Christianity, and Patriotism! He would be summarily charged with treason and sedition — and his trial and execution would be festively celebrated around the earth.

Why Does God Hide Himself?

"Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself . . ." wrote the prophet Isaiah millennia ago (Isa. 45:15). For the world as a whole, that statement is just as true today as it ever was. This world couldn't be more unaware of the presence of the true God.

But God still has all the power he needs to reveal himself to you personally. Your current relationship to God may be a good deal like that of Job's. He thought he knew a lot about God. But after a long series of eloquent arguments with his three friends, God stepped into the picture and pointed out a few things Job had never considered before. In fact, he asked Job about 40 embarrassing questions.

Take a look at the vital lesson Job learned. He said to God: "I know that thou canst do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from thee. Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? Therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too wonderful for me, which I knew not" (Job 42:2-3).

He continued: "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now *mine eye seeth thee*" (verse 5). He saw for the first time the true picture of the awesome personality of God. His conscious mind had never really previously seen this God of whom he spoke.

He said in essence: "I have heard of you by the hearing of the ear — but now I get it, *now I really see*, now I understand, now I comprehend what it's all about. Wherefore," he said in verse 6, "I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."

Now Job got the true perspective. And he made that most difficult of all human steps: He admitted that he had been utterly wrong — not partially wrong, but totally wrong.

Could you admit, even to yourself, that you could be wrong about your current concepts concerning God? If you could, you would be on your way to becoming a Christian — in the truest sense of that term. We have a booklet on the subject. Why don't you take one more step and write for our free booklet entitled *What Is a Real Christian?* □

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG TELECAST

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

AKRON — Channel 23, WAKR-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
ALBANY — Channel 10, WTEN-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sat.
ALPENA — Channel 11, WBKB-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
ATLANTA — Channel 11, WXIA-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
BALTIMORE — Channel 45, WBFF-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
BANGOR — Channel 5, WABI-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — Channel 40, WICZ-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
CHARLESTON — Channel 2, WCBF-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
CHARLOTTE — Channel 7 WSOC-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
CINCINNATI — Channel 5, WLWT-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
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JACKSONVILLE — Channel 12, WTLV-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.
LOUISVILLE — Channel 41, WDRB-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
NEW YORK — Channel 9, WOR-TV, Rotating Schedule
PHILADELPHIA — Channel 17, WPHL-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.
PORTLAND — Channel 8, WMTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
PORTSMOUTH — Channel 10, WAVY-TV, 12 noon Sun.
PROVIDENCE — Channel 12, WPRI-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sat.
SALISBURY — Channel 16, WBOC-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
SOUTH BEND — Channel 22, WSBT-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
SPRINGFIELD — Channel 40, WHYN-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.
STEBENVILLE — Channel 9, WSTV-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.

TAMPA — Channel 8, WFLA-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Channel 7, WMAL-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
***WILMINGTON** — Channel 6, WECT-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

Central Time

ABILENE — Channel 12, KTXS-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
ALEXANDRIA — Channel 5, KALB-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
AMARILLO — Channel 10, KFDA-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sat.
BEAUMONT — Channel 12, KBMT-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
BISMARCK — Channel 5, KFYZ-TV, 12:00 noon Sat.
CHICAGO — Channel 44, WSNS-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.
CORPUS CHRISTI — Channel 3, KIII-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.
DALLAS — Channel 11, KTVT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
DOTHAN — Channel 18, WDHN-TV, 6:30 p.m. Sat.
EL PASO — Channel 13, KVIA-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sat.
EVANSVILLE — Channel 14, WFIE-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
FARGO — Channel 11, KTHI-TV, 12 noon Sun.
FT. SMITH — Channel 5, KFSS-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
GARDEN CITY — Channel 11, KGLD-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
GREAT BEND — Channel 2, KCKT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
HATTIESBURG — Channel 7, WDM-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sun.
HOUSTON — Channel 39, KHTV-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sat.
HUNTSVILLE — Channel 48, WYUR-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
KANSAS CITY — Channel 4, WDAF-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.
KEARNEY — Channel 13, KHGI-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.
LUBBOCK — Channel 11, KCBD-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
LUFKIN — Channel 9, KTRE-TV, 2:00 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, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
MINNEAPOLIS — Channel 11, WTCN-TV, 8:30 a.m. Sun.
MONROE — Channel 10, KTVE-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
MONTGOMERY — Channel 32, WKAB-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.
NEW ORLEANS — Channel 4, WWL-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
NORTH PLATTE — Channel 2, KNOP-TV, 6:30 p.m. Mon.
OKLAHOMA CITY — Channel 5, KOCO-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
OMAHA — Channel 6, WOWT-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.
PEORIA — Channel 19, WRAU-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
ROCKFORD — Channel 13, WREX-TV, 9:00 a.m. Sun.
SHREVEPORT — Channel 6, KTAJ-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
SIoux CITY — Channel 14, KMEG-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
SPRINGFIELD, MO. — Channel 27, KMTC-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sat.
SPRINGFIELD — Channel 20, WICS-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
TEMPLE — Channel 6, KCEN-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
TOPEKA — Channel 27, KTSB-TV, 12:00 noon Sat.

TUPELO — Channel 9, WTUV-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
TYLER — Channel 7, KLTU-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.
WICHITA — Channel 3, KARD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
WICHITA FALLS — Channel 6, KAUZ-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

BOISE — Channel 6, KIVI-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.
GRAND JUNCTION — Channel 5, KREX-TV, 4:30 p.m. Mon.
GREAT FALLS — Channel 5, KFBB-TV, 10:15 p.m. Sun.
MILES CITY — Channel 3, KYUS-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sat.
MITCHELL, S.C. — Channel 5 KXON-TV, 8:00 p.m. Sun.
PUEBLO — Channel 5, KOAA-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.
ROSWELL — Channel 40, KBIM-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.
SALT LAKE CITY — Channel 5, KSL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
TUCSON — Channel 9, KGUN-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — Channel 13, KIMO-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.
CHICO — Channel 12 KHSL-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.
FAIRBANKS — Channel 11, KTVF-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.
HONOLULU — Channel 2, KHON-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
LAS VEGAS — Channel 8, KLAS-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.
LOS ANGELES — Channel 9, KHJ-TV, 9:00 p.m. Sun.
PORTLAND — Channel 12, KPTV-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.
SALINAS — Channel 8, KSBW-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.
SPOKANE — Channel 6, KHQ-TV, 1:30 p.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.
ST. JOHN — Channel 6, CJON-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
SYDNEY — Channel 4, CJCB-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BARRIE — Channel 3, CKVR-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.
KINGSTON — Channel 11, CKWS-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
MONTREAL — Channel 12, CFCE-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
NORTH BAY — Channel 4, CHNB-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.
PETERBOROUGH — Channel 12, CHEX-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.
QUEBEC CITY — Channel 5, CKMI-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.
SAULT STE. MARIE — Channel 2, CJIC-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sat.
SUDBURY — Channel 9, CKNC-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

THUNDER BAY — Channel 4, CHFD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.
TIMMINS — Channel 6, CFCL-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

BRANDON — Channel 5, CKX-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sun.
REGINA — Channel 2, CKCK-TV, 12 noon Sun.
SASKATOON — Channel 8, CFQC-TV, 12 noon Sun.
SWIFT CURRENT — Channel 5, CJFB-TV, 11:15 p.m. Sun.
WINNIPEG — Channel 7, CKY-TV, 12 noon Sun.
YORKTON — Channel 3, CKOS-TV, 12 noon Sun.

