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Trip to the Orient

Mr. Armstrong confers with top Asian officials

PASADENA — Chancellor Herbert W. Armstrong returned Feb. 18 from his latest trip to the Orient, during which he conferred with top officials in Japan and Thailand.

Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley R. Rader and Mrs. Beverly Gott, Mr. Armstrong depart-

ed from Burbank Airport Jan. 28 in the college's Grumman Gulfstream II jet.

After a brief stopover in Hawaii, he was joined in Tokyo by Osamu Gotoh, chairman of Ambassador's Asian Studies Department.

While in Tokyo, Mr. Armstrong had meetings with several prominent persons, including United States Ambassador to Japan Robert Ingersoll.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, Chancellor Armstrong met with Prince Mikasa (brother of the emperor) on the imperial palace grounds to discuss the Institute of Biblical Research which the prince is supporting with the aid of Mr. Armstrong and Ambassador College.

Also on the 31st the chancellor initiated plans with Japanese archaeologist Dr. Ohatta for a new project in Jerusalem to begin tentatively this summer.

Thursday, Feb. 8, found the chancellor's party in Bangkok, where Mr. Armstrong met with Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn.

Back in Tokyo Sunday, Feb. 11, Mr. Armstrong dined with Prince and Princess Mikasa and

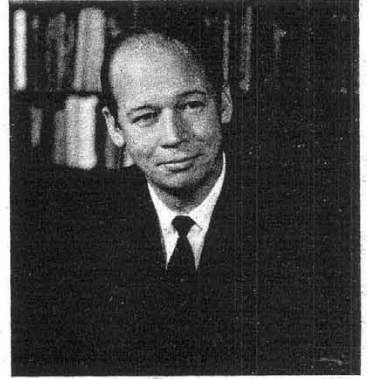
(See ORIENT TRIP, page 3)



MR. HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG



MR. LESLIE McCULLOUGH



MR. RONALD L. DART



DR. RODERICK C. MEREDITH



MR. RAYMOND F. McNAIR

A Personal Letter

from

Samuel L. Armstrong

Greetings, in Jesus' Name!

You're holding in your hands a dream of mine come true! At last, an official NEWSPAPER for the brethren of the Worldwide Church of God — ALL OVER THE WORLD!

This is no new concept. Back in the mid-1960s, we had a flurry of about a dozen or more "church newspapers" published by the individual local churches.

Pasadena and Big Sandy each had one, but it was on slick paper, and, in appearance and general style, resembled *The Portfolio* of that time.

Years and years earlier, my father sent out a mimeographed "bulletin" to all members and coworkers, chock-full of NEWS OF THE WORK.

At that time, only my father, mother and a tiny handful of office helpers did the entire work — but members were INFORMED.

The "bulletin" was not a "coworker" letter in the sense of the letters my father sends out monthly today. It stated conditions, current trends within the Work itself, prophetic occurrences in the world, and included news of radio stations, trips for

baptisms, the publishing work, personal items and important announcements.

When the combined weight of about a dozen different local church papers began taking too much time and money (it was usually sponsored and prepared through the Spokesman Clubs), (See PERSONAL LETTER, page 24)

Regional directors chosen for eight church districts

by HENRY STURCKE

PASADENA — Saturday, Feb. 17, Mr. David L. Antion, vice president for church administration in the U.S. for the Worldwide Church of God, formally announced the eight men chosen to be regional directors of the Church.

These men were chosen on the basis of overall ability to supervise the newly designed church regions.

The men, with their assignments, are Mr. Raymond Cole, Pasadena; Mr. George Kennitz, Chicago; Mr. Burk McNair, Portland; Mr. Carl McNair, Atlanta; Mr. Dennis Pyle, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Walter Sharp, Big

Top-level transfers announced

PASADENA — "Many exciting changes have been occurring within the last few weeks," Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong, executive vice president of the Worldwide Church of God and Ambassador College, recently announced.

Four vice presidents of the organization have exchanged roles and responsibilities.

"They will be able to devote themselves to brand-new and challenging opportunities in a completely different area than

ever before," remarked Mr. Ted Armstrong.

When the dust finally settled, each campus found a new deputy chancellor at the helm of the college affairs.

Returning to headquarters after 15 years in England will be Mr. Raymond F. McNair, who is exchanging his role as deputy chancellor of the Bricket Wood campus to assume the same office on the Pasadena campus.

Working at the Bricket Wood campus since its inception in 1960, Mr. McNair brings his family back to the campus he graduated from in 1953.

Replacing Mr. McNair in England is Dr. Roderick C. Meredith, who was deputy chancellor in Pasadena (a new job only recently created within the past year and a half).

The English countryside is not new to Dr. Meredith since he was one of the pioneers in Britain.

Before the churches were ever established in that area, he conducted campaigns for the interested prospective members.

Moving over to East Texas to man the controls of the Big Sandy campus is Mr. Ronald L. Dart.

Leaving the position of director of the Foreign Work, Mr. Dart is savoring the chance to be

involved again on the student level of activities.

Having spent time serving as dean of students at the Bricket Wood campus four years ago, he is looking forward to the prospect of working with the students and teaching classes again.

After many fruitful years helping build the campus in Big Sandy, Mr. Leslie McCullough has gone to Pasadena to assume

(See TRANSFERS, page 3)

Recent ordinations released by CAD

The Church Administration Department has recently released the names of ministers who have recently been ordained or raised in rank. According to rank they are as follows:

Pastors

Charles Bryce, Regina-Moosomin, Saskatchewan; Steve Martin, Foreign Educational Service; George Patrickson, Vancouver, B.C.; Colin Adair, Manila, Philippines.

Preaching Elders

Dennis Adams, Columbia-Lake Ozark, Mo.; Don Banham, Edmonton, Alberta; Jeff Booth, Lubbock-Odessa, Tex.; Bryan

(See ORDINATIONS, page 10)

(See DIRECTORS, page 10)

Eight short biographical sketches introduce new regional directors

by HENRY STURCKE

PASADENA — The men selected to become regional directors of the Worldwide Church of God range from one of the original four students of Ambassador College in 1947 from Albany, Ore., and became student body president in 1949.

Mr. Raymond Cole, director of the Pasadena Region, came to Ambassador in 1947 from Albany, Ore., and became student body president in 1949.

After two baptizing tours while a student, he left school for a year to pastor a congregation of the Worldwide Church of God in Portland.

He was one of the original district superintendents in the early '60s, filling that post in Eugene, Ore., and in New York.

While in New York, he supervised construction of the Church's Feast site in Mount Pocono, Pa.

This led to his next assignment: vice president for Feast site development. In that capacity he supervised construction of the Wisconsin Dells site.

He returned to Pasadena in 1972 to assist Mr. David Antion.

churches in northern California and Nevada.

He pastored the Seattle and Tacoma churches from 1965 until he was brought to Pasadena to join the faculty of Ambassador in the fall of 1971. While here, he taught Comparative Religion, Homiletics and Preliminary Pastoral Administration, and General Epistles.

He is one of the two regional directors who were never district superintendents.



BURK MCNAIR

Mr. Burk McNair is returning to the first area in which he served after graduation, Portland.

He is one of five brothers involved with the college.

His elder brother, Raymond, is deputy chancellor of Ambassador's Pasadena campus.

Another brother, Carl, was also named as a regional director.

Marion and Archie are both employed here in Pasadena.

And his sister, Margie, is married to Dr. Roderick Meredith, deputy chancellor of the Bricket Wood campus.

After graduation in 1954 he served in various church areas and was most recently district superintendent in Nashville.

Mr. Carl McNair is another member of the fruitful McNair family of Arkansas.

He came to Ambassador in 1956 and graduated in 1961, serving as student body vice president that year.

For over seven years he pastored the Memphis and Little Rock churches.

Then he became district superintendent in Atlanta, where he will remain as regional director.



CARL MCNAIR

Mr. Dennis Pyle came to Ambassador in 1961 from Gladewater, Tex., after six years at Imperial School in Big Sandy.

He was student body vice president in his last year of college, 1964-65.

After graduation he was sent to work with churches in the Detroit area.

Most recently he pastored the church in Indianapolis.

Now he will be director of the Kansas City Region.

The youngest of the regional directors, he is one of two who were not previously district superintendents.



DENNIS PYLE



WALTER SHARP

Mr. Walter Sharp graduated in 1964 — part of a class which produced three regional directors.

He served as senior class president that year.

After graduation he was sent to New York City to work with Mr. Raymond Cole, now also a regional director.

In 1965 he began pastoring the Philadelphia church and remained there until 1971 when he was sent to Cincinnati.

Shortly thereafter a district was established there, and he became a superintendent.

Now he will move to Big Sandy to become regional director there.

Mr. Edward Smith is a long-time member of the Church of God. He first attended Passover services in 1952 in Mr. Roy Hammer's home in Gladewater, Tex.

At the time, there was no local congregation near his home in Oklahoma, so his main contact with the church was through literature and the annual Holy Days.



EDWARD SMITH

In 1960 a church was raised up in Oklahoma City by Mr. David Antion. Mr. Smith was ordained a deacon the next year and an elder in 1963.

In 1965 he came to Ambassador College for additional training.

Most recently he was a district superintendent in Detroit.

Mr. Ken Westby came to Ambassador in 1959 from Seattle with two years of previous college.

While in Ambassador he spent a year as a ministerial assistant in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago areas, which delayed his graduation until 1964.

For nearly five years he has been district superintendent in Washington, D.C., where he will remain as regional director.



KEN WESTBY

Transfers

(Continued from page 1)

a variety of responsibilities.

"Years ago, Mr. Les McCullough was my personal assistant in many of these same areas," explained Mr. Ted Armstrong. "For the last eight years he has been deputy chancellor at Big Sandy. Now he will be coming back to headquarters, to assume very heavy responsibilities."

Mr. McCullough will serve as the director of the Foreign Educational Service as a line function and will serve as an assistant and liaison to Mr. Ted Armstrong in his many executive responsibilities.

Mr. Armstrong summarized the recent transfers by stating, "It may take a while before all the logistics of all the changes are worked out, but I know you'll all be very pleased with the long-range effect of these changes."

Orient trip

(Continued from page 1)

former Japanese Ambassador to England Ohio.

The following day he had a one-hour meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, signaling the beginning of an extremely busy week.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, Chancellor Armstrong dined with a Mr. Ishii, a prominent member of the Diet.

Wednesday, Feb. 14, he met with Bunsei Sato, the vice minister of transportation (no relation to the former prime minister).

A special reception was later held in honor of former Prime Minister Sato to present him with an award as Japan's senior elder statesman. Invited were hundreds of the top-ranking statesmen, government officials and educators of Japan, and Mr. Herbert Armstrong.

That same evening Mr. Rader and Mr. Gotoh met with Bunsei Sato and Japanese Vice Minister of Education Kono.

Friday, Feb. 16, Chancellor Armstrong flew back to Hawaii, where he spoke to the Honolulu church the following day.



RAYMOND COLE



GEORGE KEMNITZ

Mr. George Kennitz returns to his native area of the country by going to the Chicago Region.

He came to Ambassador in 1960 from Milwaukee and was valedictorian of the class of 1964.

After his sophomore year in college he was sent to the Pacific Northwest to assist another of the regional directors, Mr. Raymond Cole.

After graduation he served in

Plain truth about Ireland in Saturday Evening Post

by KEITH STUMP

PASADENA — In case you haven't noticed, the March-April issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* (\$1 at newsstands) contains a seven-page illustrated article, "The Truth About Ireland," beginning on page 32.

If you will recall, an article by PLAIN TRUTH associate editor Gene H. Hogberg appeared with the same title in the June, 1972, issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*.

A case of title plagiarism? No. In fact, not only are the titles identical, but the articles are as well. Here's how it happened.

In early December of last year, the assistant to Beurt SerVaas, editor and publisher of the *Post*, called the Pasadena campus stating that he had read Mr. Hogberg's article in *The PLAIN TRUTH*, was quite impressed by it and wanted to reprint it, if possible, in the *Post*.

The following day SerVaas

himself discussed the matter by phone with Mr. Art Ferdig, managing editor of *The PLAIN TRUTH*.

Permission to reprint was subsequently granted.

One benefit for *The PLAIN TRUTH* is a paragraph included at the end of the *Post* article stating that "The Truth About Ireland" had been reprinted from *The PLAIN TRUTH* and that a free monthly subscription could be obtained by writing to Box 111, Pasadena, Ga. A misprint, but the *Post* also included our 91109 zip code, so any subscription requests will still find their way here.

Mr. Hogberg, who is also director of the Ambassador College News Bureau, said:

"I certainly was pleased to see the article appear in the *Post*, but more importantly to see *The PLAIN TRUTH* gain the nationwide publicity and recognition."

Seven personal appearances begin with campaign in Calgary, Canada

by DAVE HAVIR

The personal-appearance campaigns, featuring the speaking of Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong, began in a city in Canada during the last part of August.

The initial appearance in Calgary launched a series of personal appearances which have been enthusiastically received by full-house crowds in selected cities of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Armstrong has not done the program alone. According to Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, the chancellor of Ambassador College, prior to the start of the campaigns:

"He is planning to take along a slightly abbreviated chorale from the Pasadena and Big Sandy campuses, a band and an emcee."

Approximately 50 Ambassador College personnel participated in the first production. Since that time the number has increased, with various changes depending on conflicting campus and campaign needs.

Mr. Joe Bauer, who recently was transferred to Pasadena to better fulfill his office of director of personal appearances, acts as the emcee of the show.

According to Mr. Bauer, the program stresses a very straightforward message from Mr. Armstrong.

The format of the program generally appears as follows:

At 8 p.m. an overture by the combined Ambassador College bands initiates the evening.

Then Mr. Bauer presents a short introduction and announces a song, which varies from night to night.

Following this, Mr. Armstrong introduces singer Dan Truhitte, who sings a number, which also varies nightly.

The music is merely the flavoring to open the program and set the audience in a receptive and favorable mood. The band and chorale, attired in sharp new uniforms, are under the direction of Mr. Gary Prather of the Pasadena campus music faculty.

Mr. Ted Armstrong then proceeds to give a presentation which runs for approximately 50 minutes covering different topics each of the three nights.

Following his message the number "I May Never Pass This Way Again" closes the program.

Super rooster bred by teen-ager

WEST POINT, Calif. (UPI) — "Beware of Rooster" is what the sign should read on Grant Sullens' chicken coop.

Inside is Weirdo, a 22-pound rooster which has killed two cats and crippled a dog that bothered him.

The rooster, about three times as large as a normal one, is the end product of eight years of chicken breeding by Sullens, a high school senior who plans to sell his flock and go to college.

The strain of "superchickens" was produced after the teen-ager crossed seven varieties and raised 5,000 of the birds.

Before and after the program the students mingle among the crowd and have individual discussions with members of the audience.

With the completion of seven campaigns to date, here is a short synopsis describing a portion of each.

CALGARY, Alberta — Reports from the Jubilee Auditorium in Calgary reveal that the 3,000-seat auditorium was filled to capacity and over 200 people had to be turned away each evening.

Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong appeared for the final program on Sunday night, Aug. 27.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — A new all-time attendance record of 2,732 people at the Bay Front Center Auditorium Oct. 28 was sandwiched between two large crowds of 2,300 on Friday night and 2,600 on Sunday evening.

"The number of programs found on the floor after a performance is generally a good indicator of audience reaction," stated Al Leggat, manager of the auditorium. "There were no programs left on the floor tonight [Friday night]."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — In spite of inclement weather, the performances still drew audiences numbering over 2,000 an evening Dec. 8 to 10.

After a heavy dose of coverage in the local media, Mr. Bauer claimed that the fog and rain probably cut attendance by several hundred people.

Some of the students called the Texas audience a "very friendly and responsive audience."

SHREVEPORT, La. — A standing-room-only crowd packed the 1,800-seat Civic Theatre for the personal appearances Jan. 5 to 7.

Although bad weather again harassed the performance, Mr. Bauer received special permission from the fire marshal to allow people to sit in the aisles.

Speaking to a packed lobby and orchestra pit, Mr. Armstrong

discussed many of the misunderstood ideas concerning Ambassador College, Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong and the Worldwide Church of God.

TYLER, Tex. — "We're trying to conscientiously do a job we feel duty-bound to do," explained Mr. Armstrong at the close of the campaign Jan. 9 and 10 in the East Texas area.

Speaking in the Caldwell Auditorium in Tyler, a town about 20 miles south of the Big Sandy campus, Mr. Armstrong used the first night to explain about the history of the college and to discuss the goals and purposes of the school.

In discussing Ambassador's role in East Texas, Mr. Armstrong helped to improve community relations.

The second night was directed to showing the condition of America today.

RICHMOND, Va. — Crowds of over 3,700 people filled the Mosque Auditorium during the weekend of Feb. 9 to 11 to hear Mr. Armstrong focus upon the meaning of world events in the light of Bible prophecy.

He also used his familiar diagnosis of an ailing "Uncle Sam" to show how our nation is sick and needs to find a remedy soon.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — With well over 2,300 people packed in the New Orleans Theater of the Performing Arts Feb. 16 to 18, the crowds would have swelled and burgeoned over even more had a local radio station not announced that the house was packed and the traffic situation was badly congested.

Earlier in the week the crew spent hours in intensive taping sessions of the band and chorale to be used on three hour-long television specials to be televised this fall on stations across the United States.

With other campaigns scheduled in more cities throughout the U.S. and Canada, the coming months promise to be an exciting time in taking the message to the people.



PRELIMINARY REMARKS — Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong warms up to an audience on the personal-appearance tour in an informal talk prior to the delivery of his powerful message. [Photo by Eugene Smyda]

Appreciative letters express thanks to campaign student

by DAVE HAVIR

BIG SANDY — Happiness is knowing that you have helped someone. Junior Terry Miller found out just how true this really is.

Miller happens to play lead guitar for the band accompanying Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong on his personal appearances in Canada and the United States. After each show the Ambassador College students who participate in the band and chorale go out into the lobby and talk with the audience. Presenting the happy atmosphere of the campuses, the students give the people a look at an Ambassador College product and answer questions about the college.

While the personal-appearance group was in Calgary, Alberta, this past August, Miller and the other students opened themselves up to the audience.

As Miller explained: "We try to answer every question and to help anyone who isn't afraid of coming up to us."

Although many in the audience depart with a warm smile and a handshake, the students can't always tell exactly how they have affected the people.

Fortunately some people have been so impressed that they sat down and wrote their apprecia-

tion. Here are two heartfelt letters to Miller from two teen-age girls in Canada. We thank Miller for allowing us to print these letters of appreciation:

Dear Terry:

Well, we got the address where we could write to you.

Hope you had a nice flight back to the States, and I hope you had a nice stay in Calgary because you are always welcomed back. We would like you to come back, even if it isn't with the kids from the college.

How long have you been going to Ambassador College and what do you have to have to get there? What kind of marks?

I was telling John Payne and he said if you have any talents, develop them.

Well, I'm starting singing lessons on Friday (Sept. 1). Then my uncle is going to teach me how to play piano. I had a thing about playing the guitar but I decided not to.

I'd love to join Ambassador College because I have a thing about learning, especially when it's about God. It is interesting.

There is only one problem. I don't get very good marks in school. I used to be an A student up to grade six. Then I just dropped from A to C. Now I'm coming to realize you need an education to go on in the world. So now I'm going to try harder, like Dennis [Dietz]. He's got a good thing going because he has his doctor's degree and he's getting married, so he is going to have a pretty happy family.

Well, I guess I'd better go because it is quarter to 11 at night.

Dear Terry:

By the time you get this letter you will probably have forgotten who I am, although I hope not.

I have just come back from seeing your last performance in Calgary and I am truly sorry that you had to leave so soon.

The word "wonderful" sums up what I think of you and the other members of the group from Ambassador College. You are honest, truthful and intelligent. Each one of you has some special magnetic force about you that draws people to you. You make people feel warm and friendly and make them see some of the faults in themselves that they have been trying to conceal from everyone, including themselves.

I am glad you made me see some of my faults because I hope to make a better person of myself by realizing I do have faults and that most of them could be corrected.

You don't have to feel obliged to write me a word or two because I wrote. If you'd like to, that's fine. But if not, pray for me and I will pray for you, even though I haven't prayed for years (one of my faults I am correcting).



THE STAGE IS SET IN SAN ANTONIO — The Ambassador College Band and Chorale look on as Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong becomes familiar in an informal chat with the audience. The audience in San Antonio was reported to be a very friendly and responsive audience. [Photo by Eugene Smyda]



PRESHOW CHAT — Big Sandy junior Jim Tuck chats with a family before the program begins at the personal appearances in New Orleans Feb. 16, 17 and 18. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

Students display happy way of life while on tour with campaigns

by DAVE HAVIR

BIG SANDY — "Each campaign paints a better picture of what we actually are accomplishing," commented junior Terry Miller after the students returned from the recent personal-appearance tours in Richmond, Va., and New Orleans.

Every student who accompanies Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong to the various cities as a part of the band or chorale plays a large part in advertising a life-style — the Ambassador way of life.

"Are you really happy?" asked a young man in New Orleans who had thoughts of applying to Ambassador.

As junior Jim Tuck described it: "People are impressed with the spirit, enthusiasm and unity of Ambassador College students. They admire what we have and wish they could experience the same sort of happiness in their lives."

Many people have always admitted that Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong makes good sense, but they have always thought that no one could live the type of life he professes.

Now they can't hide their eyes from the fact that there are 60 young college students on stage happily involving their whole lives in following the beliefs proclaimed by Mr. Armstrong. And these students are only a handful of those young people on the three Ambassador College campuses who want to share their discovery of true living with others.

"Everyone asks about how we live at college and what they must do to get here," explained junior spark plug Jan Peterson.

A former drug addict who is determined to change claimed, "I just like to be around you people."

Others have said, "You look and act like a big happy family

while you're on stage."

"It's amazing to see the otherness of Mr. Armstrong and the rest of you."

One girl completely changed her mind about college after seeing a campaign.

"As of a month ago," explained Miller, "Ambassador College was the last thing on her mind. But as she looked at the students and saw that they could have a good time while doing their job, she decided that she wanted to be a part. She wanted to become a part of the things Ambassador stands for."

Other people had to come back to see if Ambassador College students were for real.

While touring a courthouse in Williamsburg, Va., the group sang "This Is My Country." People began gathering around to listen.

As the students were singing, many of the listeners felt lumps in their throats while tears trickled down the faces of others. The tour guides of the courthouse were so impressed that they drove 1½ hours to see the performance a few nights later.

One woman was so wrapped up in the campaigns in Richmond that she followed the group to observe the performances in New Orleans.

How have the campaigns helped the participating college students?

"We have the opportunity to meet every type of person imaginable," observed Tuck.

"It helps me to put things back into the proper perspective and to appreciate all that we have," added Jan.

One regular front-row dweller for all three nights came up to a group of students after the meetings and asked, "You're all really proud of this organization, aren't you?"

And, hopefully, every Ambassador College student can hold his head high and can show some pride.

As Miller explained: "When you realize that people are looking for answers and finding them in the way of life we profess, you can't help but be excited in sharing it with them."

Students relate reactions of campaign audiences

by DAVE MOLNAR

BIG SANDY — During each of the personal-appearance campaigns, Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong invites members of the audience to stay a while after the program and talk for a few minutes to the Ambassador College students.

Ross Flynn, sophomore, told the story of a man he met during the San Antonio campaigns.

"During the campaign in San Antonio, there were people passing out literature. I saw one guy in cowboy boots, jeans and mussed-up hair. I walked up and said, 'What have you got there?'"

"He said, 'I'm writing a book called *The Last Warning to Man*,' and he gave me an address where I could write off for the book."

"We talked for a while and he told me that he loved the show and felt that Mr. Armstrong was a fantastic speaker and had some good truths, although he was wrong here and there."

"I asked him his name but he wouldn't tell me. All he said was, 'A true messenger of the Lord doesn't need personal recognition.'"

Out of curiosity, Flynn wrote in for his book.

"Immediately I got a reply," he said. "There was a letter along with the book."

"It said, 'Ross, what has happened to me can happen to anyone. Proceed with caution! I am sending you an extra copy to give to whomever you wish. Your friend and servant, Malachi.'"

Most of the people who come to the campaigns are not out to criticize but are there out of curiosity and a genuine desire to learn.

In Richmond one Seventh-day Adventist minister attended and brought with him about 100 of his church's congregation.

"They were very interested," recounted Jan Peterson, a member of the chorale. "They asked me mostly about the college — what the kids were like, what the tuition was, and so on."

Jan also remembers another man of another religion.

"He said he was a metaphysicist," she said. "I don't know if he was or not because I don't know all the details on metaphysicists."

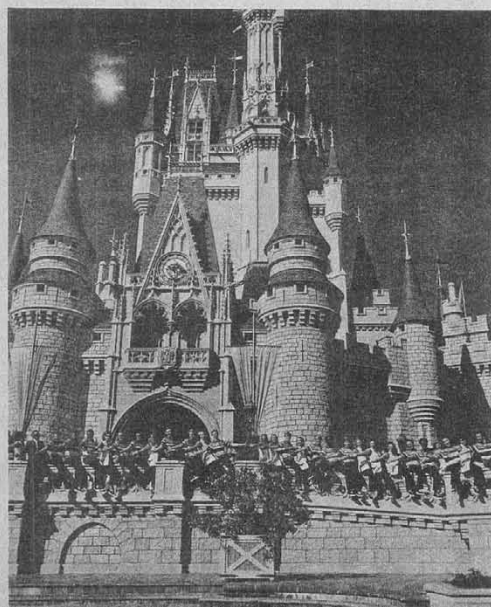
"He told me that the Kingdom of God was found inside yourself and that it was manifested through the five senses. He said that he found his own religion. It is based on the book of St. Thomas which was recently discovered somewhere in the Middle East."

"When I asked him why nobody else knows about it, he told me that there was one other guy over in the Middle East somewhere who knew about it."

"I guess he thought I was interested because he typed something and brought it to me the next night to give to Mr. Armstrong."

Some of the campaigners were amazed at the number of people who had listened to *The WORLD TOMORROW* broadcast for many years, yet knew nothing about a church.

"I met one lady in Richmond," band member John Griffin said, "who was 84 years old. She had listened to the broadcast and taken *The PLAIN TRUTH* for 29 years and still knew nothing about a church."



DISNEY WORLD CASTLE — Members of the personal-appearance cast stop for a moment in front of the castle in Disney World, Fla. The group gave a half-hour promotional for the appearances in St. Petersburg that evening. [Photo by Eugene Smyda]



AUDIENCE RAPPORT — Jan Peterson, Big Sandy junior, helps build rapport with the audience by talking to an interested visitor before the show. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

The Worldwide News views *The World Tomorrow*

Reporter looks behind the scenes to witness the taping of telecasts

Editor's note: When Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong speaks to his nationwide audience, people sit up and listen with intense interest. "This guy makes sense" has been the cry of many stunned individuals.

Mr. Armstrong's well-known face and resonant voice have become the trademark of the logical analysis of world events that has caused many to be glued to their seats.

But as The WORLD TOMORROW telecast flashes on the screens of thousands of television sets in the United States and Canada, few people really understand all the behind-the-scenes work that is needed in preparing and presenting the half-hour documentary of world events. Few people know all the work in presenting a single program.

Big Sandy junior Dave Havir spent quite some time in the television studio during the semester break watching what goes on behind the scenes and gathering facts about what is entailed in producing the telecast.

What follows is a look at a typical day's production.

by DAVE HAVIR

PASADENA — As you descend the stairs and enter the door to the television studio approximately 15 minutes ahead of the scheduled telecast, you suddenly find yourself swept into a buzzing beehive of activity. With men darting every-which way you quickly realize that a nice quiet corner is the best place to stand and watch and not be an obstacle to the final preparatory activities.

Staring inside the studio doors, you notice first the large desk and swivel chair prominently silhouetted in front of the bright backdrop of contrasting colors.

The cameramen — Jim Jensen, Dick Byrum and Jerry Berg —

walk into the room and begin to maneuver their three Norelco cameras into the positions they are to assume during the taping. Other men can be seen scampering around, making final examinations of other equipment.

Before the Show

Meanwhile, while all this hustle and bustle is taking place, Mr. Armstrong remains in a small, quiet office down the hall. These few minutes to himself before each program are used for reviewing the prepared outline about the subject and for developing his personal thoughts on it.

With only minutes to go Mr. Armstrong makes the final mental preparation and heads for the studio.

As Mr. Armstrong enters the room he finds a warm atmosphere of men joking and kidding one another in friendly banter. After all the combined hours of staring at him through the eye of the camera, the cameramen have grown close to Mr. Armstrong and the camaraderie produces a rapport that pervades the studio.

With the pressures of making as many as three telecasts in one day, the tension-relieving jesting and lighthearted atmosphere provide a welcome change of pace and aid everyone in their work, especially Mr. Armstrong.

Stepping up to his desk, dressed in a conservative but stylish suit, Mr. Armstrong applies a touch of makeup to drown out his beard, which appears heavier on television.

With bright, hot lights continually beaming down during the entire show, light makeup is necessary to make him look natural.

As the cameras maneuver for their starting positions, Mr. Armstrong's television appearance (his tie in place, no shadows on face) is given the final overall

check.

Sitting down to read his material and test his voice, Mr. Armstrong occasionally raises his head and exchanges humorous remarks with some of the studio personnel.

When he again focuses his concentration on the subject at hand, his countenance becomes serious and meditative. It's amazing to realize that in a few moments he will be speaking directly to unseen thousands.

Behind the Scenes

In the control room which houses the monitor bank and the electronic control panel, the crew prepares to start. Sitting at the large panel of switches, levers and knobs are script girl Kathy Hoyt, director Larry Omasta and technical director Mike Marlan.

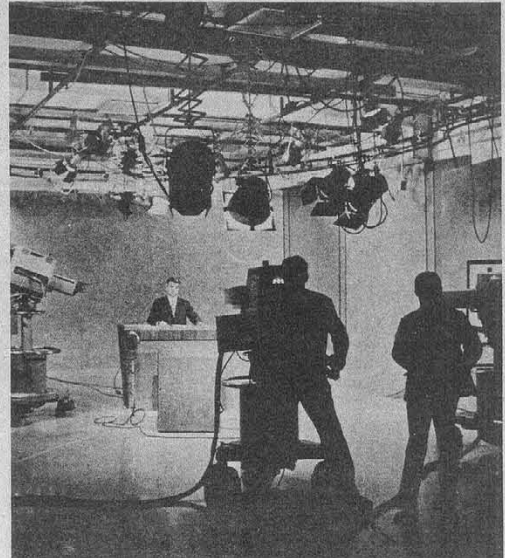
The script girl is responsible for taking notes which will be used for editing purposes. By watching a timer on the monitor bank — the "EQO" timer — Miss Hoyt can note any camera changes or unusual happenings and record the exact time in the program. These time periods can be found quickly if editing is required later.

As director of the program, Omasta is the quarterback in the control booth. He calls the orders in directing the show. Using an intercom system, he can contact the floor director and each of the cameramen during the show to achieve the desired effect.

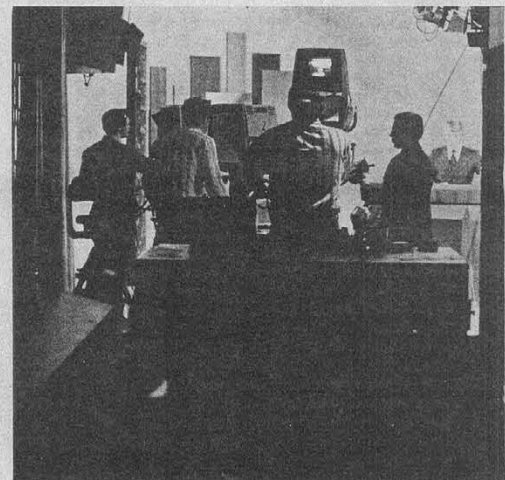
At his right hand as technical director, Marlan is responsible for assisting the director in carrying out the different jobs of putting the show on the tapes. He responds to the director's orders and assists in getting the proper picture.

What the Camera Sees

In front of the crew is a wall devoted to television monitors.



INSIDE THE STUDIO — Shown above is what the studio looks like during the taping of a broadcast. In the background is Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong speaking while the three cameras catch him from different angles. [Photo by Don Smith]



GET READY — Mr. Jim Thornhill, floor director, signals Mr. Ted Armstrong and prepares to direct a camera change at the orders from the control booth. [Photo by Don Smith]

The large color screen in the middle of the monitor bank houses the picture which will be viewed on television. The other monitors are used in viewing the shots in preparing them for being aired on television.

Immediately beside the main monitor is the monitor containing a picture of the shot that is intended to be used next. The next shot may be another angle of Mr. Armstrong, the angle used for showing him holding up the books or even the closing shots at the end. While it is on this screen the technical director can make sure that it is already at the quality level it should be.

With three separate monitors showing a picture of the angle of each of the three cameras, the director can choose the shot or change a camera to a new location before switching to that camera. He has a constant view of each of the cameras, not just the one being used at the time.

Other monitors include a line-key monitor used to check the mailing address before it is

flashed on the screen. Including a video-tape monitor and a film monitor, the huge monitor bank has over a half-dozen screens, each doing its job in getting the best picture for television.

Two Minutes to Go

As we stand in the control booth the layers of glass swallow all the sounds in the studio except Mr. Armstrong laughing in the microphone. As director Omasta is ready to go, he alerts everyone to "stand by."

Floor director Jim Thornhill marshals order in the studio to remind them to be ready.

Using the intercom system to pipe his requests to all crew members (who have earphones to receive the messages), Omasta starts the procedure.

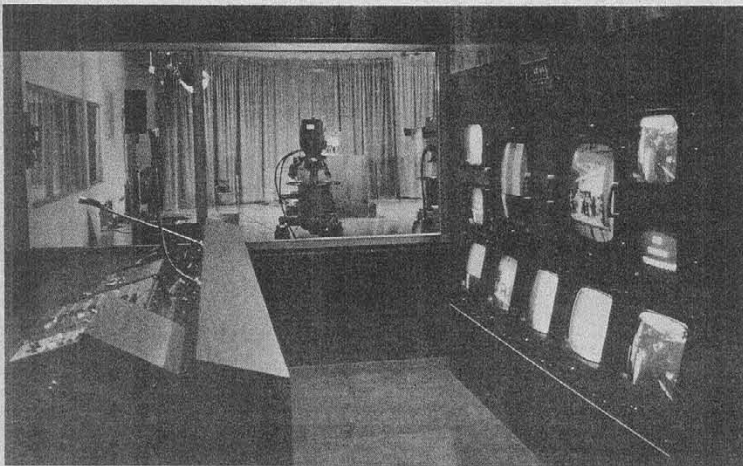
Through a series of barking-out checks, the following occurs within two minutes:

- The engineer starts the video-tape machines.

- The tone-color bars are set (the engineers at television studios will set their equipment to



ON THE AIR — Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong, the voice of *The World Tomorrow*, sits before the cameras which launch his well-known face into homes throughout the United States and Canada. Since this picture was taken, the telecast has changed set design. [Photo by Joe Clayton]



FROM THE CONTROL BOOTH — Looking out into the studio from the control booth, we view the cameras zooming in on a color picture to ready the program for proper color. From the control booth, the picture can be monitored on the monitor bank, right, and controlled by the control panel on the left. [Photo by Howard Clark]

match our audio level and color bars to get the quality of sound and color that we want).

- The standard timer is started.
- The EQO timer, used by the script girl for recording times for future editing, is started.
- After about 30 seconds the audio recorder is started.
- Then, as a camera focuses on the slate containing program information, audio engineer Steve Szabo reads this identifying information.
- After reading the slate the director starts a countdown from 10 which signals the familiar telecast opening (during this 24 seconds of music, floor director Jim Thornhill does his traditional dance as Mr. Armstrong sits quietly, constructing an introduction which will launch him into the subject).

And as the music concludes, the camera dissolves to Mr. Armstrong, who begins at Thornhill's hand signal.

"We live in an age..." may be the opening used by Mr. Armstrong.

On the Air

When Mr. Armstrong starts speaking he looks directly at his audience — directly into the camera — and loses the distractions of everything around him. In the midst of his concentrated thought and steady stream of gestures, Mr. Armstrong seems unaware of all the activities around him.

There is no other noise in the studio, other than the voice of *The World Tomorrow*. The floor director and each cameraman have a small earphone to receive orders from the director in creating a better shot or in changing cameras, as is done periodically through each telecast.

The cameraman's ear might ring with the sounds of "Camera three, come in tight and see if you can eliminate a shadow," or "Camera two, prepare for the next shot; swing to the right so the background will be purple."

While the show opens with camera three (the camera on the far right) to show Mr. Armstrong's name in the background of the opening, Omasta authors changes of the different cameras to get a variety of angles on him during the program.

How does the crew organize the smooth balance of changing cameras?

The procedure calls for proper communication between the director and the floor director and a good sense of timing. When Omasta feels that it is time for a change he tells Thornhill to alert Mr. Armstrong that a camera change is coming.

Thornhill gives the sign below the level of the camera lens so that Mr. Armstrong does not need to turn his head.

"Camera two, ready?" asks Omasta. "Let him finish the thought... okay... now!"