Mountain Time

CALGARY — Channel 4, CFCN-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sun.
EDMONTON — Channel 3, CFRN-TV, 10:00 p.m. Sun.
LLOYDMINSTER — Channel 2, CKSA-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

DAWSON CREEK — Channel 5, CJDC-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.
VANCOUVER — Channel 8, CHAN-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
VICTORIA — Channel 6, CHEK-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
WHITEHORSE — Channel 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, WHTV-TV, 7:00 p.m. Sun.

PLEASE NOTE

This is only a partial listing. For a Worldwide Radio/TV Log please check inside cover and write to the office nearest you. Some time periods subject to occasional pre-emption. Please check your local listing for possible time or day changes. * denotes new stations or changes.

RADIO LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

***AKRON** — WSLR, 1350 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun., 8:30 p.m. Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
ALLENTOWN — WSAN, 1470 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
***ASHEVILLE** — WWNC, 570 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
ATHENS — WDOL, 1470 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
BALTIMORE — WTOW, 1570 kc., 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***BLUEFIELD** — WKOY, 1240 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
BROCKTON — WBET AM & FM 1460 kc., 97.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
CAYCE — WCAY, 620 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.
***CHARLESTON** — WCHS, 580 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
CHATTANOOGA — WDEF, 1370 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat. 6:30 a.m. Sun.
CHESAPEAKE — WCPK, 1600 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

***CINCINNATI** — WCKY, 1530 kc., 5:06 a.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
CINCINNATI — WLW, 700 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.
CINCINNATI — WZIP, 1050 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***CLEVELAND** — WERE, 1300 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
COLUMBUS — WWWY-FM, 104.9 mc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
DAYTON — WONE, 980 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
DE FUNIAK SPRINGS — WGTX, 1280 kc., WQUH-FM 103.1 mc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***DETROIT** — WLDM-FM, 95.5 mc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
FAIRFIELD — WCNW 1560 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FLINT — WKMF, 1470 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FORT WAYNE — WGL, 1250 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FRANKLIN — WFTN 1240 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GAINESVILLE — WAKA, 1390 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
GAYLORD — WATC, 900 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GLOVERSVILLE — WENT 1340 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***GREENVILLE** — WNCT AM & FM 1070 kc. & 107.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
HAMMONTON — WRDI, 1580 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***HARRISONBURG** — WHP, 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
HARTFORD — WCNX, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
INDIANAPOLIS — WBRI, 1500 kc., 2:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
JACKSONVILLE — WBIX, 1010 kc., 10:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
JACKSONVILLE, FL. — WCMG, 1090 kc., 12 noon daily.
JACKSONVILLE, N.C. — WLAS, 910 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
JOHNSTOWN — WJAC, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KALAMAZOO — WBUK, 1560 kc., 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
KINGSPOUR — WKPT, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KISSIMMEE — WFIV, 1080 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KNOXVILLE — WSKT, 1580 kc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
LANCASTER — WXRL, 1300 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
LAURINBURG — WSTS-FM, 96.5 mc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LENOIR — WJRI, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LONDON — WFTG, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LOUISVILLE — WFIA AM & FM, 900 kc., 103.9 mc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri. AM; 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri. FM
LOUISVILLE — WHAS, 840 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
MIAMI — WIOD, 610 kc., 8:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
MONTPELIER — WSKI, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
NEW HAVEN — WELI, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
***NEW ROCHELLE** — WVOX, 1460 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 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.
NIAGARA FALLS — WHLD, 1270 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
PANAMA CITY, FL. — WPCF, 1430 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***PHILADELPHIA** — WRCP, 1540 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
PIKEVILLE — WPKE, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PITTSBURGH — WPIT, 730 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 11:00 a.m. Sun.
PITTSBURGH — KQV, 1410 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

PORTSMOUTH — WIOI, 1010 kc., 12:35 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PROVIDENCE — WJAR, 920 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
RALEIGH — WPTF, 680 kc., 1:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
RICHMOND — WRVA, 1140 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.
***ROANOKE** — WFIR, 960 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
ROCHESTER — WHAM, 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
ROCHESTER — WWNH, 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SAVANNAH — WSAV, 630 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***SCRANTON** — WGBI, 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
***SPRINGFIELD** — WACE, 730 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
STATESBORO — WWNS, 1240 kc., WMCD-FM 100.1 mc., 7:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
SYRACUSE — WSOQ, 1220 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
TAMPA — WINQ, 1010 kc., 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
TOLEDO — WSPD, 1370 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
WALTERBORO — WALD, 1060 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.
WATERBURY — WDEV, 550 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
WINTER GARDEN — WHLY-FM, 106.7 mc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
WHEELING — WWVA, 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

APPLETON — WAPL AM & FM, 1570 kc., 105.7 mc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ATOKA — KEOR-AM, 1110 kc., 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
ATOKA — KTNB-FM, 93.3 mc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
***AUSTIN** — KLBJ, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
***BIRMINGHAM** — WYDE, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. Sun.
BOWLING GREEN — WLBK, 1410 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***CHICAGO** — WMAQ, 670 kc., 5:05 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
COFFEYVILLE — KGGF, 960 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***DALLAS** — KRDL, 1080 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:00 p.m. Sun.
DAVENPORT — KXIC, 800 kc., 6:05 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
***DES MOINES** — KWKY, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., & Sun.
DULUTH — WDSM, 710 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
EDEN PRAIRIE, MN. — KRSI, 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
EVANSVILLE — WJPS, 1330 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
EVANSVILLE — WVHI-FM, 105.3 mc., 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
FAYETTEVILLE — KFAY, 1250 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***GADSDEN** — WAAX 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon, Sun.
***GLADEWATER** — KEES, 1430 kc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
GRAND FORKS — KRAD, 1590 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
GREEN BAY — WGEE, 1360 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***HOUSTON** — KPRC, 950 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
JONESBORO — KNEA, 970 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
***KANSAS CITY** — KMBZ, 980 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
LAKE CHARLES — KLCL, 1470 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
LENOIR CITY — WLIL, 730 kc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

*LITTLE ROCK — KAAV, 1090 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily, 9:30 a.m. Sun., 5:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *MEMPHIS — WREC, 600 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 MILWAUKEE — WISN, 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 MOBILE — WKRG, 710 kc., & 99.9 mc. 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., & 7:30 a.m. Sun. 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun. (FM).
 MONROE — KREB-FM, 106.4 mc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *MT. VERNON — WMIX, 940 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 *NASHVILLE — WSIX, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
 *NEW ORLEANS — WWL, 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 OKLAHOMA CITY — KTOK, 1000 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 PADUCAH — WDXR, 1560 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 PAMPA — KGRO, 1230 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *PEORIA — WMBD, 1470 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 ROCHESTER — KOLM, 1520 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 ROLLA — KCLU AM & FM, 1590 kc., 94.3mc 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 RUSSELLVILLE — KARV, 1490 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 ST. JOSEPH — KUSN, 1270 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *ST. PAUL — KRSI, 950 kc., 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 SAN ANTONIO — WOAI, 1200 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
 SHERMAN — KTXO, 1500 kc., 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SIOUX FALLS, S.D. — KIOV-FM, 104.7mc 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *SIOUX CITY, IO. — KSCJ, 1360 kc., 6:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 TEXARKANA — KOSY, 790 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 WATERLOO — KXEL, 1540 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun., 105.7 mc. FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.
 WATERTOWN — KWAT-FM, 96.1 mc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.

Mountain Time

*ALBUQUERQUE — KOB, 770 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 ARVADA — KQXI, 1550 kc., 1:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 BLACKFOOT — KBLI, 690 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 BOISE — KAIN, 1340 kc., 6:55 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *CASPER — KTWO, 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 *DENVER — KOA, 850 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:00 p.m. Sun.
 DURANGO — KIUP, 930 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 FARMINGTON — KRZE, 1280 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *FLAGSTAFF — KCLS, 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 *KALISPELL — KOFI, 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 MISSOULA — KGVO, 1290 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 ONTARIO, OR. — KSRV, 1380 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 PHOENIX — KJJJ, 910 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 PRESCOTT — KYCA, 1490 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SALT LAKE CITY — KSL, 1160 kc., 5:06 a.m. & 11:06 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 a.m. & 11:25 p.m. Sun.
 *TUCSON — KTUC, 1400 kc., 12:45 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:30 a.m. Sun.
 WHEATLAND — KYCN, 1340 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — KYAK, 650 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.

AUBURN, WA. — KGRG, 89.9 mc., 12:00 noon Sun.
 CHICO, CA. — KHSL, 1290 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *COVINA — KGRB, 900 kc., KOB-FM, 98.3 mc., 12 noon Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
 EUGENE — KATR, 1320 kc., 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 FRESNO — KBIF, 900 kc., 1:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *FRESNO — KMJ, 580 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
 KEALUKEKUA, HI. — KKON, 790 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *LAS VEGAS — KTRI-AM & FM, 970 kc., 92.3 mc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 *LOS ANGELES — KLAC, 570 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
 MEDFORD — KAGN-FM, 98.5 mc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *MEDFORD — KSHA, 860 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 OLYMPIA — KITN, 920 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *PASCO — KOTY, 1340 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:00 p.m. Sun.
 PORTLAND — KLIQ, 1290 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 PORTLAND — KWJJ, 1080 kc., 9:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
 *SACRAMENTO — KRAK, 1140 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SALINAS — KTOM, 1380 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *SAN DIEGO — KSDO, 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 SAN FRANCISCO — KFMR-FM, 104.9 mc., 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *SAN FRANCISCO — KNBR, 680 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SAN FRANCISCO — KKIS, 990 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 SANTA ROSA — KPLS, 1150 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *SEATTLE — KIRO, 710 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SEATTLE — KXA, 770 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *SEWARD — KRXA, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SPOKANE — KICN-FM, 99.0 mc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.
 VISTA, CA. — KMLO, 100 kc., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
 WAIPAHA, HI. — KAHU, 940 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *YAKIMA — KUTI-FM, 104.5 mc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Newfoundland Time

BAIRE-VERTE, — CKIM, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 CLARENVILLE — CKVO, 710 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 GANDER — CKGA, 730 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 GRAND FALLS — CKCM, 620 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 MARYSTOWN — CHCM, 560 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 ST. JOHN'S — VOXM, 590 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.

Atlantic Time

CAMPBELLTON — CKNB, 950 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
 FREDERICTON — CFNB, 550 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
 MONCTON — CKCW, 1220 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 NEWCASTLE — CFAN, 790 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 SAINT JOHN — CFBC, AM & FM, 930 kc., 98.9 mc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
 SYDNEY — CJCB, 1270 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 YARMOUTH — CJLS, 1340 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

Eastern Time

BLIND RIVER — CJNR, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

BRANTFORD — CKPC, 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, (French) 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 KINGSTON — CKWS, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 KIRKLAND LAKE — CJKL, 560 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 *KITCHENER — CKGL (FM), 96.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 LEAMINGTON — CHYR, 710 kc., 5:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. daily.
 LINDSAY — CKLY, 910 kc., 10:00 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.
 NEW LISKEARD — CJTT, 1230 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
 NORTH BAY — CFCH, 600 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
 *PEMBROKE — CHOV, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
 QUEBEC — CKVC (French) 1280 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 RIMOUSKI — CJBR (French) 900 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 STE. AGATHE — CJSA (French) 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon. Wed., Fri.
 SAULT STE. MARIE — CKCY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 SHERBROOKE — CKTS, 900 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 SHERBROOKE — CHLT, (French) 630 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 SMITHS FALLS — CJET, 630 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Thur. & Sat., 8:30 p.m. Fri.
 THETFORD MINES — CKLD, (French) 7:00 a.m. Sun.
 THUNDER BAY — CKPR-FM, 94.3 mc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 *TIMMINS — CKGB, 680 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:00 p.m. Sat.
 TROIS RIVIERES — CHLH, (French) 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.
 FT. FRANCIS — CFOB, 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 KENORA — CJRL, 1220 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE — CFFR, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 PRINCE ALBERT — CKBI, 900 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
 *REGINA — CKRM, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. & Sun.
 SASKATOON — CFQC, 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
 SWIFT CURRENT — CKSW, 1400 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
 WINNIPEG — CKJS, 810 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
 YORKTON — CJGX, 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Mountain Time

BROOK — CKBR, 1340 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
 CALGARY — CFCN, 1060 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
 CAMROSE — CFCW, 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

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* denotes new stations or changes.