At this point a light on Mr. Armstrong's desk flashes and Thornhill frantically signals the move to the next camera.

Recognizing the signs, Mr. Armstrong looks down to his notes as he continues to talk. While studying his notes he slowly swivels on his chair and looks to the new camera when he reaches the new angle.

After the smooth transition between cameras has been completed, the crew in the control room begins preparing for the next camera for a later change.

Time Out

Under the present setup of using two one-minute advertise-

ments within the program, the telecast is divided into three parts. As Mr. Armstrong reaches the approximate 10-minute mark in the program, Mr. Thornhill gives him a sign to tell him that the first break can come at any time. Seeing this, Mr. Armstrong ties things together and finishes the thoughts he is presenting.

As Mr. Armstrong finishes his last sentence, the director pauses for a second and then orders a "fade-out."

Since the 60-second advertisements are added later, this spot in the show needs to be left blank. Using this minute to regroup his thoughts, Mr. Armstrong has the chance to remember or add things he did not mention.

Talking to his cameraman, Mr. Armstrong discusses points which he wants to explain.

Once during a break he just stared at his desk before looking up and exclaimed, "The more I think about it, the madder I get."

These breaks helped to show me how much Mr. Armstrong is wrapped up in his subject.

With 10 seconds left in the break, Thornhill reminds Mr. Armstrong that he is open on camera three. As the break closes

and Omasta calls for a "fade-in," Thornhill gives Mr. Armstrong the signal to begin.

Mr. Armstrong then continues for approximately another 10 minutes before the second break for an advertisement.

Concluding the Program

With regular time warnings within the last five minutes of the telecast, Mr. Armstrong brings all his information to a climax and then punches his main points home.

Since every program must fit in a log time on stations, he has to be sure that he can conclude and allow some final time for promoting some of the college's free literature before the finish.

The camera procedure in the final minute of the telecast demands alertness. As Mr. Armstrong holds up the literature, Omasta calls "take one" for camera one to get a shot of the booklets and immediately the mailing address flashes across the screen.

"Take two" brings the picture back to camera two for Mr. Armstrong's concluding comments.

After Mr. Armstrong concludes, the familiar music begins and camera three gives a short glance of the studio.

When the director dissolves the studio picture, the traditional closing shots of the campus flash on the screen and end another daily telecast.

What You've Seen

As Mr. Armstrong rushes out of the studio on the coattails of a busy schedule and as the other crew members go about their business, all visitors stand back and soak up the important realization of what they have just seen.

Not only have they witnessed the making of a television program, but they have observed the use of a powerful tool. By the use of television Ambassador College has the means to present effectively a powerful message to millions.



CAMERA INSTRUCTION — Big Sandy Junior Dave Havir gets personal instruction from cameraman Jim Jensen on how to operate the Norelco camera. [Photo by Don Jim]



GETTING THE ANGLE — Cameraman Dick Byrum maneuvers his Norelco around into position to view one of the graphic illustrations used to help explain the topic chosen for the telecast. In this particular program, Mr. Ted Armstrong spent some time explaining the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. [Photo by Warren Watson]

Research staff provides data

by DAVE HAVIR
PASADENA — Does Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong come up with every subject idea used on the show?

Although he is responsible for many of the ideas he speaks on, Mr. Armstrong works with a staff of researchers in selecting the ideas and in choosing the approach to the idea.

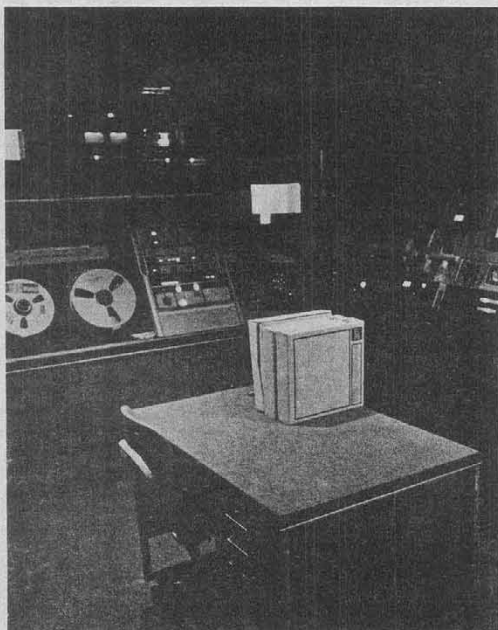
The staff of campus researchers, headed by Dr. Robert Kuhn, presents ideas to Mr. Armstrong.

Although most of these ideas are in the raw-material form, they can be quickly expanded on his approval.

If Mr. Armstrong approves an idea he adds his own personal viewpoints and hands it over to the Production Committee.

"The idea is then played up," said technical director Mike Marlan. "The committee plans the

(See RESEARCH STAFF, page 8)



COMPUTERIZED EDITING — The CMX300, a completely computerized electronic editing system, allows continuous 24-hour editing of the telecast. It can pinpoint any individual frame, of which 30 pass per second. [Photo by Bruce Voyce]

New editing system helps prepare polished program

by STAN McNIEL

PASADENA — "It's the finest, most sophisticated editing equipment there is," stated Mike Marlan, production specialist for Ambassador College Television Studio in Pasadena, in reference to the machinery used in the Editing Department.

Editing and preparing completely a 28½-minute-long program featuring Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong involves a full production crew.

Marlan explained that there are basically four types of work to be done in the Editing Department. The first one, program editing, involves coming up with an idea advertising Ambassador College literature, and from that creating and filming a commercial to be used in a program.

Then there is program editing, where the commercial is fitted into the 60-second slots left for that purpose in the regular television format.

Editing of film clips is another facet of production which involves adding special filmstrips or programs which are informative and subsidiary to Mr. Armstrong's topic.

Another type of editing is special-program editing, where video tapes of Mr. Armstrong's personal appearances are sometimes edited into a composite one-hour program.

These different aspects of production editing all require sophisticated equipment.

Prior to the acquisition of the newest system, all video editing was done with the EECO, equipment which records the exact time and is capable of electronically pinpointing each frame (there are 30 frames per second) for the most accurate editing available.

The new CMX300, however, is completely computerized, making it, of course, faster. Marlan called it "the Cadillac of

editing systems." He stated that after visiting the studios of several networks in the Los Angeles area, "none of the networks has a better system."

The CMX system allows editing 24 hours a day. Before, there could be no other editing during telecasts because the EECO would be used for that. Now production editing can be in continuous operation on the CMX, and both systems can be used together when Mr. Armstrong isn't doing a show.



THE MAN BEHIND CAMERA ONE — Preparing to operate one of the three cameras which capture the angles of Mr. Ted Armstrong, Jim Jensen readies his camera as the start of the telecast approaches. [Photo by Warren Watson]

Four departments create telecast in Ambassador television studio

by DAVE HAVIR

PASADENA — The Ambassador College Television Studio employs over 70 workers, who are divided into four departments.

"The Production Department is responsible for getting the program ready for viewing," explained personnel director Walter Dickinson. "This includes the actual live taping of the show and the necessary editing which needs to be completed."

The Engineering Department must provide an electronic, professional viewpoint.

"Through video control," stated Dickinson, "our crew can direct the quality of the entire program."

Because of the need for accurate machinery, this department is also responsible for acquiring new equipment. Dickinson pointed out that "this department must make recommendations, installations and take care of the maintenance of the machines. This sometimes calls for our people to develop additional engineering equipment — special equipment to make operation function smoothly. We have installed different specialized equipment that couldn't be purchased."

A special department is also needed for all the film footage used in the show. The Film Support Department is responsible for acquiring this film footage.

"We can either shoot the interviews and film the sequences we need," explained Dickinson, "or we can acquire the film from outside firms."

The Promotion Department has two major jobs in dealing with the telecast.

By handling the shipping and

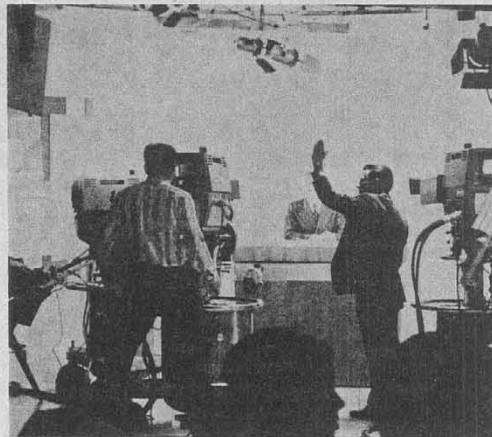
distributing of the tapes to the studios, this crew has the task of getting the show to the different locations six weeks in advance.

This six-week period enables the program to be listed in the area's station log.

This department also handles

the making of the promotional advertisements. Aside from the two one-minute advertisements which are found in each telecast, "promos" for the stations are also made by these men.

Dickinson added, "They deal with any other elements of promotion too."



READY ON CAMERA TWO — With seconds remaining before he continues his presentation, Mr. Ted Armstrong uses the one-minute break in the program to regroup his thoughts and continue on the subject. Stage director Jim Thornhill prepares to signal when Mr. Armstrong should begin. [Photo by Don Smith]

Crews prepare thoroughly before the cameras roll

by DAVE HAVIR

PASADENA — What studio preparation must be done before each daily telecast?

Beginning two hours before a scheduled telecast an equipment check is started to make sure that all the equipment will do its job effectively.

"We start early," claimed someone scurrying across the studio floor, "because we can never be sure when Mr. Armstrong will be here. He has a very busy schedule. So as to not hold him up at the studio, we need to be ready when he comes in."

All the lights have to be checked to be certain that the bulbs are ready for the half hour of intensive burning. The lights must also be placed at the proper angle to eliminate the possibility of shadows on Mr. Armstrong's face.

The audio man must go through his check to prepare for the most effective sound control. The microphone in front of the lone desk among the television cameras needs to be checked for performance and placed for sound consistent with past telecasts.

Inside his audio booth, audio engineer Steve Szabo must prepare for recording by cleaning the recording heads. During the course of preparation he may even play the opening music to be sure it will come on when he needs to count on it playing.

With three beautiful Norelco cameras ready to be lined, the cameramen set their machines to charts set up on the desk. The video-control men in the back room then work at adjusting the proper registration. One chart is

used to determine the proper black-and-white gray scale, while a color picture of Mr. Armstrong is used to get the proper flesh tone. Once the cameras are readied, the color in the program will be correct.

Of course, while all the studio preparation is being completed Mr. Armstrong arrives at the studio and uses a few serious minutes to study his subject reports and get his topic thoroughly in mind. This mental preparation is the final step before time to roll the cameras.

Research staff

(Continued from page 7)

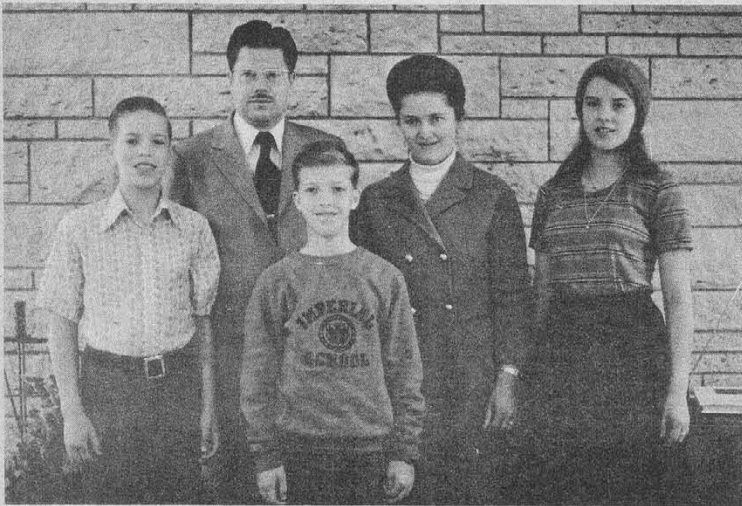
best way to attack the idea. They analyze the approach of the subject and the best utilization of film ideas and charts."

"We pick up the idea and run with it," added director Larry Omasta. "It is our goal to produce the best effect graphically and pictorially — according to how he wants to handle it."

Meanwhile, the research staff prepares an in-depth study about the subject as well as reports for an idea sheet. This outline contains facts, quotes and other important notes which can be used as a reference during the broadcast. The material is divided into ideal lengths which Mr. Armstrong can choose in filling certain time segments of the show.

How much does he follow the prepared format?

"He has free reign in how he is going to cover the subject," revealed Omasta. "But at least we have provided him with a variety of authoritative material."



THE McNAIR FAMILY — Pictured above are Mr. McNair and his family. From left to right are Bruce, Mr. McNair, Joseph, Mrs. McNair and Ruth, who visited the Big Sandy campus for two weeks. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

Executive interview

Raymond McNair interviewed, relates past life, experiences

THE WORLDWIDE NEWS is happy to announce that it will be featuring in every issue a personal interview with key college and church administration personnel. This column is designed to help you to get to know those who serve you.

As the Work has grown, it has become increasingly harder to keep track of who's who in the Work — much less knowing items of personal background, interests and family.

Our first interview spotlights Mr. Raymond McNair, newly appointed deputy chancellor of our headquarters campus.

Mr. McNair was recently interviewed while in Big Sandy as part of an exchange program. Deputy chancellors of the three colleges have traditionally spent several weeks each year on another campus to help unify the student bodies and share the flavor of each respective campus.

by CLYDE KILOUGH

BIG SANDY — Before most of us in college were born, Mr. Raymond McNair was already a standout student on the fledgling Ambassador College campus in Pasadena, and a future leader in the Worldwide Church of God.

Now, nearly 25 years later, Mr. McNair will again be a familiar sight at headquarters as he has recently assumed the reins of responsibility as deputy chancellor in Pasadena.

Shortly after the January Ministerial Conference and before he knew of his transfer from Bricket Wood, Mr. McNair and his family stopped by the Big Sandy campus for a two-week stay before heading back to England.

During that time he took many classes, two forums, a combined Women's Club, and, in spite of an abbreviated visit, talked with many of the students and members of the facul-

ty who in turn came to know Mr. McNair much better.

Mr. McNair, an evangelist in God's Work, also took time out of his busy schedule to grant a special interview in which he reviewed his life, particularly that since 1948, and revealed his innermost thoughts on college then and now, his responsibilities, aims and goals.

Early Background

Mr. McNair, one of eight children in his family, was born in Independence, Mo., in 1930, but lived out of the city on a farm in Arkansas from 1932 to 1948.



In 1945 he and his brother Marion came in contact with *The World Tomorrow* broadcast, primarily through radio station XEG.

Three years later, after a brief work stint with the Caterpillar Tractor Co. in Peoria, Ill., they left home for a job in Washington orchards, where they were able to save money which would eventually help put them part way through college.

A short time later, in the fall of 1948, they decided to travel to California and see Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong.

"We arrived in Pasadena I think on Nov. 4. It was on the day of the election when Harry Truman beat Thomas Dewey."

Mr. McNair recalled. "We went out to see Mr. Armstrong and talk to him and he suggested we might enter Ambassador College, which we did."

It was then the second year of Ambassador College and the McNair brothers were the sixth and seventh students.

The employment situation back then wasn't quite as good as it is for students now, and their first job wasn't working in the Business Office, Landscaping or Transportation, but as pin setters in the local bowling alley.

Other odd jobs were available too, such as painting and cleaning up for Hulett C. Merritt, who owned quite a bit of property in the area, including what is now Ambassador Hall.

The McNairs completed their college work in 1952, but because classes were held only three days a week in 1948, coupled with their late entering of college, they decided to take an extra semester to graduate and did not receive their degrees until June, 1953.

What It Was Like

What was it like to be in Ambassador College in those early days with such a small student body?

Did they envision such a growth over the years?

What kind of goals did they have for the college back then?

Mr. McNair answered those questions by saying, "At that time I'm sure Mr. Armstrong or none of us expected the college to grow even as big as it is today. I don't think we envisioned two campuses, much less three.

"In those early years, remember, we were having a great deal of financial difficulty, so I think we were more or less playing it by ear and I don't think Mr. Armstrong then knew or had a real definite idea how fast the faculty would grow or how fast the student body would grow."

He went on to expound: "Quite frankly, in those years I

think many of us thought the United States of Europe would get going a little faster and I don't think we would have dreamed of ever having, say, 20-some years to continue as a college.

"I think our primary thought then was, 'Time is short, and we're to be trained to go out and reap the harvest,' if I can put it that way . . . I know certainly it was my goal, and I think I speak for most of those early students, that I just wanted to have a part in what to me was the most important activity on the face of the earth, and that's precisely the way I feel today."

How Things Have Changed

Having been a part of Ambassador College since nearly from the time of its birth, Mr. McNair has had the opportunity to see the college grow, see students come and go and, as a result, see many changes in many areas.

He pointed out that there are many things we now have in college which they didn't have then, many of which are good.

Mr. McNair does feel, however, that there is one prominent factor of those early years which is not quite as prevalent today.

"The one thing I feel we lack most in today," he explained, "is just a zeal for God and His Word. I don't mean we don't teach Bible classes in the three campuses, I don't mean that we don't talk about God and His laws on many occasions, but it seems not that many students are really zealous for His Word and His way."

"I forget what my salary was when I graduated . . . but I think it was only 40-some dollars, if I recall, and I didn't feel I was worthy of the salary. It was not by today's standards a big wage, and yet I didn't go to Ambassador College with the idea of getting a new car or a big house



or fine clothes or a big office or any such thing.

"I believe Mr. Armstrong was called by God to establish, as he calls it, the 'missing dimension in education,' that he had something vital to offer, not only to us students . . . but something which the whole world needed, and I wanted to do my part in helping get this across to the world."

One of the Ambassador functions Mr. McNair does wish would have been implemented in the early years of the college is Ambassador Clubs.

"I think the Ambassador Clubs are very valuable," he emphasized. "I feel the speech training which the students re-

ceive through the classes, the clubs and the other speech opportunities are unparalleled, probably in any other college or institution in the world.

"I think one of the greatest things we do for students is to teach them how to speak effectively, to teach them to improve their vocabulary, their grammar, to learn to work on their phraseology and become good speakers. I think that's very valuable, not only for the men but also for the women."

As deputy chancellor of the English campus since it began in 1960, Mr. McNair's responsibilities are, as he put it, "primarily



to see that the overall objectives, goals and aims of Mr. Armstrong and those at headquarters are carried out as diligently as possible."

That, in a nutshell, sums up a very time-consuming job.