BAD DECISIONS CAN WRECK YOUR LIFE

by Jeff Calkins

"A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished" (Prov. 27:12).

Some people don't lead life; they follow it around. Take the case of John and Martha.

Against the aggregate wisdom of everybody they knew, they got married. None of their friends believed they were right for each other. Even the minister almost refused to perform the ceremony. They married anyway.

Predictably, they didn't get along. John spent a lot of time running around with "the boys" whose company he preferred to that of his wife, or luxuriating in his own machismo while he toiled around the local environs in his multihued van.

Martha couldn't stand it. She even hated to get up in the morning. Their marriage was marked by arguments, fights, door slamming, and one partner or the other leaving and vowing never to return. Still, they continued to muddle along as (not quite) husband and wife.

John and Martha got a good deal on their apartment and both were working, so they were in good shape financially. But one day John saw an ad in a magazine offering the glories and satisfactions of "owning your own business" and "retiring before you're forty" by becoming a "dealer" for a particular company's products. Two weeks after John had answered the ad, quit his job, and become a "dealer," the company folded.

Amazingly enough, John could

have gotten his old job back. But he couldn't accept the offer — pride wouldn't let him. He preferred to look for work with another company dealing in the same line of products.

Martha, in the meantime — and at the worst conceivable time — conceived. They had been "careless." Since hers was the only steady source of family income and she had to leave work, their formerly optimistic financial picture evaporated.

John finally took a job as a salesman at a local car dealership. The owner offered him a "special deal" on his old van in trade, and a discount on a yet newer one, fully equipped with stereo, carpeting throughout, and utterly ego-assuaging padded leather trim. John couldn't resist this bargain. Payments were "only" \$150 a month more than what he had been paying.

But more family fights ensued. Just after their first child was born, their marriage broke up, and each went his own way, with the child being put up for adoption.

This tale of trauma which I have just outlined, while fictional in itself, is altogether too true in the lives of thousands of people. Individuals with good health, unafflicted by catastrophic accidents or diseases, still manage almost by sheer dint of perversity to make themselves unhappy.

Living by Accident

Most of us don't have some perverse, masochistic urge to make ourselves unhappy. We'd rather not go through life blindfolded, living by accident as it were, bumping into objects because we don't have the good sense to take the blindfold off. We don't consciously desire our own hurt, and there is a lot we can do to prevent it. We can think, reason, look ahead, open our eyes, make intelligent judgments, and otherwise use our brains. In short, we can learn to make wise decisions.

In some ways, life is like chess, in others, like poker. It is like chess in that we *can* improve our lot by making the right decisions. We do have control over many things, such as our personal relationships with others, our careers, our goals, and

our purchases, which are amenable to our conscious wills. Life is like poker in that there are some things over which we have no control: who our parents are, the state of health with which we were born, outside forces in the world, the state of the economy.

But even when life deals you a bad hand, you can still come out pretty well off by skillfully managing the cards you hold. Or, as is demonstrated in Christ's famous parable of the talents, no matter how few abilities or advantages we start out with in life, we should still make the best of them.

Let's look at the principles John and Martha could have applied in order to make their lives something other than an unmitigated string of disasters:

— *The Know-Your-Goals Principle.* If John and Martha had each done some thinking on what life is all about before they got married, probably they both would have wound up with mates more suited to their personalities.

Did John have a definite career in mind before he married Martha? Did he have some firm idea where marriage and family life fit into the overall pattern of his life? Had he ever sat down and considered his talents, interests, and abilities, and consciously decided what he wanted to *do* with his life?

Had Martha really thought out what she wanted to do? Marriage, career, children, or what combination of these three? Had she really analyzed herself enough to know what kind of a husband she wanted?

— *The Trade-Off Principle.* If John really wanted to marry Martha for her good qualities, was he willing to accept her bad traits also? If Martha really wanted John, was she willing to tolerate those personality and character traits that she now finds so annoying? In other words, John and Martha should have realized that no one is perfect, that we usually can't have something we desire without giving up something else in return.

— *The Counsel Principle.* "In the multitude of counselors there is safety," wrote Solomon (Prov. 11:4).

There is a basic law of statistics

Solomon's Advice for Making Major Decisions

One of the sources most often consulted by those seeking wisdom is the Proverbs of Solomon. Solomon, known as "the first great commercial king of Israel," was not only a wise ruler, but also a skilled diplomat and director of extensive shipping, trading, and mining ventures. However, Solomon is most often remembered as one of the wisest men who ever lived. His Proverbs contain a rich vein of practical principles worth mining for use in making major decisions.

The key principle for making wise decisions, echoed throughout Proverbs, is: "Lean on, trust and be confident in the Lord with all your heart and mind, and do not rely on your own insight or understanding. In all your ways . . . acknowledge Him, and He will direct and make . . . plain your paths" (Prov. 3:5-6, *The Amplified Bible*).

Seek Out Facts

Of course, God will not make all a person's decisions for him the minute the words "Heavenly Father, please give me . . ." are formed on his lips. As Solomon explains, God wants us to learn to analyze and evaluate facts and make proper choices ourselves! Though God certainly helped Solomon to be wiser, Solomon put forth most of the effort himself. In fact, Solomon stresses throughout Proverbs that one must *actively* pursue wisdom, as well as knowledge (facts), insight, and understanding (Prov. 2:3-4; 23:12).

Solomon dwells on the value of wisdom at length: "Wisdom is better than jewels, and all that you may desire cannot compare with her" (Prov. 8:11, RSV). "Happy is the man who finds wisdom, and the man who gets understanding, for the gain from it is better than gain from silver and its profit better than gold. . . . Long life is in her right hand; in her left hand are riches and honor. Her

ways are ways of pleasantness" (Prov. 3:13-17, RSV).

Solomon recommends one way of embracing wisdom: "He who walks with wise men becomes wise . . ." (Prov. 13:20, RSV). He further adds that "the mouth of the righteous brings forth wisdom" (Prov. 10:31, RSV).

However, those who think they can sit around all day praying for knowledge, but who are unwilling to diligently seek it, will find themselves stagnating at their present mental level.

Counsel Open-mindedly

When it comes to the subject of counsel, Solomon discusses a number of vital principles to remember. He points out that a person's life-style always seems right and pure in his own eyes (Prov. 16:2), but goes on to warn that "he who trusts in his *own* mind is a fool; but he who walks in wisdom [trusts in God and righteous wise men — Prov. 3:5-8; 22:17-19] will be delivered" (Prov. 28:26, RSV).

Solomon urges his readers to consult an "abundance of counselors" (Prov. 11:14) who will provide a variety of opinions from diverse viewpoints. He cautions that it is foolish and shameful to make a decision ("answer a matter") before one hears a number of qualified people's points of view (Prov. 18:13), because the first person one consults with might sound convincing but be biased or simply unaware of certain facts (Prov. 18:17). If one seeks counsel, however, he'd better be totally open-minded, or all his efforts to seek out truth will come to naught.