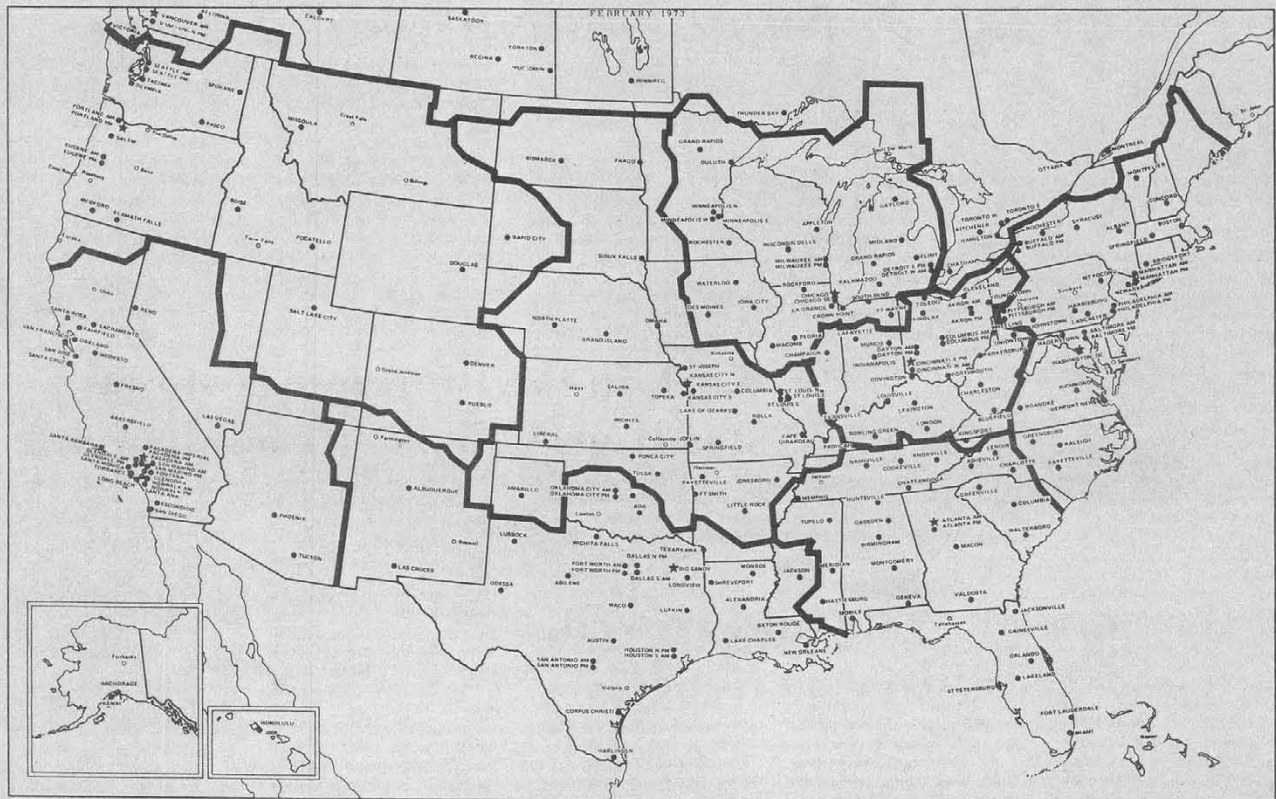
Mr. McNair enjoys sports and the outdoors — hunting and fishing in particular, and would like to do that more often — but feels his time can be better spent in helping others, working with those who want to see him, reading good books to gather facts and article ideas, and pursuing his hobby of "developing my mind and keeping it active."

The father of three, he feels his job has been very gratifying and rewarding over the years.

"Unquestionably," he stated, "the most rewarding aspect of my job has been that God's given me a responsibility in helping to mold the lives of many hundreds of students, which responsibility I take seriously.

"Not only spending time in classes, forums and assemblies and clubs with those students, but also having them into our homes and spending time counseling with them, helping to guide them and direct them in every way possible. And then to see those students go out into various parts of the world to serve . . . or even to go out and become successes in the world . . . that is very gratifying."

Mr. McNair seemed to sum up his dedication, love for his job, for Ambassador College and the students who attend there by concluding, "Mr. Armstrong has always had the idea in mind that Ambassador College should be not only an institution where the intellect and scholastic ability are developed, but also where the personality and character are developed, and I certainly am trying to do everything I can at Bricket Wood to make sure we do help the students to develop their personalities and character."



Directors

(Continued from page 1)

the office was abolished the job had evolved to something totally different from what was originally intended.

"When the original superintendents were chosen, they were told, 'You are a big brother to the other ministers.' They had no line authority."

These men continued to pastor a church until spring, 1972, when they went full time, giving up their local pastorates.

"But they found they had far more time available than they thought" to devote to their administrative responsibilities, continued Mr. Antion. "At the recent conference, they all agreed they could handle far more."

So the first reason for the change is more effective use of manpower.

The second reason is better span of control.

"My span was difficult with 16 men," Mr. Antion explained. "If I needed to talk with each man for half an hour, that took a full eight-hour day."

The third reason was to make more delegation possible.

The responsibilities of the regional director include the condition of the churches, both in helping individual pastors meet situations and in reporting to headquarters; needs of the area, new churches and Bible studies, lease cars, ordinations and transfer of manpower in that region; and financial administration of the region.

An extensive selection process led to the naming of the eight men. This included testing and interviews of the 16 district superintendents and of selected church pastors.

"We wanted to find which would make better directors and which would make better pastors. It was not a question of failure for either group."

Mr. Antion emphasized that the key man in the present structure is the church pastor, since he is the one who is dealing with the people.

The basic qualifications established for the regional directors are as follows. He must:

- Be an Ambassador College graduate or equivalent.
- Have five years' experience as a church pastor.
- Set an outstanding example in character, dedication and loyalty.
- Have an ability to lead, inspire and motivate others.
- Have a warm, outgoing personality.
- Have wisdom and perception.

NEW REGIONS — The above map shows the boundaries of the eight regions of the Worldwide Church of God in the United States.

- Have good administrative and organizational ability.
- Be a superior speaker.
- Have good health.

The men selected flew in for a series of orientation meetings which began Wednesday, Feb. 14, and concluded Sunday, Feb. 18.

Ordinations

(Continued from page 1)

Hoyt, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Russell Johnson, Salisbury, So. Rhodesia; Ron Lohr, Cleveland, Ohio; Kerry McGuinness, Launceston, Tasmania; Rand Millich, Missoula, Mont.; Robert Mitchell, Ballarat-Bendigo, Australia; Dave Odor, Orlando, Fla.; Jack Pakozdi, Wichita-Salina, Kan.; Leslie Schmedes, Manhattan, N.Y.; Richard Shuta, Sioux Falls, S.D.; Martin Watson, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Lyle Welty, Columbus, Ohio; Ben Wesley, Washington, D.C.; Maurice Yurkiw, Yorkton, Saskatchewan; John Karlson, Düsseldorf, Germany; Robert Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Local Elders

John Adams, Ottawa, Ontario; Dan Bierer, Boston, Mass.; Glenn Burzenski, Cincinnati East-Portsmouth, Ohio; Jack Croucher, Newcastle, Australia; Albert Foy, Manhattan, N.Y.; David Fraser, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Christofer French, Houston, Tex.; Carl Gustafson, La Grange-Crown Point, Ill; Eli Hoffer, Calgary, Alberta; Paul Kneebone, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Al Nordstrom, Edmonton, Alberta; George Panteleeff, St. Louis, Mo.; Bill Rabey, Vancouver, B.C.; Rainer Salomaa, Sudbury, Ontario; Steven Smith, Atlanta,

Ga.; James Turner, Austin-Waco, Tex.; Bruce Tyler, Brisbane, Australia.

Local Elders Not in Our Employment

Bernard Audoin, Paris, France; Kevin Lulham, Sydney, Australia; Pacific Minto, Manila, Philippines; Carlos Nieto, Barbados, West Indies; José Raduban, Manila, Philippines; Wayne Wyman, Edmonton, Alberta.

Totals

The total number of ordinations in the United States is 20; foreign ordinations total 26.

How well do you know the states?

Do you know your states? Following is a quiz using state abbreviations which supply the answers to the following descriptions:

1. A president's name.
2. Most egotistical.
3. A father.
4. Most maidenly.
5. Not healthy.
6. Has a number.
7. Does not fail.
8. Done in making hay.
9. Noah's safety.
10. Produces metal.
11. Exclamation.
12. A girl's name.
13. Like a valley.
14. A clean state.
15. A note of the scale.
16. It cures the sick.

Answers

(1) Cal., (2) Me., (3) Pa., (4) Miss., (5) Ill., (6) Tenn., (7) Kan., (8) Mo., (9) Ark., (10) Ore., (11) O., (12) Minn., (13) Del., (14) Wash., (15) I.a., (16) Md.



AMBASSADOR SING-ALONG — Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong, third from the left, and a host of other Ambassador College musicians lead a typical Ambassador College sing-along in the Pasadena campus Student Center. The shindig was held during the January vacation when Worldwide Church of God ministers and Big Sandy students visited the campus. (Photo by Don Smith)

News of the Foreign Educational Service

by RONALD L. DART

PASADENA — Warm regards from a wet, soggy Pasadena. We are told it's supposed to "never rain in Southern California." However, we certainly have had our share of rain this year.

Asian Baptizing Tour

Mr. Art Docken recently completed an Asian baptizing tour. The tour was scheduled to reach 150 people who had requested visits, but of these only 70 prospective members met Mr. Docken. Many of these were very interested, but only six were ready for baptism.

This brings the number of members in the whole Asian area outside of the Philippines to 55. Of this total number of baptized members, 50 are located in Singapore and Malaysia.

The Singapore-Malaysia area is the hub of our work outside of the Philippines. We have 40,000 PLAIN TRUTH subscribers located in this area. Of the six people baptized during this last tour, four were in Singapore and two in Malaysia. A large percentage of these people had learned about us from other subscribers (referrals) and *Reader's Digest* ads. Some few can hear the broadcast from Bangkok, but reception is generally poor.

Six baptisms is not a large number, but when we add this number to the eight baptized by Leroy Cole at the Feast in Kuala Lumpur, we come up with the largest number baptized there for any one year to date — 14 new members, an increase of 38 percent! It is beginning to look like the time is at hand to have a resident minister in the area. We are hopeful sometime in the future to be able to begin a Singapore office that would service not only the mailing list in this area but also our members.

French Work, 1972

The French Work in 1972 saw

very good growth. The income for the year was \$232,000 — a 30 percent increase over 1971.

The mail increase was a very healthy 43 percent over 1971.

Last year 88,000 letters were processed by the French departments located in Geneva and Pasadena. The PLAIN TRUTH mailing list in the French language grew 32 percent — adding 20,000 new people to our French PLAIN TRUTH in 1972.

The new French *Correspondence Course* grew 142 percent — 3,589 new people were added to that list.

The Geneva office saw spectacular growth in the subscriber list for Africa. Approximately half of the new subscribers added in the Geneva office came from French-speaking Africa.

We have on hand a number of baptism requests from Africans who speak French and as soon as it is feasible, we hope to plan a baptizing tour to French-speaking Africa to reap this harvest.

Church area growth is also continuing in the French Work. Baptisms in the Geneva-Lyons area have increased 50 percent over last year. Church attendance has gone up 23 percent in Lyons and 17 percent in Geneva.

Of the three churches in the French Work (Paris, Lyons and Geneva) we have 269 baptized members and an average attendance of 364. With the new church of 50 in Brussels, we have a total of four churches in the French Work in Europe, three ministers and two ministerial assistants.

Year-End Report From New Zealand

Last year saw a slowdown of the overall PLAIN TRUTH circulation from a peak of 103 percent increase in May to a 28 percent increase in December.

The major factor involved was the cutback in advertising.

April saw the last ad in *Wom-*

an's Weekly, and in May the last ad in the *Listener* appeared.

We did continue *Reader's Digest* on a bimonthly basis.

However, the response to each of these ads has been quite light. We added one new radio station, Radio Whakatane, in February and have received 4,121 responses from the three stations in New Zealand.

The combined total of members and coworkers increased by 11.6 percent in 1972, which

helped to contribute to a 6.3 percent increase in mail income. With the placement of tear-out slips in the November PLAIN TRUTH, we increased our *Correspondence Course* enrollment by 50 percent. We now have 1,600 students taking the *Correspondence Course*. PLAIN TRUTH circulation in New Zealand is fast approaching 30,000. This is a 28 percent increase over 1971.

We have two churches in New

Zealand and hope to begin a church in Wellington this year. We now have 324 members and an average attendance of 675 people in the New Zealand churches.

As we highlight year-end reports from each office, it is clear to see that the Foreign Work is taking strong and steady steps forward. We here are encouraged by the progress being made and thank those who have contributed to this progress.

Work in the Philippines shows steady growth, high mail increase

The Work in the Philippines continued to show steady growth in 1972. The brightest spot was the mail increase, which at times was 100 percent over 1971! The year finished with a 61 percent increase in total mail received.

This picture was encouraging because 1972 was not an outstanding year in regard to new media openings. In fact, after the end of television broadcasting in May, there was no further advertising the rest of the year.

The few radio broadcasts we had were ineffectual, apart from DZAQ, Manila, and all media came to a halt midway with the imposition of martial law.

Thus, even though our media slowed down in 1972, the percentage of increase in our mail continued on the upswing. Of course we now have been given approval to go back on the radio stations, and thus 1973 should be an exciting and vibrant year.

After a very fine income increase in 1971 over 1970 (31 percent), we hoped for similar results in 1972. However, this did not materialize. It was an uphill struggle all year.

Part of the problem was caused by the poor conditions among the brethren in Mindanao. The tithes and offerings of our people there fell quite substantially. However, in spite of this, the Philippines managed to keep the income on the plus side and finished the year with a 5.8 percent increase over 1971.

With the increase in mail, it was necessary to look for more office space. This was obtained in the latter half of the year.

The office was able to lease a suite half the size of their current office, and the entire mailing department was transferred to this location. Shortly after this they were able to acquire storage space near the main office.

Now they have three office suites right next to each other on the sixth floor.

The total office staff currently numbers 13 full-time employees (excluding ministers).

In January, 1973, we were given approval to ordain two local men to the rank of local elder. This will really help our manpower situation in the Philippines.

With the establishment of martial law, it looked like the Work would be seriously jeopardized. However, it turned out to our advantage and we were able

to get clearance to continue with our literature distribution and broadcast within a very short time.

This was made possible as a result of Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong's previous visit with President Marcos in 1970 (as was mentioned in his last coworker letter), and also by a member who is related to the secretary of the Department of Public Information.

God's Work is known in this country and Christ granted favor with those in authority. The improved peace and order in the country as a result of martial law make it much easier for the Work to continue its functions.

Martial law also brought a change in the customs and tariff codes, scrapping the Religious Act of 1916 under which our material was imported tax free. Once again God granted favor in helping us work out this problem with high officials who just "happened" to be PLAIN TRUTH subscribers!

We were able to come under one of the new sections and are permitted to continue bringing in our literature untaxed.

Churches in the Philippines

Membership continued to increase this year in spite of the lack of media. The total number of baptized members now stands at 938 — an increase of 11.6 percent over 1971.

The Manila church now averages about 430 every Sabbath and the Bible study about 220.

The Urdaneta Bible study has a total of 130 attending and will be held the first and second Sabbaths of each month in 1973.

The Bible study in Cebu and Iloilo had disappointing attendances at their monthly meetings. Some of this was due to the financial hardship, but part was caused by lack of zeal of the brethren. In 1973 we plan to have a Bible study and Sabbath services on the last Sabbath of every month in these places.

It is painfully evident that the scattered brethren there need pastoring as their poor understanding and zeal would indicate.

The Mindanao churches continue to hold together, but growth is almost nonexistent. Times are still hard for them, but the leaders continue to encourage the brethren to bear up under these trials. One large problem they have is being faith-

ful in tithing in the face of extreme poverty. This area certainly needs our prayers.

Outlook for '73

The Manila office has budgeted for a 10.8 percent increase in income over 1972. Now that we're back on radio, we're expecting good growth in all areas of the Work.

The PLAIN TRUTH circulation is now around 72,000 for the Philippines and we have a total *Correspondence Course* enrollment of 3,000. The letter response and income for January of 1973 have so far proved that this optimism is well founded.

We hope to resume monthly advertising in national newspapers this year. Interestingly enough, in 1972 we advertised in the *Manila Times* and received what has to be a record for cost per response.

The total cost for the ad was \$31 and the total number of responses was 580, making a cost per response of five cents (U.S.). This is truly outstanding when you consider that most advertising in the foreign areas costs an average of \$5 per response. (Colin Adair has written an article covering the history and current activities of the Work in the Philippines which should appear in an upcoming issue of *The GOOD NEWS*.)

Tax tips

Are you receiving the benefits of using the long tax form in filing for income-tax returns?

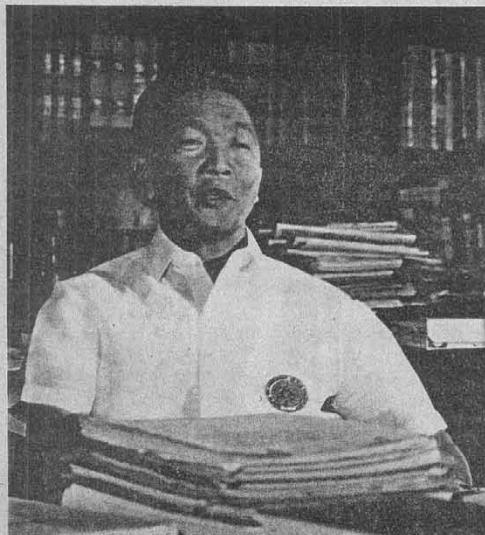
Quite a few people still use the short form for one reason or another, even though they often cheat themselves.

If you can't do it yourself, you should have it done by a reputable tax consultant. However, those who use tax consultants should exercise a certain amount of caution.

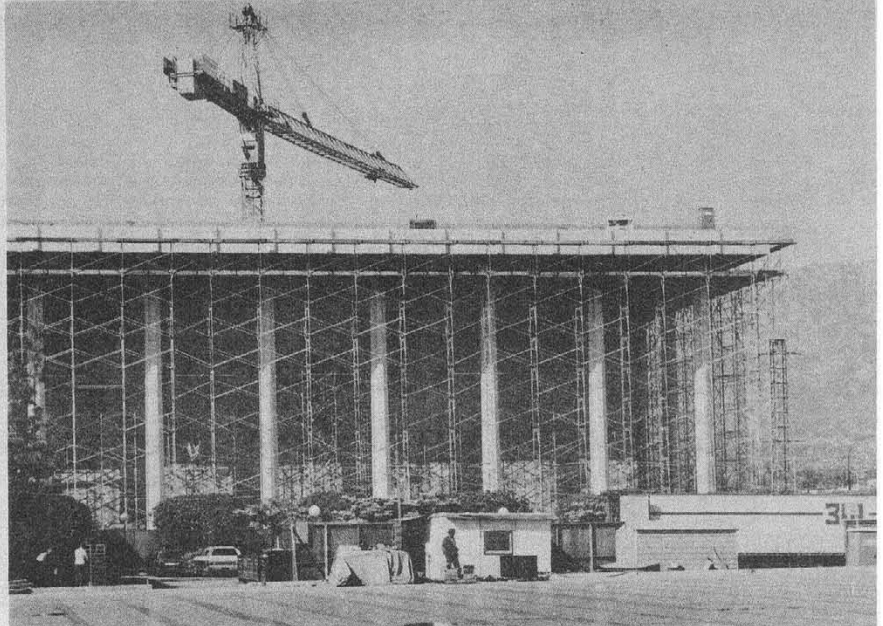
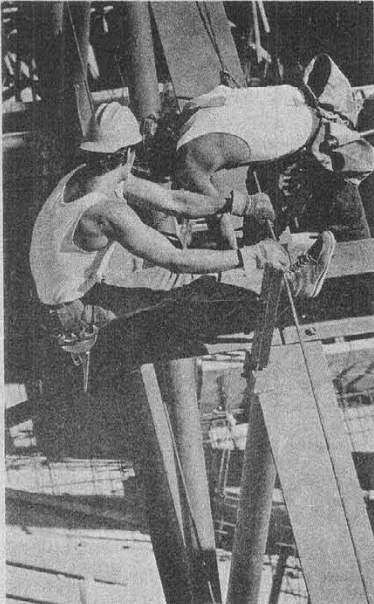
Never sign a blank tax return for the "consultant" to fill out and mail. In some cases these tax returns have been found to be padded with false claims.

If you are using a tax service, very carefully check your tax returns to insure that you are entirely accurate and honest. It is possible that severe penalties could be levied against any individual who can be proved to have filed a falsified return.

Remember, the person who signs the return is liable, even more so than the agency or consultant who made it out.



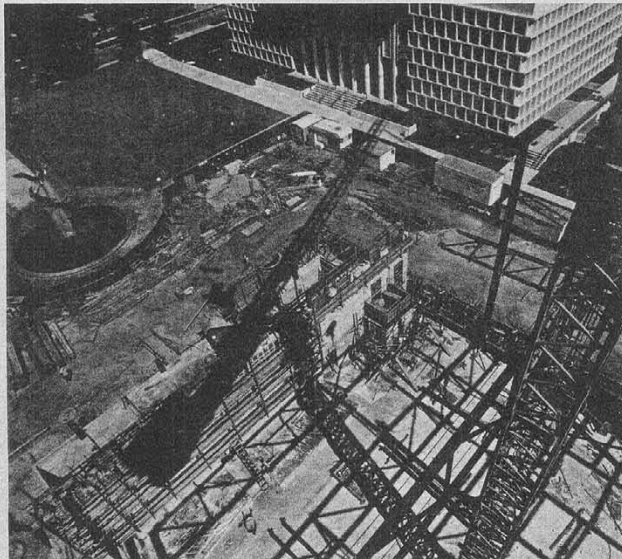
PRESIDENT MARCOS — Shown above is President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines. Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong visited President Marcos in 1970, establishing relations between Ambassador College and the Philippine government. As a result of the visit, it's been much easier for the Work to function under martial law. [Photo courtesy *Philippine Free Press*.]



Progress report in pictures

New Pasadena Auditorium continues toward completion

BUILDING PROGRAM IN ACTION — Construction has been progressing rapidly on the new Auditorium in Pasadena — so well, in fact, that it is several weeks ahead of schedule. Here are some of the building scenes from the past year's construction. **TOP LEFT:** Steeplejacks bolt girders in place in July, 1972. **TOP RIGHT:** Auditorium as it looks now. **RIGHT:** This is a bird's-eye view in 1972 taken from atop the 150-foot construction crane. **FAR RIGHT:** Worker operates a steamroller on adjacent track site. **BOTTOM LEFT:** The other big building project is the track and underground parking lot, dominating the foreground. **BOTTOM RIGHT:** Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong points out details in the Auditorium to a group of ministers during the January Ministerial Conference. [Photos by Sam Duncan, Ken Evans and Ken Treybig]



Man prays best a-pointing down

The following poem, "The Prayer of Cyrus Brown," was submitted to The WORLDWIDE NEWS by Mr. Dean Blackwell, Ambassador College, Big Sandy, speech and theology faculty member.

by SAM WALKER FOSS

"The proper way for a man to pray,"

Said Deacon Lemuel Keyes,
"And the only proper attitude
Is down upon his knees."

Nay, I should say the way to pray,

Said Pastor Doctor Wise,
"Is standing straight with out-
stretched arms
And rapt and upturned eyes."

"Oh, no, no, no," said Elder Snow,

"Such posture is too proud,
A man should pray with eyes
fast closed
And head contritely bowed."

"It seems to me his hands should be

Austerly clasped in front,
With both thumbs pointing to-
ward the ground."

Said the good Doctor Blunt.

"Las' year I fell in Hodgkin's well

Head first," said Cyrus Brown,
With both my heels a-stickin' up,
My head a-pointing down.

"An' I made a prayer right then
an' there -

Best prayer I ever said,
The prayinest prayer I ever
prayed,
A-standing on my head."

Now You Know

WALSALL, England (UPI) — A court Friday dismissed police charges that housewife Jean Simms damaged public property by painting a blue-and-yellow-striped pedestrian crossing on a road near her home.

Mrs. Simms told the court she painted the crossing because the local municipal council failed to keep its promise to do the job.



TERMINALS SECTION — Through the use of digital readout terminals the Mailing Department has access to the central master file, which allows them to keep constantly up to date. [Photo by Ken Evans]



MOUNTAIN OF MAIL — Shown above are employees of the Mailing Department sacking PLAIN TRUTHS for distribution throughout the world. [Photo by Dave Conn]

Poor mail service from Pasadena? Here's how to help the situation

by DAVID JON HILL

Many of you have heard complaints from people about the poor mail service they are receiving from Pasadena. No doubt you have wondered why there are delays in answering a letter or filling literature requests.

You can be sure that we at headquarters are fully aware of the problem and have made an in-depth study into the causes. We would like to take this opportunity to give you the results of that study and to clarify a few additional points.

Following are five major categories of lit complaints with an explanation of each:

Literature Not Available at Time of Request

It is necessary for one reason or another to update our literature or discontinue a specific piece entirely.

Due to our large inventory of available literature and the constantly changing demands of the public for this or that specific booklet or reprint, our stock of certain items will at times run out before new ones are printed.

Also, due to tight scheduling in the press we haven't always been able to produce a new publication at the time of its announcement.

Another example of this problem is the *Correspondence Course*. In February, 1970, Lesson 1 of the new course was mailed, but in 23 months we were only able to publish 10 lessons. Although forms were sent to students answering their inquiries and explaining delays, they were still impatient and disgruntled with our service because they did not understand the complexities of meeting printing schedules and deadlines, as well as other editorial factors involved.

Requester Negligence

We receive letters every day where the person has failed to give his name or address. It may be a name with no address, or an address with no city. (You can't always go by the postmark.)

Or people will state their address one way on the envelope, such as 3450 First Street, and differently in the letters, such as 3540 First Street.

The odds are 50-50 that the literature will be sent to the wrong address.

If simple street directions are omitted, such as "SW" or "E," etc., some postmen will return second- and third-class mail, even though the addressee may receive his first-class mail.

A wrong address could be entered into the computer if the handwriting is not clear. For example, some people make their "7" look like "2" or vice versa. When this occurs, the terminal operator has to guess what she thinks to be the right number or letter. The literature will be returned by the post office if she guesses wrong.

Also, many people miss an issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH* when they fail to send their change-of-address notification two weeks prior to moving. Most magazines require four to six weeks' advance notice! It is important that our subscribers notify us when they move. Otherwise they may miss two or more issues of the magazine before the

problem is corrected.

The post office will not forward second- and third-class material except when forwarding postage is guaranteed by the addressee.

Postal Misrouting, Thefts and Other Irregularities

One of our largest single complaint causes is due to literature getting lost, stolen or misrouted in the mail. Postal employees are human and do make mistakes, and third-class mail is not treated with the same respect that is given to first-class material.

There have been numerous instances where literature and/or magazines have been returned to us as undeliverable only for us to find out later that it was returned in error by the post office.

Mail theft is becoming a more difficult problem to cope with. When a person consistently has trouble receiving literature from headquarters, we strongly suspect someone is intercepting his mail.

Some mailboxes are only letter-size, with magazines being jammed in at the top or put in open magazine racks. This makes copies of *The PLAIN TRUTH* easy prey for people who don't want to bother writing in for their own copies. This problem seems more prevalent among apartment dwellers.

Delay in the Mail

The largest single cause for complaint can be summed up in one word: delay.

Because of the very expensive cost of first-class mail, most of our literature is sent by second- and third-class mail. By using permits and bulk shipments, a great deal of money is saved, but literature delivery can take up to three weeks and sometimes longer!

However, our response to people is not out of proportion with other mail-order requests.

Consider a typical example:

- A request for the crime booklet is mailed on the first day of the month.
- It takes three to five days to reach us, arriving on Sunday the 5th.

- The letter is processed on Monday the 6th.

- Literature requests might be stored in the computer from three days to a week before getting mailed because of tight scheduling in our postal operation, and also to effect a savings in postage by mailing in bulk shipment. So the booklet is mailed on Monday the 13th.

- Add three more weeks, at the outside, for delay in the mail, and the literature arrives the first week into the next month!

Why don't we use first-class for faster service?

The cost is prohibitive.

Postage alone would amount to about \$5 million annually! At present, we are spending about \$1 million.

Even though slower and less efficient, second- and third-class postage makes it possible for us to get the printed Gospel into the hands of millions of more people. For the record, we are sending 45 million pieces of mail each year (PT, CC, booklets, member and coworker letters, etc.) from our offices to all parts of the world!

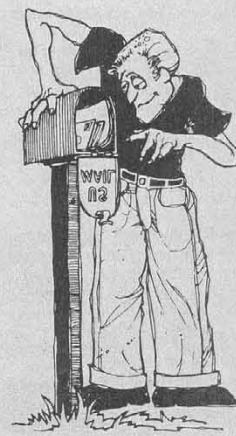
Mail-Processing Errors

Let's answer an obvious question: Do we make mistakes?

Yes, we do.

But detailed studies have proved that our percentage of errors is only 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent of total mail processed. In comparing these figures with large mail-order houses (Montgomery Ward, Aldens, etc.), we find this percentage is right in line with their employee performance, which is quite often motivated by special incentive pay.

To reduce our mistakes to rock-bottom minimum and to insure continued high performance, a whole new section of quality checking was installed and has been operating now for just over a year. Incidentally, of all complaint-producing areas, mail processing is the smallest.



Now you know

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.Y. (UPI) — There were two old safes at the West Bloomfield town hall. Since no one had the combination to the locks, a specialist had to be called in to open them. The first safe contained old town records. The second contained only a tin box. Inside the tin box was the combination to the locked safe.

HI-LITES

FROM IMPERIAL SCHOOLS AND TEEN-AGERS AROUND THE WORLD

Washington newspaper features teen who puts religion first

Editor's note: Thursday, Feb. 15, an article by sportswriter Mike Jordan appeared on the sports page of the Tacoma News Tribune.

It was a very fine write-up about teen-ager Dave Goethals' determination to put his belief in God's truth and way of life ahead of his second love in life — basketball.

Dave, who is very good at the game and son of Local Elder Gilbert Goethals (Olympia-Tacoma area), has set a very fine example for all teen-agers in the Church — not to mention his dad's fine example in child rearing. We'd like to share that article with all of you, and so we're reproducing it here for you exactly as it appeared in the Tacoma News Tribune. It was headlined: "Religion First, Basketball Next for Prepter."

by MIKE JORDAN

To Decatur High School's Dave Goethals, dedication and sacrifice are more than time-honored words which, theoretically, are the backbone of athletic perfection.

"Dedication" and "sacrifice" best describe Dave's life — and his unique experience with basketball.

"My religion is the most important thing in my life," explained Dave, a 6-foot-3 senior on the Decatur basketball team. "Basketball is No. 2.

"I believe in the entire Bible, and the Fourth Commandment says keep the Sabbath holy. It is hard for me not to play during the Sabbath, but I believe my religion is right and I just can't play."

Dave's faith — and that of his parents, three sisters and two brothers — is Worldwide Church of God, a conservative Christian church which observes the Sabbath from Friday sundown to Saturday sundown.

Consequently, Friday-night basketball games are out for Dave and his brother Ron, who plays on the junior varsity. Tuesday night Dave, the team's second-leading scorer with a 15.0-point-per-game average, is back in the starting lineup.

"Dave's starting spot is not guaranteed," said Decatur coach Rich Robinson. "If a kid came along on Friday Dave would have to win his spot back Monday. But he's a 110-percenter all the way.

Philosophy Is Admired

"I admire him for his religious convictions."

Obviously, Dave is exceptionally dedicated to his religion — and basketball. What he has sacrificed for his dedication is particularly admirable.

"I have no trouble making friends," explained Dave, who hopes to attend Ambassador College in Pasadena, Calif. "but basketball is special to me be-

cause it gives me the chance to do something with friends. I can't go out on Friday nights, so basketball gives me an outlet.

"It means so much to me that I find it hard not to play on Friday nights. I just thank the coach so much for letting me play Tuesdays."

Dave has stood up for what he believes many times in his life. One particular experience during his sophomore basketball season was "one of my most important moments.

"Our team was playing a Friday afternoon game and I told the coach when sundown came I would have to leave. He said, 'Get back on that floor or we will have a talk later.'

"Everything got kind of quiet and suddenly I realized I had to make a decision between religion and basketball. I walked off the court to the shower room as everybody watched.

"Later the coach and I talked about it and he understood. I look back at that moment now and am so glad I made the decision that I did."

Another crisis occurred in the seventh grade when Dave won a hoop-shoot contest and the area shoot-off was held on a Saturday morning at the Seattle Center Arena.

"Parents Left It to Me"

"I asked my parents about it

and they said it was up to me. I knew it would be wrong so I stayed home. I won the same shoot-off the next year and couldn't go on so after that I just didn't bother entering any contests.

"I knew I couldn't go on so why enter. I sort of got down on myself."

It was yet another crisis which helped Dave conquer his blues. He appreciates playing basketball now more than ever because of an accident which happened during the summer between eighth and ninth grades and endangered his basketball future.

"The top of a swing I was on broke and I fell, breaking both of my arms," recalled Dave. "The doctor said I'd never be able to play basketball or baseball again. Muscle and bone was damaged and there were compound fractures. I had to be hand-fed.

"When the casts came off you could put your thumb and finger around my little wrists. I was so worried I'd never play again that I was really down.

"But I had faith in my religion and everything healed up fine. I played basketball that winter. I even got back my shooting touch."

And with it, a "touch" more of "dedication" and "sacrifice."

British Imperial students begin clubs and projects

BRICKET WOOD, England — A natural outcome to the automobile engineering class has been the formation of a new club, the Karting Club. It is full throttle ahead now with the complete overhaul of our two karts — engines, gearboxes, carburetors, steering mechanisms, brakes, etc.

To match the tip-top mechanical condition, a general spruce-up in paintwork will be called for.

What a thrill to zoom around the track at what seems from such a low vantage point to be near-record speed.

And what of the future?

A third kart, built entirely from scratch, is a definite possibility — and a little further ahead we are investigating the possibility of a hovercraft.

Perhaps the name of the club would need alteration then, but we reckon that will not be the biggest problem.

Photography

For two weeks of the school year, science classes are given over to practical photography. Children from age 7 to 17 have the opportunity to develop, enlarge, fix, dry pictures, often the ones they have shot.

A certificate of proficiency is obtainable for those who show themselves proficient in all the processes.

Communications

Winding model telegraph coils, flashing Morse signals from room to room, dismantling telephones, building prisoner-of-war radios that work without batteries — these are some of the recent activities that have excited fourth- and fifth-graders in the project on the history of telecommunications.

General Crafts

The primary classes enjoy craft work on a regular basis, the girls specializing in needlework projects, while the boys have a great variety of models, papier-mâché work, weaving with cane, making kites, gliders, fretsaw work, metal scroll work, etc.

Now you know

KIRQAT TIVON, Israel (UPI) — Hussein Abu Karib Al-Hajjajari is celebrating the arrival of another little mouth to feed — the 36th.

His three wives have borne Hajjajari 19 daughters and 17 sons, all in good health.



HOLD ON TIGHT — Raftsmen experience turbulent rapids two miles downriver from Lajitas, Tex. Scenes like this are what they will again encounter on their next trip to Big Bend. [Photo by Robert Robinson]

Imperial youngsters plan summer trip to Big Bend

by AL KNAUF

This May, Imperial students in grades 9 through 12 will attend school in the rugged canyon country of Big Bend National Park!

This is the second consecutive year Imperial, Big Sandy, has taken an extended field trip in the Big Bend country. The 1971 excursion took us to the Buffalo River in Arkansas for a canoeing adventure.

The 1973 activity will begin with a hike through several sections of the picturesque Chisos Mountains. Here the youngsters will learn of desert ecology and the local geology firsthand.

The trip back to camp will include stops at numerous geological points of interest, many of which are of volcanic origin.

Finally, they will cross the Rio Grande and visit Santa Helena, Mexico, where the inhabitants still live in adobe huts as they have for over a century.

The remainder of the trip will be spent running the river, cruising through the awesome, sheer Santa Helena Canyon and learning how to read the river on the thrilling Colorado Canyon run.

The benefits of these experiences are numerous.

First, the youngsters learn more of natural science in a single week in the field than they would in several weeks of classroom work.

Second, they learn that their teachers are concerned, capable adults who are worthy of their respect in and out of the classroom.

Third, the students learn to co-

operate and live in harmony with each other on a 24-hour basis.

Finally, they learn to appreciate this majestic aspect of God's creation, being surrounded by countless proofs of His existence.

Imperial also sponsors a pair of exciting summer activities under the Explorer program (a division of Boy Scouts of America). These are rugged, challenging outdoor experiences designed to develop maturity, character and confidence.

On June 4, 1973, about three dozen young people plan to explore some of the most scenic, wild and secluded river canyons in the Southwest.

The unspoiled Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande extend for 125 miles through Texas' least-known wilderness region. A float trip through this area is a wilderness-river experience in its purest form.

In August, students enrolled in Imperial's Explorer Post 198 will travel to Philmont Explorer Base in New Mexico's Sangre de Cristo Mountains for 12 days of back-packing in the high country. While traveling on foot through this vast mountain preserve, they will gain experience in prospecting, survival methods and mountain climbing.

In a time of increasing aimlessness of the world's youth, of their lack of involvement and their failure to mature properly, we need to provide constructive and challenging circumstances for our young men and women through which they will grow physically, mentally and emotionally into mature, whole adults.