Once a person begins following Solomon's practical advice, develops a working relationship with his Creator, and seeks wisdom, facts, and counsel, he is ready to tackle the big decisions of life head-on and come out victorious.

— Jim E. Lea

that when a large percentage of capable people agree on something, it should be considered seriously. In John and Martha's case, the *overwhelming* unanimity of the advice against their marriage should have suggested to them that they ought to postpone their marriage for a few months until they had more time to consider all the facts.

Generally, when getting advice, one should strive to obtain quality advice from a diversity of sources. Quality advice should come from people who have no personal stake in a given matter, individuals who are far enough removed from the decision to look at it objectively. It should also be sought from many different parties with different points of view and outlooks.

Often, advice will vary and even objective observers will disagree among themselves on the best course of action. When advice is split, you have to examine additional criteria.

Some decisions, because of their importance and permanence, deserve more attention. Decisions concerning marriage and career, for example, affect us for a longer period of time than most other choices we make in life.

Did John and Martha really take that much time considering with whom they would like to spend the rest of their natural lives? Did John really mull over the decision to quit his job to start his "own" business? Were these deliberate, well-thought-out decisions made only after consulting with several businessmen, or were they spur-of-the-moment decisions? Impulse decisions may be tolerated to a degree when shopping in a grocery store where all we are risking is a few dollars, but they're certainly not for matters which will affect us for years to come.

— *The Get-the-Facts Principle*. "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him" (Prov. 18:13).

This principle seems almost self-evident. Problems are sure to crop up when you don't have or can't get all the facts.

When making decisions, we should ask ourselves, "What's the worst possible thing that could happen if I do such-and-such?"

For example, John could have reasoned this way: "I don't know whether this ad really promises a genuinely advantageous business venture or not. It *might*. Then again, it might *not*. Now if this outfit really is on the up-and-up, it still might be years before my end of the business would get established, and I would be making as much as I do now. Furthermore, since *most* small businesses have a very rough time of it and many fail, there is a good probability that even if this company were honestly seeking independent outlets for their product, I could still have a lot of financial problems. On the other hand, maybe I don't have the talent for running my own business. Maybe the company will make demands on me that I don't know about now. If things don't work out, I will lose my job, and possibly I could be left 'up a creek.' Do the potential benefits of having my own business outweigh the risks? I've got to examine all the facts and get some more advice."

By a hardheaded calculation of benefits and costs — the same process that Christ alluded to when he spoke of "counting the cost" — John would have come out of things much better off.

Again, the Proverbs impart a judicious warning: "The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going" (Prov. 14:15).

— *The You-Are-Your-Own-Worst-Enemy Principle*. In order to impress someone else, to assuage one's ego, or to massage one's vanity, we will often be tempted to pursue a foolish course of action to our own hurt.

In John's case, he went out and bought a new van when the family income was at a low ebb: \$150 more a month is, quite literally, the price of pride. John should have asked himself whether the joys of cruising around in his personal macho-mobile were worth the added financial hardship to his family. Had he even attempted to make a right decision in a calm, clear-headed way, there is little doubt the outcome would have been different.

The "Plan Ahead" Principle

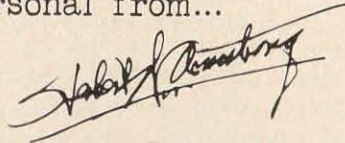
Human beings are not leaves to be blown around in the wind. We have

been given minds with which to think. We can plan ahead before we act, look at what has gone before us, calculate the benefits and the costs, weigh the risks and the gains. We can, in short, approach life rationally.

The typical negative response to this approach is to denounce it as too cold and calculating, as robbing life of its rich, warm spontaneity. It is summed up in the "mañana" approach to life: live for the moment, soak up the "now," bask in the immediate. Rationality, thought, and planning sound dull and laborious and too much like work.

The problem is, reality isn't so

Personal from...



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will, redounding to the praise of his glorious grace *bestowed on us* in the Beloved, in whom we *enjoy* our redemption, the forgiveness of our trespasses, by the blood he shed. So *richly* has God *lavished upon us*, granting *us* complete insight and UNDERSTANDING of the open secret of his will, showing *us* how it was the *purpose of his design* so to order it in the fulness of the ages that all things in heaven and earth alike should be gathered up in Christ — in the Christ in whom we have had our heritage allotted us (as was decreed in the design of him who carries out everything according to the counsel of his will), to make us redound to the praise of his glory by being the *first* to put our hope in Christ" (Eph. 1:5-12. Moffatt).

Let me give you verses 11 through 12 in the King James Version: "In whom also WE have obtained an inheritance, being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will: that WE should be to the praise of his glory, *WHO FIRST* trusted in Christ."

Our inheritance — true Christians are right now only HEIRS — was PREDESTINATED "that we should be to the praise of his glory, who

pliable. Today's *now* was yesterday's "mañana." The fact that we have to pick between the lesser of two evils today is because we didn't care about today while it was still yesterday. The "mañana" philosophy makes life even more difficult because events end up controlling us, causing many of our aspirations to go unrealized.

In fact, it is only when we are able to control the events around us, when we actually try to guide our lives according to some sort of rational, coherent pattern — wise decision making, if you please — that we'll ever have enough freedom to be spontaneous anyway. □

first trusted in Christ" (verse 12).

To whom is the passage speaking? Only to the saints who were faithful. Note well these points. Predestination has only to do with being called to the inheritance of becoming sons of the living God, and those PREDESTINATED are said to be the *first* SO CALLED.

Jesus Christ said plainly, "NO MAN CAN COME TO ME, EXCEPT THE FATHER WHICH HATH SENT ME DRAW HIM" (John 6:44). The 11th chapter of Romans explains that only a FEW are called to repentance, faith in Christ, and spiritual salvation with eternal life *NOW*.

Since none *can* come to Christ — become spiritually converted — "EXCEPT THE FATHER DRAW HIM" ("called" refers to those being so drawn by the Father) — it becomes PLAIN that those PREDESTINATED are those FEW predestinated to be called *NOW* — the *FIRST* to be "called" — to be drawn by the Father to Christ and to the inheritance of becoming begotten and born sons of God.

OTHERS are to be called *later!* Predestination refers to those *pre-called* — *NOT* prejudged or precondemned. Nothing in this passage nor in Romans 8 says anything about being prejudged or precondemned. Therefore, it has only to do with *WHEN* some are specially called and only to do with those *first* called before the world in general, as explained in Romans 11.