HOT-SPRINGS BATH — Imperial explorers take a refreshing bath at a natural hot springs at Boquillas del Carmen, Mexico, during their Rio Grande trip last summer. [Photo by Noble Fisk]

Eventful evening highlights Winter Social of 1973

by RICHARD WATTS
BRICKET WOOD, England — Excitement mounted!

Days of feverish planning and preparation were almost over.

The eagerly awaited event had arrived. An ornately decorated International Lounge was the

venue for Imperial's most ambitious social ever, on the evening of Jan. 4.

Boxes, adorned in different fabrics and transformed into various objects, ranging from a bale of hay to a giant-sized glass of Guinness, were auctioned off to eager bidders.

The food contained in each box was then devoured, supposedly equally, between hungry students and their partners.

Next came the dancing, and as some members of the student body waltzed among fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, others congregated around the punch bowl.

But the highlight of the evening, the entertainment, was yet to come.

Songs such as Fiona's "Snowbird" and Gaye's and Helen's "Anything You Can Do" were thoroughly enjoyed. But the Winter Box Social of 1973 will be remembered by Bruce Mc-Nair's train skit, and the question it posed to all: Was it intentional?

The remaining period of dancing sped by all too fast. It was 10:15 when all those present joined in singing the National Anthem.

So ended the Winter Social of 1973, just *un petit morceau* to whet the appetites of the senior school for an even more exciting end-of-school dance.

May I, on behalf of the student body, thank all who helped to make that evening so enjoyable.

Student body in senior high take field trip

PASADENA — On the morning of March 1, the senior high school of Imperial Schools, Pasadena, set out for one of their three yearly student-body trips.

Two thirds of the students took buses to the *Queen Mary* in Long Beach, while the other third went to Busch Gardens for the morning's activities.

In the afternoon all met at Universal Studios.

The *Queen Mary*, weighing over 81,000 tons, was docked in 1967 and converted into a tourist attraction with restaurants, candy stores, refreshment stands and a Jacques Costeau's Undersea Museum.

The students took tours throughout the morning and ate their lunches on the ship.

Those at Busch Gardens could walk through the beautiful gardens or take a boat ride on the beautiful river running through the grounds. The students also took a train through the beer factory and learned how Busch, Michelob and Budweiser were made.

In the afternoon the student body went to Universal Studios and took about a two-hour tour of the world's largest TV studio and grounds. They learned about makeup preparations, film-shooting techniques and went to a stunt and animal training show.

Students learn ballroom dancing at Pasadena

PASADENA — A new class in ballroom dancing has been started at Imperial, Pasadena, this year. Mr. Steve Gilbreath, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Dan Truhitte, are the instructors.

Mr. Gilbreath also plans to teach more than just ballroom dancing, including polkas and Scottish dances.

In addition he would like to organize some dancing performances and give awards to students who are the most outstanding.

A few weeks of dance lessons have been completed and the overall student outlook about them has changed. Many really look forward to the class now.

Mr. Gilbreath is very excited about the class at this point. He feels it is a tremendous success so far and the interest keeps mounting.

A certificate will be given at the completion of the course. This certificate will enable the holder to enter dance competitions and dance clubs.



MAYBE A BULL'S-EYE — Big Sandy Imperial eighth-grader Tolly Wangness receives individual instruction that helps him find the mark on his next shot. The riflery class is taught by Mr. Al Knauf, Imperial faculty, NRA instructor, who stands at the left. [Photo by Eugene Smyda]

Imperial Explorer post provides active program for student scouts

by THALIA MARTIN
BIG SANDY — A group of young men and women are making things happen at Imperial Schools, Big Sandy.

As a division of Boy Scouts of America, the Imperial Explorer post is made up of over 60 young people between the ages of 15 and 21. Their responsibility is to plan, organize and execute various activities of their choice.

According to Mr. Al Knauf, adviser: "The main purpose of Explorers is to get young men and women actively involved in a worthwhile endeavor."

The emphasis in Explorers is vocational. However, the members are presently interested in more hobby-type activities.

The Explorer program is made up of several crews of specialty groups.

The forestry group has as a project 35 acres west of Imperial Schools on Big Sandy Creek. There they study wildlife habitat.

A team of riflemen learn safety laws, go hunting and possess their own artillery.

The kayak crew built three kayaks this year. This was done by ordering the basic materials and then spending approximately 40 hours of labor on each one.

A broadcasting crew produces a noontime radio news-and-weather disc-jockey program at Imperial. They are now planning to assemble some of their own equipment.

During the summer a crew will spend time on graphic arts — learning to print, photograph and lay out newspaper material.

A new chess crew has just been organized.

Past crews have specialized in archery and bow hunting, automobiles mechanics and karate.

Said Mr. Knauf, "Our most popular activities are river trips. This summer we are taking the Lower Canyon wilderness trip starting June 3.

"This will include about 30 explorers plus a number of Ambassador College students."

The Lower Canyon is one section of the Rio Grande considered to be more challenging for raft trips.

Aug. 10 approximately 24 explorers and advisers will leave on a trip to the Philmont camping headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America in northeast New Mexico.

This two-week trip will include a 12-day back-pack trip through the southern Rocky

Mountains, where hikers will attend specialty camps in the back country.

These camps will focus on mountaineering, survival techniques and prospecting.

Mr. Knauf stated, "Our goal is to present challenging, stimulating and rugged summer activities."

Associate advisers include Larry Greider and Ken Giese, college seniors, and Ellis Stewart, Paul Smith, Bruce Graham, Bill Porter, Rod Carnes, Joe Groves and George Bryan, all employees of Ambassador or Imperial.

Flying lessons now offered at Imperial

PASADENA — Learning to fly a Cessna 310 or any other small plane is now possible for Imperial's Pasadena students. Because now, for the first time, aviation is being offered as a Career Education course.

This spring semester Mr. Bob Jackson began instructing interested students in the basics needed to obtain a private pilot's license.

Mr. Jackson began flying in high school and flew and taught aviation in the Civil Air Patrol from 1955 to 1957. He holds California teaching credentials and has his airline transport pilot's license.

The students are receiving training in a simulator recently purchased for Ambassador College.

The other vocations offered this year are the same as the previous year, the most widely requested being food preparation, auto mechanics, printing, terminals and elementary education.

The purpose for the Career Education program is to enable the students to find what field they would enjoy pursuing, and to receive the necessary on-the-job training needed to procure a future job.

Student provides profile of ancient Jordan

by HALA MUHTADI
BRICKET WOOD, England — Jordan is a small country with an area of only 37,000 square miles and a population of only 2.5 million.

Eighty percent of the country is desert-like in character, and only half a million of its population are refugees from Palestine.

Yet, despite the relative poverty of a large proportion of the people, Jordan is a rich country in archaeological treasures, in tradition and in religious heritage.

Sites and relics of periods from the beginning of time down to the Islamic era are to be seen.

Petra

Petra, "the Rose Red City half as old as time," is in the mountains of southern Jordan.

It had been a stronghold of the early Nabataean tribe, which in the fourth century ruled the Arab world as far north as Damascus.

Then in 106 B.C. it fell to Rome and provided a setting for one of the most unusual cities ever built on earth.

The surrounding cliffs of Petra's enclave were cameo-cut into temples, tombs, palaces and houses.

On the enclosed plain grew up a city with freestanding markets, baths, a street of columns with a triumphal arch, shops and

houses, a temple and a rock-cut theater.

Jerash

This city, once known as Gerasa, was an outpost of Roman civilization — and is today the best preserved of all Roman cities in Palestine.

It was the second city of the league of free cities known as the *Decapolis* — the luxury stop-overs along the caravan routes that stretched from the Nile to the Euphrates — from Arabia's deserts to the Mediterranean seaports.

Rebuilt by the Romans in 65 A.D., it enjoyed the security and protection of the *Pax Romana*.

The city grew in richness and splendor and was constantly decorated with more and more ornate architecture — temples, fountains, baths, theaters.

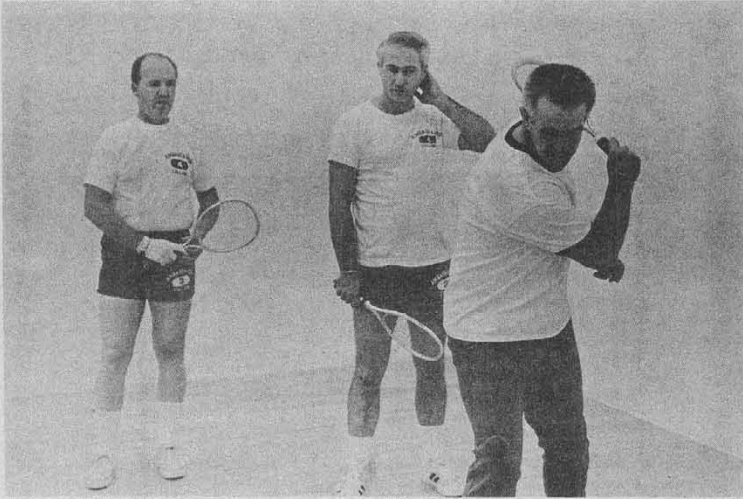
The first two centuries A.D. saw its height — tremendous prosperity under the Antonines, luxurious living under pagan gods.

In the third century it was made a colony of Rome and spent lavishly on further beautification.

But time was running out. The caravan trade was being invaded by seagoing merchants.

Petra had fallen. Palmyra, the northern outpost of the caravan route, was brought to its knees and destroyed before proud Queen Zerobia.

Gerasa began its decline.



DO IT THIS WAY — Former international racket ball player Glenn Turpin (right) shows the correct backhand form to Mr. Kermit Nelson, head, Physical Education Department (left), and Mr. Ronald Kelly, dean of students. [Photo by John Robinson]

International racket ball champion Glenn Turpin visits campus

by DAVE MOLNAR

BIG SANDY — Glenn Turpin is a racket ball player.

He's not an ordinary racket ball player. He's one of the top players in the country. In fact, in 1970, Turpin became the world champion in racket ball in the Masters' Division by winning the International Racket Ball Association Tournament held that year.

Turpin, from Memphis, Tenn., visited the Ambassador College campus for four days, from Friday, Nov. 17, to Monday, Nov. 20, and conducted clinics in racket ball for various faculty members and students.

In racket ball tournaments, there are two divisions, the Open and the Masters'. The Masters' Division is for the 40-year-old-and-older age category.

In 1969, Turpin came to realize that he belonged in the older division when he entered the international tournament held that year in the Open category (39 years of age and younger).

"This was my second year of playing and I thought that I would play with the young fellows. Then it dawned on me pretty quick that conditioning was 75 percent of this game. Once you get the strokes down, they are about the same as anyone else's. The big thing is who can outlast who."

It was during this tournament in 1969 that Turpin played his one and only match against Bud Muehleisen, who is thought by many to be the best racket ball player in the game today. He was beaten by Muehleisen, who went on to win the Open that year. Muehleisen, incidentally, won the Masters' Division title three years later and became the only man who has ever held the title in both divisions.

"In 1970, I entered the old man's division [Masters]," Turpin added. "That's when I wised up."

Age as well as conditioning is another important factor in winning racket ball toumeys.

Turpin remarked, "The older

you get when you play in these Open tournaments, the tougher it is to play some of the younger fellows."

For Turpin, racket ball is just a hobby. He earns his living as the director of personnel for the Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division. It is during his lunch hours that he goes down to the local Y and practices at his hobby.

This practice has paid off in that Turpin is probably the third-ranked racket ball player in the country in the Masters' Division.



Turpin feels that right now he would be ranked third behind two men. One is, of course, Bud Muehleisen, and the other is a man also from Memphis by the name of Giles Coors. Coors was the international champion in 1971.

"I'd say that they're the only two people who have ever beaten me. I've been beaten by two international champions, which is not bad."

When he first began to play racket ball, it was just an activity to give him a little exercise.

"This fellow Coors was the local city champion. Nobody had ever beaten him. When I went to the Y and played him, I did pretty good, although he still beat me. But it was just something to keep me in exercise so I wouldn't get fat."

"It kind of gets in your skin.

I've never seen a game like racket ball. When people start it, they just go wild over it."

Turpin feels that, having won the international tournament, his interest for the game has dropped off. During 1970, he was in training and working for a goal. At that time, he sometimes played three hours every day in preparation for the tournament. But now he feels less inclined to push that hard.

Racket ball tournaments are usually held over a period of three to four days with the semifinals or finals being held on Saturday. Turpin is a member of the Worldwide Church of God and refused to play in tournaments on Saturday. For this reason he has had to default a few tournaments that he might have won.

In one tournament in Memphis, he defeated his opponent the first game but then defaulted the second game because he knew that the semifinal match was the following Saturday.

"There was no sense me beating him and neither of us getting into the tournament."

Because of the scheduling difficulties that Turpin has been encountering, he doubts that he will enter the international tourney this year.

His plans for the future are retirement in five years and hopefully a job as a racket ball teacher at Memphis State University.

Another reason that Turpin may never be an international champion again is that he has lost that "killer instinct" that he had a few years ago when he won the international crown in 1970.

"You've got to be mean to win those tournaments. When I was in training in 1970, I wouldn't give anybody the time of day."

Now, of course, he has changed. He's very friendly now and is contented with being an ex-racket ball champion who still gets enjoyment out of going down to the Y during lunch and "having some fun."

SPORTS

Chess undergoes changes, stimulates present interest

by SAMMY O'DELL

Did King Solomon invent chess?

The origin of the game has been ascribed to many notable individuals in the past, such as Japheth, Shem, the wife of Ravan (king of Ceylon), the philosopher Xerxes, the Greek chieftain Palamedes, Hermes, Aristotle, the brothers Lydo and Tyrrhene (whoever they are), Semiramis, Zenobia, Attalus, the mandarin Hansing, the Brahman Sissa, Shatrenscha, stated to be a celebrated Persian astronomer, and even King Solomon of the Bible.

There are quite a few chess legends having reference to the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. concerning oriental and occidental romances. These legends revolve around two central figures — Harun Al-Rashid, a lady of female weakness and timidity, and Charlemagne — but there is no proof that either of them knew anything of chess.

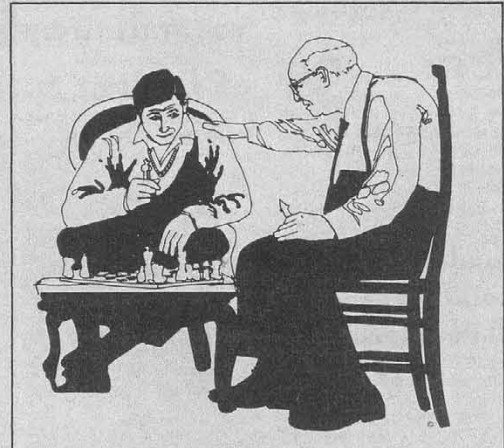
True, there is an account in Gustavus Selenus, taken from old chronicles, as to the son of Prince Okar or Otkar of Bavaria having been mortally wounded by a blow on the temple struck

the thought being the Christian warriors learned to play it at Constantinople. That should not sound so funny if soldiers want to get their kicks by playing chess rather than by going to the nearest bar or saloon. After all, the warriors probably needed a break from fighting.

But Peter Damian, cardinal bishop of Ostia to Pope Alexander II, wrote an epistle in 1061 A.D. and showed that chess was known in Italy before the first Crusade.

In regards to the individual pieces, the king seems to have possessed the same move as at present. The "castling" privilege is a European invention, but formerly the king leaped two or even three squares, and also to the second square of the knight file. But the privilege of castling dates no further back than the first half of the 16th century.

The queen has undergone curious changes in name, sex and power. For all interested coeds, some names used to be "fierce," "dame" and "donna." The queen formerly moved only one square diagonally and was consequently the weakest piece on the board. Now she is the strongest.



by a son of Pippin after a game of chess. Surely the son of Pippin must have been a sore loser.

But more seriously, the great Frankish monarch lost his kingdom over a game of chess to Guerin de Montglave, as one tale goes.

Nothing can be firmly determined as to how chess was introduced into western and central Europe. Very likely the Spaniards received it from their Moslem conquerors. Mark up one for the Moslems. But it is also possible that the Italians received the knowledge of chess from the Byzantines, and in either case it would pass northwards to France, going on from there to England and Scandinavia.

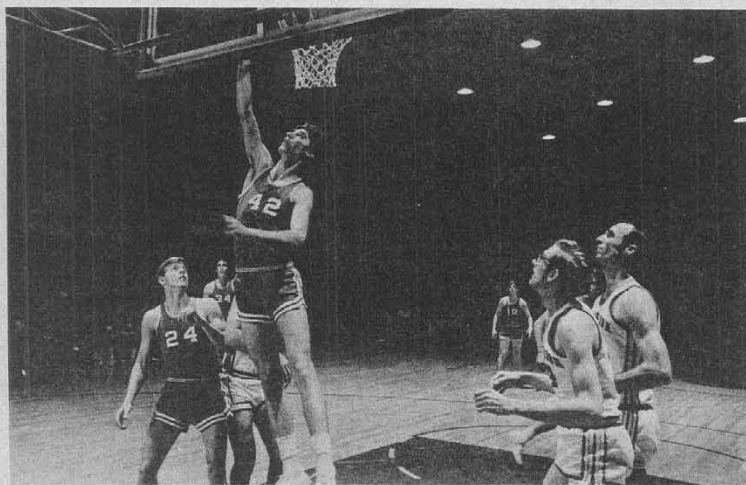
On the other hand, some say chess was introduced into Europe at the time of the Crusades,

This power was conferred upon her about the middle of the 15th century. The other pieces also had slight changes in movement and name.

To name the chess masters of the last centuries would be impossible, but here are a few:

Paul Morphy from New Orleans in the middle of the 19th century; Tigran Petrosian, Reshevsky and Boris Spassky all of Russia; and American Bobby Fischer, all of the 20th century.

Because of the Fischer-Spassky world championship match in Reykjavik, Iceland, great interest has ensued in America over the game. Chess clubs have been revitalized that had long since stagnated. The chess-making industry soared during and just after the \$250,000 championship match.



LIND FOR TWO — Big Sandy junior Gordon Lind scores a field goal the easy way in an intramural game against the faculty. The 6-foot-6 center led his team to a surprising 7-1 record and the championship in the Big Sandy A League. The faculty was second with a 5-3 record, followed by the sophomores at 4-4, seniors at 3-5 and the freshmen at 1-7. [Photo by Pete Leschak]

Ice hockey games electrify fans with exciting, fast-moving action

by GLENN CONNELL

PASADENA — Ice hockey is the tense, electrifying experience of courageously maneuvering a small rubber puck through a rugged team of bullish speed skaters toward a well-protected goal.

It is a sport that can get in your blood as much as basketball or football once you understand the skillful playing procedure.

Though it is Canada's national sport, few cities equal Los Angeles in the opportunities for fans to see the world's best hockey players.

The local team, the Los Angeles Kings, is an exciting, fast skating team made up of several former Montreal stars. Now in their sixth year, the Kings have matured in their passing and hustling drive and draw an increasing number of fans each year.

What is a hockey game like? It is a hectic, exciting exhibition of well-padded, elusive experts who stick-handle and pass a puck around the ice before blazing it at the net at speeds of 100 miles an hour or more.

Hockey is a hard-hitting sport consisting of two teams, each with six players on the ice at any one time.

The goalie attempts to keep the puck out of the goal and two defense men keep the enemy from getting a shot on net.

Forming the offense are two wingers and a center man.

A game consists of three 20-minute periods separated by short intermissions.

Due to stops in play, the entire game lasts about 2½ hours. One recent game between the Philadelphia Flyers and the Kings lasted three hours due to five fist-swinging encounters which resulted in several five-minute penalties for fighting.

The Kings play at the Los Angeles Forum, only 30 minutes from the campus.

Tickets are very easy to obtain from either Ticketron outlets or at the Forum box office.

Usually only half of the

16,000 seating capacity is filled, but recently 15,000 fans came to see the league-leading Montreal Canadiens romp the Kings 7-1.

Saturday night is the best night to go to a game because when you pay the regular price of \$4.25 or \$3.25 a ticket, your date gets in for half price.

Occasionally there is free skating after the game.

In a night of hockey, fist-swinging fights are usually limited in numbers. But legally maneuvered body-checks, a term referring to smashing the opposing player against the boards, occur many times each period.

If you want a quiet, relaxing evening, don't go to a hockey game; you'll be disappointed. Go only if you want to be thrilled by fast-moving excitement.

25 Ambassadors observe Australian-rule football

by BRUCE LEHMANN

BRICKET WOOD, England — Madly the two men rushed for the ball. The first man to reach it was thrown to the ground.

The next two were disposed of in the same way.

The assailant picked up the ball and passed it to a friend, clad only in very short shorts, a

sleeveless shirt and heavily studded boots.

A quick kick through the center posts sent over 30,000 people to their feet in applause.

Among the crowd were 25 Ambassador students watching with keen interest.

Carlton — Victoria's premier ship team — went on to win by six points in a narrowly contested game against the "all-stars," made of top players from all around Australia.

But the venue this time was in England — at the Oval Cricket Ground.

What is this strange game? And how is it played?

It is Australian-rule football. There are eight men on each side. The average player is about 24, stands 6 feet 2, and weighs about 190 pounds.

The ground is 140 by 200 yards, but this can vary greatly.

The ball is a cross between an American football and a rugby ball, and can be handled by everyone.

The game is controlled by a referee who can award free, unimpeded kicks at his discretion — if he feels, for example, that unfair tackling has taken place.

The game is played for 100 minutes. Points are scored by kicking the ball through four poles — six points for a kick between the inner ones and one point for the outer two.

Grand finals have had over 120,000 in attendance, and in the future crowds of 160,000 are envisaged.

Former Alabama fullback switches to Ambassador

by STAN McNIEL

BIG SANDY — "In looking back over my life, sports has certainly played a large part."

This was no understatement from Big Sandy freshman Joe Cochran.

Well equipped at 205 pounds and 5 feet 11, 21-year-old Cochran has lived a life centered largely in the locker room.

His interest in his favorite sport, football, all began when he played tight end in the Pee-wee League and later on during his seventh- and eight-grade years.

His father, who had played for the Washington Redskins for three years from 1949 to 1951, began noticing Cochran's interest and potential in the sport. So he began to work with him, "but only when he saw the potential. He didn't pressure me," Cochran clarified.

In Montgomery, Ala., where he attended Cloverdale Junior High, Cochran participated in basketball and track as well as football. During his ninth-grade year, he had the honor of being football team captain, most valuable football player and overall outstanding athlete.

As Cochran progressed into high school football at Sidney Lanier High School, he also changed positions on the football — among the state's best. During his sophomore year, Lanier High won the state championship.

"It was a great thrill scoring a touchdown during the state play-off," said Cochran of the game.

He was also awarded the distinction of being most valuable sophomore for the season.

His interests at this time weren't limited completely to organized sports. He explained that he was also interested in reading, school clubs, swimming, hunting, surfing and fishing. He was also a member of the German Honor Society.

And it was during his sophomore year that he heard *The World Tomorrow* broadcast for the first time. He became interested and sent off for many of the booklets and other literature mentioned on the pro-

gram.

Cochran moved to Florida, where he completed his last two years of high school in Choctawhatchee High School. The football team there completed his last year with a 10-1 record. At the end of his high school years, he had four scholarship offers — from Vanderbilt, Auburn, the University of Florida and the University of Alabama.

After visiting each campus and much careful consideration, he chose the University of Alabama. Cochran explained why: "Because in my opinion it had the best coach ["Bear" Bryant], facilities and overall program. It also had a good business college, which I planned to major in."

Cochran came on strong in college ball. His freshman team won the Southeast Conference (fresh division) with a 5-0 record.

His sophomore year, when he moved up to varsity, was the big one for Alabama. They went undefeated the whole year and won the Southeast Conference championship.

Then, Jan. 1, 1972, they played for the national championship in the Orange Bowl against Nebraska in what was billed as "the game of the century."

"It turned out to be for Nebraska," Cochran reminded.

He couldn't remember what the score was, but it seemed that Nebraska was a bit more psyched up for the game than Alabama was. He still sports an Accutron watch which was given him as a souvenir of the Orange Bowl.

It was also during his second year at Alabama that he became interested in attending Ambassador College. He visited the Big Sandy campus last spring and decided to apply for admission.

He explained the situation to his coach, the well-known Paul "Bear" Bryant. Cochran explained that Coach Bryant was very helpful and understanding about the matter and he left with no hard feelings.

"I didn't quit football," states Cochran. "I gave it up for something better."



FORMER FULLBACK — Joe Cochran, freshman, is shown in his old Alabama jersey. [Photo by Pete Leschak]



JEWISH CUSTOMS — Big Sandy Hebrew instructor Mark Kaplan, in his phylacteries and prayer shawl, reads from his Hebrew scroll. [Photo by Clyde Kilough]

Student examines traditions and phylacteries of Jews

by JAN GULLY

BIG SANDY — Senior Mike Booze was recently assigned a research sermonette in fourth-year speech. He was to explain Matthew 23:5, which says, "But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments."

Booze explained, "I started looking into it in commentaries and Bible dictionaries and got interested in it."

As a result, he obtained phylacteries, fringes and "the whole bit" from Hebrew instructor Mark Kaplan.

Explaining the phylacteries, Booze said, "It was the same principle as the old string-around-the-finger type of thing. Israel was forgetting the law, and they were commanded to bind them upon their arms and as frontlets between their eyes."

He also explained that "there is no mention of phylacteries as such being commanded by God and yet you notice there in Matthew they were not condemned by Christ. It was their use of phylacteries that was condemned."

Phylacteries, according to Booze, were a tradition set up long ago in response to the command to bind the law on their arms and heads in Deuteronomy 6:4-9.

The actual phylactery contained "four little parchments of vellum that are tied with calf's hair and have four inscriptions on them" (Deuteronomy 11:13-22; 6:4-9; Exodus 13:11-16; 13:1-10).

These parchments were then put into a box approximately 1½ inches square. They were also blessed by a rabbi.

"They bind them on their arms," explained Booze, "... the weakest arm, usually the left arm. That also puts it close to the heart."

"Then they had one phylactery that had the same scrolls that would fit as a frontlet between the eyes," continued Booze.

These reminders, he said, are

worn in morning prayer and are put on while the wearer is reciting an incantation praising God for the commandments and the direction to wear phylacteries.

"The fringes on the borders of the garments were actually commanded in Numbers 15:37-39," Booze said. "It was the same string-around-the-finger idea."

The fringes were to be affixed to the four corners of a garment. These garments were like today's ponchos. The tassels of fringes were supposed to be blue.

"Today the tassels are white because the Orthodox Jews don't know what color of blue it was and they don't want to be wrong," added Booze.

Booze was able to share this information in speech class and in the Shreveport church.

Finally, when he was asked why he was so interested in the tradition of the Jews, he quickly answered, "I think it's sharp."

He added, "Americans have their history, but we don't really have that many traditions. Their traditions and the way they hold to them can teach us something."

Fred Waring presents program at Big Sandy Spring Concert

by CLYDE KILOUGH

BIG SANDY — Fred Waring and the Pennsylvanians presented a nostalgic trip through 56 years of show business at the seventh annual Ambassador College Spring Concert Tuesday night, Feb. 27.

Using a program that is designed to give something to every member of a family, Waring performed before a crowd of over 3,000 people, including the chancellor of Ambassador College, Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, and a few of his administrative aides from the Pasadena campus.

"We try to do a program which will have something in it to please anybody who might be in the audience," explained Waring. "We try to avoid displeasing anyone, but we feel that everyone in any family should get something out of our show."

Waring, acclaimed as one of the music legends of all time, began his program in 1917 and since then has sold millions of records, produced one of the most popular radio shows ever, pioneered new TV and staging techniques still in use today and has personally instructed many singers and musicians.

"Year 56," performed at the Ambassador College Auditorium, featured songs that have universal appeal to young and old alike.

As Waring stated in introducing the evening, "We're in the business of making music — like it was, like it is, and like it always will be."

Beginning with tunes from the 1920s, such as "Ain't She Sweet," "The Whiffenpoof Song" and "Collegiate," the Pennsylvanians moved through the years to present numbers like "If" and "Country Road."

Waring commented, "Music must be entertaining as well as serious."

His professional show-biz style does reflect that philosophy as he combines the big-band sound, musical finesse, smoothly executed choreography and well-timed lighting into a flowing, but somewhat long, performance.

The final number of the night

combined the Ambassador College Chorale with the Pennsylvanians for an abbreviated rendition of "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Dr. Eugene Walter, director, Ambassador College Music Department, stated, "This has been our most popular event thus far of all the concerts. The tickets were gone virtually as soon as they were made available."

The concert was presented as a public service, free of admission charge.

The Pennsylvanians are composed mainly of young people who average in age from 18 to 21. There are, however, several old-timers who have been around for a number of years.

"The average age of 70 percent of the Pennsylvanians right now is 21," Waring kidded, "and the average age of the other 30 percent is 71."

The 35 musicians who form the band and chorale have a grueling six-month schedule of 125 concerts which last from late October to mid-April. They often travel 300 miles a day on the bus. Although they don't travel abroad, they do go throughout the United States and Canada.

The 72-year-old Waring made his start with a four-member "banjo orchestra" in the living room of his parents' home.

One day his mother reportedly suggested, "Why don't you sing while you play?"

He liked the new effect and continued it.

The originality in his music at that time told Waring this was a format which could help him attain his goal.

His goal was to lead a band that would be both creative and distinctive.

Since then, Waring's show and his music workshop in the Pocomo Mountains of Pennsylvania have become famous throughout the world. Over 28,000 have attended his workshop, where they learn, according to Waring, "everything we know about singing, staging, lighting and performing."

During the off months when he is not on the road, Waring

works, teaches, entertains and trains his group and aspiring singers at his Shawnee-on-Delaware complex. This resort-like development contains a hotel, golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, playing fields and shooting ranges.

After his initial start, Waring's popularity increasingly grew and he's had a very illustrious career. He was the first one ever to use an electronic microphone in a recording station; he auditioned for Thomas Edison; he was closely associated with Dwight Eisenhower; he has recorded songs with six different major studios, etc., etc.

In addition, many people in the music and entertainment fields have started with Waring, including comedian Milton Berle and symphony conductor Robert Shaw.

Mr. Armstrong visits Big Sandy, attends concert

BIG SANDY — Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, chancellor of Ambassador College, made a special flight to Big Sandy Tuesday, Feb. 27, in order to attend the seventh annual Ambassador College Spring Concert and to confer with Mr. Garner Ted Armstrong, who had already been on campus several days.

Accompanying Mr. Armstrong were the head of the Church Administration Department, Mr. David Antion, and his wife, Bicket Wood Deputy Chancellor Roderick Meredith and his wife; and Mr. Ronald Dart, who is now Big Sandy deputy chancellor, and his wife.

The group returned to Pasadena early Wednesday morning, Feb. 28.

Waring musician gives up life to save another

by FAYE A. ODIE

BIG SANDY — Martin Wolfe of Annandale, Pa., a trombonist for Fred Waring and the Pennsylvanians, died around midnight following a performance at Ambassador College Feb. 27.

As the Pennsylvanians were returning to the Downtowner Motor Inn in Longview shortly before midnight, the bus driver spotted a burning building on Highway 80 west of Gladewater.

Stopping the bus, driver Jack Quigley and Wolfe left the bus to help in putting out the fire. Both had been trained in fire extinguishing.

But as Wolfe was crossing the road from the rear of the parked bus to the burning building he was struck by a car and pronounced dead on arrival at Gladewater Municipal Hospital.

It has been said that greater love has no man than that he should be willing to lay down his life for another. In this day and age of noninvolvement, Martin Wolfe gave his life in an attempt to save another.



AMBASSADORS AND PENNSYLVANIANS — Fred Waring leads the Ambassador College Chorale and his Pennsylvanians in the evening's finale, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," at the Feb. 27 Spring Concert. [Photo by Pete Leschak]

Plain Truth regional office housed in historic National Press Building

by DEXTER FAULKNER

WASHINGTON — It's where Vice President Harry S. Truman played the piano for Lauren Bacall.

Where Nikita Khrushchev explained away his "we will bury you" comment as economic domination, not shovel-in-hand, conquest.

Where John F. Kennedy described how the presidency should function — then declared his candidacy.

From Fidel Castro to Gen. William Westmoreland, from Gloria Steinem to Madame Nehru, Washington's National Press Club has hosted more world figures than any other institution, including the United Nations.

It is the most venerable of the world's press clubs, with the most prestigious membership list. In its 64th year it is truly what Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru called it: a "forum for the world."

Most important — but realized by very few — it houses the regional office for the most important magazine on the face of the earth today, *The PLAIN TRUTH*. The Washington office of *The PLAIN TRUTH* is celebrating its first anniversary in February. The office isn't buried somewhere in the myriad of offices but right where the action is — on the 13th floor, next to the office of the club president.

Physically, the National Press Club stands as a tribute to journalism's ability to apotheosize its craft. Occupying the 13th and 14th floors of the National Press Building at 14th and F just three blocks from the White House (residence of a long-time member), the Press Club, its walls lined with lacquered mats of famous front pages, still boasts its portrait of member Ernie Pyle.

Its shiny sofas have the reassuring semblance of real leather when sat upon; HST's piano waits someone to play; and its library shelves carry the wealth of mismatched reference trivia so common to newspaper offices, from a 1966 *Who's Who in the U.S.S.R.* to a 1951 *World Almanac* to a dusty shelf of books by members.

Magazines and newspapers from around the world are there for all to peruse. Proudly *The PLAIN TRUTH* monthly is displayed like a jewel on the magazine rack.

In the main lobby there is a press release shelf where all news agencies display their press releases and where journalists frequently come to pick them up to stimulate ideas for columns or articles. Monthly we in the *PLAIN TRUTH* office place several copies of *The PLAIN TRUTH* and selected public interest booklets on the rack.

Through observation and reports from the receptionists, "they go like hotcakes," to put it mildly. One receptionist told me, "I don't know what's in that publication, but they go a lot faster than any of the other press material."

AP and UPI Teletypes near the red-carpeted lounge keep their telegraphic stethoscope on the blood pressure of the world, and a glass case still enshrines the wealth of bric-a-brac donated by the club's renowned guest speakers.

The Tap Room remains the sanctum sanctorum where membership camaraderie is at its liquid best, and where issues of the day are rehashed till early-morning hours.

The membership list still features the *crème de la crème* of journalism, from the Lippmans and Restons of the print media to the Cronkites and Chancellors of TV.

And the quiet, formal invitation to speak at its famous press luncheons is still a command performance world figures lust after.

The National Press Club was formed in 1908 as a place where newsmen could have a belt or two after the rest of Washington's pubs were closed, play a hand or two of poker and mull over the day's events with their own kind.

To some extent it still is that kind of club. But it's far better

known for its press luncheons where figures as diverse as Germaine Greer, Ramsey Clark, George Wallace and Anastas Mikoyan speak to the assembled Washington press corps.

Because club members include representatives of most news services, from the Soviet Union's Tass to Kyodo Tsushin Sha (the Japanese news service), luncheon speakers really speak to the world.

Nehru said that the club was the forum for the world, the only place you can speak to newsmen, lobbyists and diplomats and be sure the world hears what you say.

Press luncheon announcements have made headlines over the years, from society page items such as Jacqueline Kennedy's pregnancy with John Jr. to a statement that may have been the origin of the Korean War.

It was at a National Press Club luncheon on Jan. 12, 1950, that the late Dean Acheson, then secretary of state, drew the famous "line of American influence" in Asia that excluded South Korea. Historians have speculated that this may have been what tempted North Korea into launching its invasion six months later.

Generally, however, Press Club luncheons provide more chuckles than bombshells. Israeli Premier Golda Meir lit up a cigarette last year at one such gathering.

"You smoke, Mrs. Meir?" asked a reporter from the front row.

"At my age, sweetie, it can't hurt."

The press luncheons started back in President Wilson's era on a hit-or-miss basis but since World War II have been held several times a month.

The format of the luncheons permits guests about 30 minutes of speaking followed by written questions from the audience read to speakers by the club president.

PLAIN TRUTH staff members have access to these luncheons and are able to meet and ask questions and take photographs for future issues of the magazine. This year alone we have been able to rub shoulders with many of the top world and national leaders, such as Henry Kissinger, Abba Eban, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and national political figures.

The National Press Club's *raison d'être* announces itself everywhere, from lacquered front pages in the halls ("United States Attacked! Japs Bomb Our Bases"; "Polio Is Conquered"; "Lindy Arrives in Paris") to endless memorabilia of the good, bad and colorful in journalism history.

Club membership is about 5,000, including six classes of membership: active, nonactive, associate, nonresident, nonactive nonresident and associate nonresident.

All presidents since Taft have been members, along with many members of Congress, Cabinet

(See *NATIONAL PRESS*, page 20)



MONKEYING AROUND — These Big Sandy Imperial students seem to be really enjoying themselves during a break from classes. This photo was taken on the spur of the moment by Big Sandy senior Bruce Wasdin, a beginning photojournalism student.

Big Sandy barbecue honors Darts, McCulloughs for recent transfers

BIG SANDY — A farewell party for former Big Sandy Deputy Chancellor Leslie L. McCullough and his family was held Wednesday night, March 7.