Repeatedly I have said that to try to understand the Bible from *today's*

vantage point is like going into a movie or turning on a movie on TV with the picture half over. Not having seen what went before, you *simply don't understand what you are seeing now!*

Let me give you the big picture from the beginning — *very* briefly. Begin with John 1, verses 1-3: “In the BEGINNING was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.” Here were from eternity *two* individual *beings*, one called the Word, the other, God. But the Word was also God. Let me compare it with someone saying, “I saw Garner Ted, and Garner Ted was with Armstrong, and Garner Ted was (also) Armstrong.” In the beginning from eternity the Word was *not* the son of God as Garner Ted *is* the son of “Armstrong” — if you are referring to myself. But later, verse 14, it is stated that “the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. . . .” At which time, born of the virgin Mary, the Word became Jesus Christ, and at that time He became the son of God!

But from eternity — which means ALWAYS — there were the two, and we are made in the image and likeness of God — His form and shape — and have been given minds like — though inferior to — God, and since we think out and plan the things that we design, the Word and God first thought out, designed, and planned what was to follow.

First they designed and created *angels*. Apparently that was before the creation of matter. The fact of radioactivity proves there has been no past eternity of matter. God CREATED matter. But He created angels first. The Bible says MUCH about angels. They are spirit beings composed of spirit, not matter. Next we come to Genesis 1:1 — compared to John 1:1: “In the beginning GOD [Hebrew *Elohim*, meaning more than one person forming one God — that is the God family] created the heaven [‘heavens’ in the Hebrew] and the earth.” This was after the creation of angels because God says (Job 38:7) the angels “shouted for joy” at the creation of the earth.

Now we read of the “angels that sinned” (II Peter 2:4), and verses 5 and 6 place the time of this angelic sin as *prior* to the creation of Adam,

that is, before the span of time from Adam to the Flood. The angels were led into sin (the transgression of God’s law — I John 3:4) by their king Lucifer. Lucifer (Isa. 14:12) was a great archangel, a cherub, the very most supreme type of being capable of being created. He was PERFECT and created full of wisdom, perfection, and beauty (Ezek. 28:14-17). He administered THE GOVERNMENT OF GOD over angels — over the earth that then was. But “iniquity” was found in him (Ezek. 28:15). The government of God was based on the spiritual law of God. Any government is the administration of a law, and without law there can be no government. The law of GOD is spiritual. It is *different* from any man-made law. It is A WAY OF LIFE — in fact the way of life that produces PEACE.

There are only TWO basic, primary ways of life. God’s way — God’s spiritual law — is a way of love, that is, an outgoing concern toward others. Toward God it is actually a return of His love given to us, expressed in love, adoration, obedience, and worship. Toward fellowman, it is *outgoing concern* for the good and welfare of others equal to self-concern. The other way of life I simplify by the word “GET.” It is toward *self*. It is vanity, lust, and greed. Toward others it is envy, jealousy, rivalry, competition, and strife. It is resentment of any authority — whether God’s or man’s. It is revengeful, hostile, and violent.

God created *minds* in angels. He gave them the free moral agency to think, reason, form opinions, and make choices. Otherwise there could have been no personality, individuality, or character.

Lucifer was a supreme archangel, trained at the very throne of God. His wings spread over the throne of the universe (Ezek. 28:14 with Ex. 25:8, 18-22). He was thoroughly trained in the administration of the GOVERNMENT OF GOD.

But Lucifer reasoned — and falsely. He concluded that GETTING was to him more desirable than GIVING. So when he led his angels into rebellion against God and God’s way, THE GOVERNMENT OF GOD ceased to function on the earth.

Few know that the government of

God once existed on earth. God could create, automatically by fiat, no *greater* than Lucifer. This left God — not limited to one person — the *only* being who had set Himself inexorably never to violate His LAW, the ONLY being who *would not*, and therefore *could not*, sin — that is, violate His GOVERNMENT. The solution that the Word and God had planned — undoubtedly long before — was that God would now reproduce Himself, and the Word God would now reproduce HIMSELF! (All of this was covered in the series on the “*incredible human potential*” published in *The Plain Truth*.)

Angels had been placed here for creative purposes of improving the earth. Instead they defiled it, brought it to the state of decay, confusion, waste, and emptiness implied by the Hebrew words *tohu* and *bohu*, which are translated “without form and void” in the King James Version, “void and vacant” in the Moffatt translation, “waste and empty” and “chaotic and in confusion” in other translations.

Psalms 104:30 says: “Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created: and thou *renewest the face of the earth*.” In Genesis 1:2, the watery surface of the earth was covered with *darkness*. God is the author of LIGHT — Satan of DARKNESS! The spirit of God “moved upon the face of the waters.” And, verse 3, “God said, LET THERE BE LIGHT.” In six days God RENEWED THE FACE OF THE EARTH FOR MAN — for God’s purpose of *restoring His government* on earth by reproducing HIMSELF by creating man in His image to have the potential of being begotten and born into the family of God.

But now Lucifer, whose name meant “shining star of the dawn” or “bringer of light,” becomes Satan the devil — whose name means “adversary.” He is immortal, as are all angels. He must remain on earth UNTIL a successor qualifies to restore the government of God on earth and is *inducted into office*.

In Genesis 1:26, God said, “Let us [not me] make man in *our* image.” God created man male and female (Gen. 1:27). He instructed them in His WAY to qualify to restore the GOVERNMENT OF GOD. It

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SOUTH AFRICA: VIOLENCE IS NOT THE ANSWER

by Stanley R. Rader

The author accompanies Plain Truth Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong on his frequent visits with heads of state and other leading international dignitaries.

About 140 years ago, whites whose ancestors had settled in South Africa about two centuries earlier began their "Great Trek" into the rugged interior. Not too long thereafter, South Africa's great mineral wealth was discovered.

The finding of a treasure-trove of diamonds, gold, and other minerals vital to the modern world fueled South Africa's industrial revolution and created for the first time a demand for black labor in what had previously been a rural, pastoral society in both the white and black sectors.

As South Africa developed during the first half of this century, the mass influx of blacks into urban areas to work in the factories and the mines led to conditions that have prevailed in other parts of the world where similar "development and progress" have taken place. Who, for example, can forget the poignant and heartrending accounts of Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Eastern European immigrants who came to the United States during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and worked and suffered in our new cities where poverty, disease, and crime, as well as racial and religious intolerance, existed side by side with opulence?

Yes, South Africa has been no exception to the common rule that governs man's civilization, a rule that still exists, but is perhaps more discreetly applied in its case: Man exploits man for the benefit of a few.

From the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, armed conflict or the threat of armed conflict drains human and physical resources alike and prevents the political and economic development without which the quality of life for Africa's millions will not be improved.

In South Africa, on the other hand, its 18 million blacks live better and have a brighter promise for a better life than most anywhere else on the troubled continent. Of course, this fact is intolerable to the communists and to the communist-inspired black militants. Since South Africa's political system is not perfect, and because its system of separate development for the races has not solved all the problems of its multiracial society, the nation has become a target of criticism from the free world as well — a free world that South Africa helped to defend in two world wars and still helps to defend today.

South Africa's detractors would ignore the government's many and costly programs devoted to the social, educational, and material elevation of its own black people. Because the white population has opted not to surrender its political advantage by extending to the blacks a voting privilege on a one-man, one-vote basis,

most of the world chooses to ignore what positive results have been achieved — as well as to overlook what is happening almost everywhere else on the continent, where leaders such as Uganda's Idi Amin and others govern under one-party systems which have brought to naught all the promises of democratic freedoms that were to result from the postwar decolonialization process.

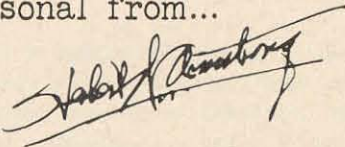
Mr. Armstrong and I visited South Africa for five weeks only a few months ago, visiting city after city, meeting with the prime minister and ordinary citizens alike — before and after the first Soweto riots.

We visited South West Africa (Namibia) where we talked with the leaders of the constitutional convention who are striving to create an organic document that will provide an intelligent, practical means for the people of that region to live together in peace and prosperity.

We have been appalled at the continuing racial strife that has spread across South Africa since our departure two months ago. We are not unaware, however, that much of the violence, if not all, has been provoked by radical and militant elements desirous of exploiting for their own selfish political advantage the problems of a multiracial society which is trying, albeit not as quickly as desired by some on the outside, to resolve its complex problems.

Let us hope that the violence will not polarize even more the racial elements of the community. We know that there are men of peace and good will on all sides in South African society who are trying to achieve a better life for all its citizens and who oppose with vigor those who resort to violence, on the one hand, and those, on the other hand, who would use more force to maintain without change an existing social order.

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was necessary for Adam to *reject* Satan's WAY of GET and prove he could develop the character never to turn from God's way. God offered them SPIRITUAL SALVATION. Satan was not allowed to get to Adam and Eve until God had instructed them. Then Adam was put to the test to see whether he would *believe* what God said and choose God's way or whether he would reject God's way, and choose the *self-centered way* of hostility to God and His law. ADAM DID NOT BELIEVE WHAT GOD SAID! He took to himself the knowledge of what is GOOD and what is EVIL.

Sin is simply the transgression of GOD'S LAW (I John 3:4). God's law, is the way of peace, and when Adam and Eve took to themselves the decision of what is right and what is wrong, they rejected God's WAY and broke God's LAW.

The 7,000-Year PLAN

The first six millennial "days" are for man to go about deciding for himself which is the better way. God adopted a HANDS-OFF policy — except that He intervened in certain instances for His *purpose*, as in the Flood, in the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, in the nation Israel, in sending prophets, in sending CHRIST, and in raising up apostles and His church.

What we have, therefore, is a world of man's making. And THIS is where WE CAME IN — in this true "movie" of God's *purpose* and DESIGN from the very beginning.

Satan is VERY POWERFUL. He can do nothing God does NOT ALLOW — but to fulfill GOD'S PURPOSE it must be PROVED by 6,000 years of human suffering, violence, and death that Satan's WAY is NOT GOOD FOR US. We have had 6,000 years during which humanity *has cut itself off from God*, under the invisible and unrealized sway of Satan, trying to organize his OWN SOCIETY, his OWN GOVERNMENT, his OWN RELIGION by the way that seems *right* to man.

During this period, God has NOT

tried to save this world spiritually. Only Abel, Enoch, and Noah turned to God's way during the first 1,900 odd years. After the Flood, Abraham obeyed, believed, and relied on God. God never promised the nation Israel spiritual salvation. If they would obey His government, God promised them national wealth, greatness, and power, but NOT eternal life.

Through all these millennia *only the prophets* were given God's spirit — and they only in order to *carry out an assignment from God*.

Jesus came with essentially the same teaching God taught Adam and Eve. But they *did not believe him*. Many "believed on Him" but did not BELIEVE HIM. To those who believed ON HIM (John 8:30) Jesus said, "But ye seek to kill me, because my word [His gospel message] hath no place in you. . . . Because I tell you the truth, *ye believe me not*" (verses 37, 45).

After 3½ years of Christ's own preaching, *only 120 believed him* (Acts 1:15). After 25 years or so, Christ's gospel message was SUPPRESSED (Gal. 1:6-7). AND THE WORLD DID NOT HEAR IT UNTIL 1933 WHEN I FIRST PROCLAIMED IT OVER THE AIR!

THIS IS NOT THE TIME WHEN GOD IS DESPERATELY TRYING TO GET THE WORLD TO BELIEVE HIM, TURN TO HIM, AND "BE SAVED SPIRITUALLY." This is NOT the time when God is sending His ministers on "SOUL-SAVING CRUSADES." There is *no contest* between God and Satan. Satan is POWERFUL, but he can do ONLY what God ALLOWS — and for God's purpose. But today, we are very near the end of the 6,000 years allowed man to go his own way — the 6,000 years allotted to Satan to *deceive the whole world*.

Jesus said that WHEN "this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations" (Matt. 24:14), then shall the end of this age come. I am proclaiming that very gospel message all over the world. Satan knows it, and he's ANGRY. He therefore knows he has but a short time yet (Rev. 12:12). But most men *do not know it!* DO YOU?

At the end of this 6,000-year period Christ, who qualified to restore the

government of God on earth, shall return to earth in all the supreme power and glory of the great God to bring us world peace at last.

Why would God call only a *few* now and then call ALL later on? I think I have explained. God has let man *prove* that Satan's way of "GET" is not good for us.

He called, chose, and gave His holy spirit to the prophets. WHY? Because He *had a job for them to do*. WHY is He calling some FEW today and opening their minds to SPIRITUAL TRUTH which seems like so much FOOLISHNESS (I Cor. 2:14) to the world — but "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God" (I Cor. 3:19)?

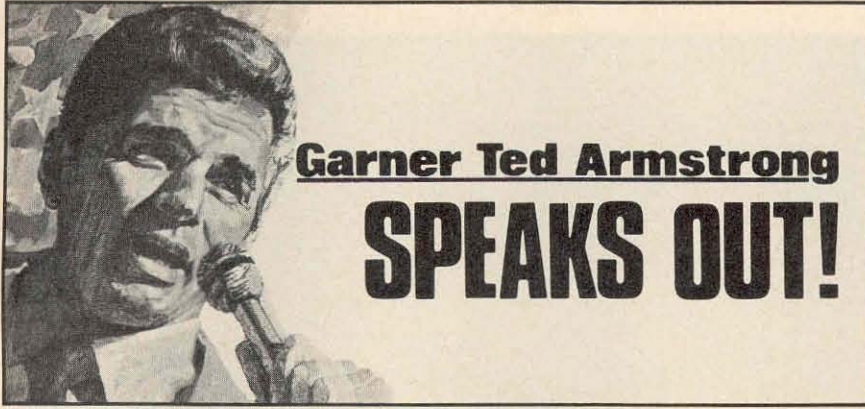
Those called NOW are called *for the purpose of getting a job done*. They are given the HOLY SPIRIT for that purpose. God has committed to me His GREAT COMMISSION — to proclaim Christ's gospel message of the KINGDOM OF GOD worldwide. He has called a few thousand to *help me get that job done*.

Those predestined to be called now — instead of later when the whole world shall be called — are given the job of assisting me by heart-rending PRAYER, by their encouragement (and I need it), and by their tithes and offerings. And THIS RESPONSIBILITY is God's means of *developing in us His own righteous character*. Christ was required to reject Satan's way and overcome Satan to qualify to restore the GOVERNMENT OF GOD and to raise up the KINGDOM OF GOD. So are WE who are to qualify to *rule with HIM*.

I've said to US — those called NOW — that to him "that overcometh [Satan and his way] will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame [Satan and his way]. . . ." "And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, him will I give POWER OVER THE NATIONS [of earth], and he shall RULE THEM" (Rev. 3:21; 2:26-27).

When Christ comes, SATAN SHALL BE TAKEN AWAY. When Christ sets out to SAVE THE WORLD (spiritually), there will be no Satan to overcome, but they shall not be qualifying to sit with Christ on *His throne* ruling and saving during the millennium.

THAT is the true meaning of "pre-destination." □



Garner Ted Armstrong SPEAKS OUT!

"Big Daddy's" Days Are Numbered

After nearly six years of dictatorial rule characterized by murder, torture, and oppression, Uganda's erratic President Idi "Big Daddy" Amin at last appears to be slipping from power. Observers believe a coup against him is not only possible, but *probable*.

That can come only as good news to the 10 million Ugandans who have been the victims of his sadistic misrule. Armed with the absolute power of life and death, Amin has put to death a minimum of 50,000 suspected political or tribal enemies since his violent accession to power in January 1971. Some estimates run as high as 250,000.

The stories of brutality and murder filtering out of Uganda are simply unbelievable. Just a few weeks ago, for example, an entire university was savagely overrun and terrorized — and over 100 students slaughtered — by Amin's "goon squad" because Amin's swaggering, semi-illiterate son had been shunned by fellow students.

Winston Churchill once called Uganda the "Jewel of Africa" — a beautiful country, verdant, idyllic, prosperous. Kampala, Uganda's capital sitting astride picturesque Lake Victoria, was once a thriving city, popular with foreign tourists.

Today Kampala is rapidly becoming a ghost town. Of its original 100,000 inhabitants, only some 40,000 remain, as citizens flee to rural villages where there is less chance of being killed or brutalized.

The nation itself is in a state of

total chaos — diplomatically, economically, socially, and militarily — because of Amin's gross mismanagement. It is believed that only half — if that — of the 30,000 police and soldiers in Uganda remain loyal to "Field Marshal" Amin, as he styles himself. (In addition to being field marshal and president, he is also Uganda's defense minister and minister of foreign affairs.)

One Ugandan recently observed: "No one knows who is at the roadblocks — the loyal or the disloyal troops. Either side can kill you. That is why people are trying to get back to the countryside."

To hear Amin tell it, however, is a different story. "This is a paradise country," he boasts.

But Ugandans know better. Support for Amin among civilians is believed to be virtually nil. A number of assassination attempts have already been made against him. It is said that the cautious president never sleeps in the same bed two nights in a row.

And now, already waning internal support has plummeted even further in the wake of Amin's most recent embarrassment — the successful Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport last July 4, which freed 104 hostages on a hijacked Air France jetliner. Amin is believed to have aided the hijackers.

True to form, Amin vented his frustrations by reportedly murdering a number of air traffic controllers and other airport personnel for having failed to prevent the raid.

On the lighter side — if indeed there is one in this tragic state of affairs — Amin has become noted for his outrageous observations on history and world affairs, issued frequently over Radio Uganda. Among other pronouncements, Amin has expressed admiration for Adolf Hitler ("a great man"); labeled President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania a coward, a prostitute, and an old woman; called Henry Kissinger unintelligent for never having consulted with him; quoted the blatantly spurious *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* as evidence of the "Jewish menace"; asked the United Nations "to do its best to unite the Soviet Union and China"; and offered to take over the leadership of the British Commonwealth from Queen Elizabeth.

Amin has also claimed that he is "capable of commanding not only the African troops, but also those of Asia, Europe, and the Arab world." His chest full of medals, incidentally, is primarily the result of the awards he has made to himself.

According to Amin, "People like me very much. All the Arab leaders love to hear me speak. I am the most important leader in Africa. Everybody listens." The real picture, needless to say, is much different. A number of African heads of state have privately let it be known that they would support a coup against him. Others have said they wouldn't oppose the idea. It is interesting to note that Amin's primary foreign support comes from equally eccentric dictator Muammar Khadafy of Libya.

The tragic record of Amin's rule vividly illustrates the truth of an observation made nearly 3,000 years ago by King Solomon of ancient Israel: "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; *but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn*" (Proverbs 29:2).

For the sake of the people of Uganda, it is hoped that the man who will eventually succeed Amin will be able to reverse the nation's slide into oblivion and undo some of the damage wreaked upon its people by his despotism. □

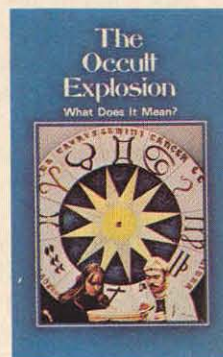
THE OCCULT



What you don't know can hurt you!

The practice of the occult is as old as mankind. In every age there have been some who attempted to communicate with the spirit world, to divine the future, or to influence events through mysterious means. Even now, in the space age, modern-day "druids" perform strange rites in the eery shadows of Stonehenge. But we are seeing in the late 20th Century an inexplicable upsurge of occultism — not just continuing interest in ancient superstitions, but actual belief in the powers and practices of the occult. Such belief, unfortu-

nately, is not entirely unfounded. For those who are willing to look, there *is* evidence of a strange and sinister spirit world. For a fuller explanation of the occult revival, and why you should avoid its practices, write for the free booklet, *The Occult Explosion — What Does It Mean?* Just write to *The Plain Truth* at our office nearest you (see inside front cover).



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