The following Monday, March 12, a student-faculty barbecue was held honoring both the Ronald Darts and the McCulloughs.

All full-time employees of Ambassador College, Imperial Schools and the Worldwide Church of God were invited to the first social, which was held in the foyer of the Festival Administration Building.

Mr. McCullough, who, along with his wife, was given a set of luggage, an over-under shotgun and the "walking MC" (a custom-made branding iron), stated:

"It was very enjoyable. The opportunity for staff and faculty to be together in an informal talking situation is a very helpful exposure for both groups. It made everyone feel a little bit like part of the team."

The party itself was "simply a result of a tremendous group effort," stated Mr. John Robinson, head, Journalism Department.

Mr. Carlton Green, head, Food Service Department, provided hors d'oeuvres and a special rum cake; Mr. Dick Dickerson, Data Processing, organized the serving of cocktails; and Mrs. Mary Hegvold, head, Home Economics Department, provided the servers.

The rum cake with butter-icing, prepared by kitchen baker Henry Schmidt, was itself a work of art. It weighed over 100 pounds, took 16 hours to make and was so big it had to be taken out through the double doors of

the kitchen.

Mr. Bill Kelley, business faculty, said, "I really enjoyed it. It was a good opportunity for a lot of people to get together, some that I didn't even know worked for the college. I wish we could have chances like this once every six months or so to get to know one another."

To sum it all up, Mr. Dale Schurter, head, Agriculture Department, commented:

"It was a fine opportunity for everyone to come by and give their regards to Mr. McCullough as well as a gesture for Mr. McCullough to show his appreciation."

On Monday night signs reading "So Long, Mr. and Mrs. Mac" and "Howdy, Mr. and Mrs. Dart" hung from the trees in the second valley as the outdoor dinner of barbecued moose

(from one of Mr. McCullough's hunting trips) was given as one final get-together for students to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. McCullough and welcome Mr. Dart, the new deputy chancellor of Ambassador College, Big Sandy, and his wife.

Students mingled with faculty members and chatted with the McCulloughs and the Darts during the evening.

About midway during the evening Mr. McCullough was hoisted to the shoulders of a group of Ambassador men and carried to the top of a nearby knoll where "hip-hip-hurray" was heard for the former deputy chancellor of the college.

Then, to Mr. Dart's surprise, he was also raised to the shoulders and rushed up the hill where cheers of welcome greeted him.

Keys left in car become costly and tragic mistake

The newsletter *Dollarwise*, Dreyfus Publications, New York, quotes Robert A. Pops, writing in the *Detroit News*:

"In Utica, N.Y., a state supreme court recently awarded \$33,863 to a man whose wife was killed by a stolen car. The judgment was entered against the owner, who had left his keys in the ignition. The star witness against the owner was the 18-year-old who stole the car and caused the accident.

"Michael J. Murphy, president of the National Auto Theft Bureau, estimates that car thefts cost Americans \$1 billion a year and he said the number of thefts

has ballooned 183 percent in only 10 years.

"Chrysler Corp. security experts make the following point:

"If car thefts in America somehow could be halted for 30 days, there would be 225 fewer fatal accidents, 12,000 fewer injuries, 19,000 fewer days of hospitalization for accident victims, 25,600 fewer hardship cases, 190,000 fewer unsolved crimes related to auto thefts and 2,560 fewer teen-agers introduced to crime as a way of life."

The obvious moral, according to *Dollarwise*:

Leaving ignition keys in your car is a no-no.

Quadraplegic never gave up, earned success as artist

by DAVE HAVIR

BIG SANDY — Some people are gigantic successes despite insurmountable odds! Some people keep plugging away even though the voice of *can't* constantly nags in their ears.

If you ever happen to be walking by Mr. Dean Blackwell's office up in the Festival Administration Building, stop for a moment and poke your head in his office door. Mr. Blackwell has an interesting story to tell you that just might convince you to dig a ditch somewhere and imitate an ostrich.

The story happens to be about Jack Fair, a man who never gave up. Even though Fair had everything going against him (but we all say that, don't we?), he worked hard to reach his goals.

As a child in junior high school, he enjoyed drawing. He always desired to become an excellent artist. But his road to success was long and winding as you will see.

In 1954 the 14-year-old youth plunged headfirst into a shallow creek at Spavinaw, Okla. As his two companions pulled him from the water, he lay on the bank unable to move his arms or legs.

After initial treatment, the injured boy was taken to the Children's Medical Center in Tulsa, which was his new home for seven years. The swimming mishap broke his neck and damaged his spine.

"For two years I would not even try to get up on my elbows," revealed Fair in an interview with the *Tulsa World*.

Using eye movements and limited control of his neck muscles, Fair noticed other patients struggling to regain their lost motor skills.

"Finally I asked others to put me on my elbows," said Fair, explaining his first move along a path of relentless effort.

"Soon I started trying to get up by myself. It was aggravating. I was weak and wobbly like a newborn calf.

"I did my share of crying

about it, but I never wanted to give up. If you have the attitude of wanting to go on, you will struggle on."

Although most people would try to convince themselves that they were incapable, Fair pushed on even harder.

After graduating from Edison High School in Tulsa in 1961, he shortly moved to a nursing home at Sapulpa, Okla.

In 1963 Fair answered a "Draw Me" ad and enrolled for a course. After completing the course on May 16, 1969, he received a certificate attesting to his skill.

"I took up painting for enjoyment," expressed Fair. "I dabbled with cartoons and comic drawings."

As he started his art career, Fair had limited arm movement and inoperative fingers. There was no choice but to grasp the brush or pencil in his teeth and to move it across a drawing pad or board.

After many hours of practice and conditioning, he found that he could actually paint holding the brush between his teeth. He worked up his skill to painting as much as two hours at a time.

And could he paint! Using oil, tempera or watercolors on sturdy boards, Fair's art pieces sold for \$1.50 to \$75.

Jack Fair didn't fall short. He didn't talk himself into being thwarted before he started.

What excuse can we give for not succeeding? If a quadraplegic can learn to paint by holding a brush between his teeth, what insurmountable odds are holding us back from success?

After Mr. Blackwell finishes telling you the remarkable story, take a look at the painting on the office wall. Yes, that painting was done by Jack Fair, who recently died.

Take a good look at the painting and remember it the next time you are about to give up. When you think about that painting, see if you can still say that you *can't* go on.



TELEX IN ACTION — Big Sandy senior Pam Peyton types out a message to another Telex station somewhere in the world. The Telex has been very efficient in intercampus communication. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

Telex simplifies communication between campuses, foreign offices

by THALIA MARTIN

BIG SANDY — Today's society is growing more and more specialized as we use computers, mechanical devices and all sorts of gadgets without even thinking about how or why things work the way they do.

It seems that the more complex our world becomes, the less we as individuals know about the methods and procedures needed to continue our way of life.

One of these little-talked-about machines is the Western Union Telex machine, used for business correspondence.

Ambassador College rents and operates a Telex, which will send messages directly to any location in the world that has a Telex machine. It is more efficient for this purpose than telephones and simple enough to be operated by all switchboard employees.

Most of the correspondence is with Pasadena, Bricket Wood and Vancouver, British Columbia.

The apparatus was installed in 1968 and Western Union personnel came for part of one after-

noon to teach operating procedures to Mrs. Opal Reece, head switchboard operator.

She said, "We had 48 hours to send messages anywhere in the world free. That was just so we could learn how without so much expense."

Actually, the Telex machine rates are less than a telephone call since charges go by the second instead of minute. Due to the clarity of a written message everything is plainer and more efficient. It is especially helpful and more accurate in sending numerical data too important to be read over the phone.

The Telex machine is always left ready to receive messages at all times.

To send a message the procedure is as follows:

The message is typed up on the keyboard, which makes a paper tape of coded letters.

Corrections are made and the tape is placed in position to run through a special mechanism.

A number is dialed direct just as for phone calls — except overseas messages, which go through a New York operator.

The receiving Telex identifies itself and a button is pushed which activates the tape. As the message is being typed here it is being recorded on a tape at the receiving station.

An operator there can then run that tape through the machine for a word-for-word typed message.

If there is ever need for direct questions and answers the messages can be typed back and forth without use of the tape.

A Telex directory lists numbers by cities so that every Telex machine can be reached.

There is also a number to dial for information, much as the telephone system.

Cables can be sent by forwarding the addressed message to Western Union, which will then make sure it is delivered from there on.

National Press Club

(Continued from page 19)

members and Supreme Court justices. (Oddly, the Press Club provides top news makers a chance to get away from the press to meet reporters in a social atmosphere where it's *verboten* to hound fellow members with questions.)

To borrow from Bill Kiplinger in the club's famous 50-year chronicle, the club is "an anthill where scurrying ants put their feelers together as they pause and say, 'What do you know?'" It's a beehive with lots of buzzing. It's a handout, a drop-in, with overstuffed chairs for lazybones. It's a restaurant, a bar, it's an auditorium where big shots make their speeches and lesser fry make their contacts."

But more important, said Bill, "it is a place where people meet and talk and talk. Where they talk about the news. Where they roll it around, punch it, pat it and dissect it for clues to the future."

Already our having membership in this prestigious club and valuable office space on the 13th

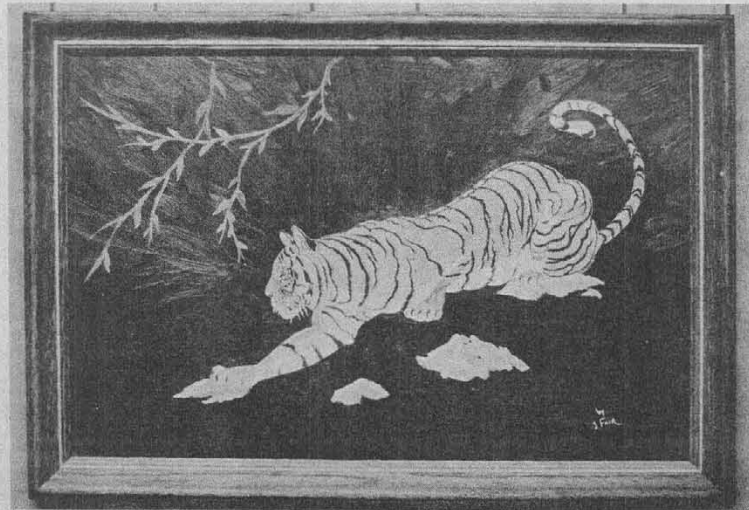
floor has paid many dividends.

It is very difficult to become accredited in Washington, D.C., but through contacts made at the Press Club *The PLAIN TRUTH* now has complete access to the White House, the President, Capitol Hill and many governmental agencies and international dignitaries.

Washington, D.C., is not only the capital of the United States, but still the capital of the world. It houses the many great research libraries and research centers and think tanks.

These resources and contacts give us great potential for future articles for *The PLAIN TRUTH* and the broadcast.

If you are ever planning a trip to Washington, D.C., please allow a few hours of your itinerary to visit the regional office of *The PLAIN TRUTH*, 1395 National Press Building. Let us show you the historical and valuable National Press Building and possibly arrange some special tours of the White House and Capitol Hill.



TIGER PAINTING — This painting of a tiger can be found in Mr. Dean Blackwell's office. The painting was done by Jack Fair, a quadraplegic who painted by holding the brush between his teeth. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

Tattletale 202 expostulates principles of positive gossip

Gossip is here to stay. We have more per-capita gossiping than ever before, and the grass-roots grapevine is as firmly entrenched as the tentacles of ivy on Harvard's library.

It's time to face facts. No sermonette — no matter how perfect — is going to make a dent in the rumor-go-round.

It's time for some reverse psychology. How about a course on how to gossip, entitled perhaps Tattletale 202. We could use the natural proclivity to talk and combine it with a methodology for positive gossip.

The only alternative is to cut out your tongue ("better to enter the Kingdom with a maimed mouth . . ."), but I'm sure, even then, human nature would find a way to gossip through body language.

Another poor alternative is group therapy, which many outside organizations now use to get gossip out of their system.

The best alternative, I feel, is to learn the principles of positive, approved, healthy ways to gossip.

I. Repeat All Rumors . . . to the Person Involved

The only way to get air out of a bottle, Mr. Herbert Armstrong has said, is to put water or some other liquid into the bottle.

The only way to drive out rumors, likewise, is to replace them with the truth.

Even if you never pass on a rumor, chances are the false information becomes lodged in your mind, which is also an imperfect solution.

The best solution:

Repeat the rumor to the one about whom the rumor rages. Don't repeat it to others. Go to the horse before making an ass out of him.

Going to your brother, however, doesn't have to be the Grand Confrontation, a 30-minute Audience in His Presence.

Just say in passing, "Hey, Frank, I hear you quit your job and you're out selling cars."

This is a lot better than telling others, "That dumb Frank threw away a great career for selling cars. What an imbecile."

How about those wildfire rumors concerning impending changes of personnel, doctrine, money and all the other issues which don't necessarily concern one person in particular but all people in general?

Prove all things. Go to the man in charge (as high as you're able to go) and ask him if this rumor is true.

If it's not true, you can quash it. If it is true and "of good report," feel free to pass the good news along.

If it's negative, or none of your business or anybody else's you know, keep your mouth shut.

If it's negative and it is your business, get to the bottom of the issue. Don't let the sun go down on your anger.

II. Consult the Proper Grapevine

Should you participate in the grapevine?

Every organization has one; small towns are famous for them. Sociologists have studied informal communication channels from aboriginal societies to New York City typing pools. The only way to foil an underground grapevine is to establish an official grapevine. Again, let truth drive out fiction.

That's why this Work is attempting to establish more official grapevines — such as the *Ministerial Bulletin* and this *WORLDWIDE NEWS* — to send out reliable information as quickly as possible.

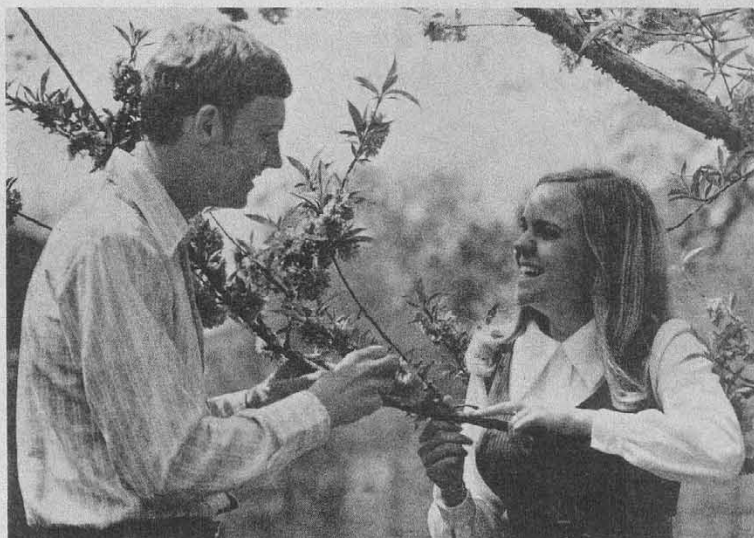
The time lag on *The GOOD NEWS* is too long for transmitting immediate bulletins, but a tabloid format is much more suited to the purpose.

Still, the human voice is the quickest — but often least accurate — grapevine. Until there is an official grapevine-of-voice set up for the campuses and church areas, wait for the accurate printed scoop before believing wildfire rumors.

III. Build on Strengths (Behind Their Back)

Each human being has great strengths and great weaknesses.

(See GOSSIP, page 24)



SPRING FEVER — In spring a young man's fancy turns to . . . flowers? As the first signs of spring blossom forth from the budding trees covering our Big Sandy campus, more students take in a few minutes to soak in some of the fine weather. Junior George Pendry and his fiancée Alrika Nilson, senior, appear to be enjoying a warm spring day. (Photo by Ken Treybig)

Economic prosperity due to care of environment and raw materials

by LOREN WEINBRENNER

BIG SANDY — Today's environmental thinking seldom gets down to the basic causes. To help explain fundamental economic issues relating to the environment, we talked with Arnold Paulson, executive director of the National Organization for Raw Materials (NORM).

Paulson also addressed the Ambassador College, Big Sandy, student body on the importance of raw-material resources and their role in determining national prosperity.

As Paulson stated: "Wealth is production and money itself is not wealth. Money is merely a medium of exchange that will purchase wealth.

"Money, then, is merely a medium of exchange that makes barter or the exchange of goods and services less cumbersome. Money, then, must remain stable in value to assure stability. . . .

"Economics is primarily the production and distribution of goods and services.

"It seems, however, as though modern-day economics has made our system the flow of money and debt rather than the production of real wealth.

"There are two types of wealth: existing wealth and new wealth.

"New wealth is wealth produced each year in addition to all existing wealth produced previously.

"Most people are confused and not concerned about new wealth. They are mainly interested in fiat money! They are mainly interested in dollars they earn and completely ignore how those dollars were created, what they are actually worth in terms of purchasing wealth, and the national mortgage assessed against them. Only a very small percentage of the people are aware of the false economy that now exists in the U.S."

Paulson emphasized that, in the final analysis, the major source of new economic income comes from raw materials, and

70 percent of the raw materials in this country are produced on the farm. Science and technology can't produce anything without basic raw materials.

Paulson explained that today this country is operating with business profits rather than economic profits. Business profits are when your gain or profit is someone else's loss.

By continually operating on someone else's loss, as a nation we're destroying the private-enterprise system.

Why, he asked, have we incurred a debt expansion of \$1.6 trillion in the last 20 years?

Why have we been forced to place an embargo on our gold?

And why such economic measures as dollar devaluation?

In the last 20 years, according to Paulson, we've managed to "create the most extensive debt of any country in the history of the world."

In answer to the question, "From where does new wealth come?" Paulson said:

"Our income originates in rural America. The little farms and ranches are the biggest export industries we know . . . ; this is where the income originates to keep our towns and cities alive."

Yet, he continued, "in rural America . . . there hasn't been sufficient income from exports to pay for imports."

In other words, the farmer and raw-material producer is not receiving enough money from the materials he is producing to allow him to continue.

As important as producing goods and services is the need to create the earned income needed

to distribute the goods without excessive debt expansion. For example, agriculture (until just recently) has been receiving less than 50 percent of honest party income. (Think what the average U.S. housewife would say if her income were cut in half and food prices remained the same!)

As a result of the underpayment of raw-material production (in agriculture, fishing, mining, etc.), we've lost much of the new wealth this nation should have created to sustain itself. To maintain our living standard, according to Paulson, we've had to borrow the loss.

Our national economic policies have squeezed out many of the primary producers of raw materials without realizing that they begin the creation of new wealth for national prosperity. So, then, to keep an artificial economy moving, we've substituted with excessive debt expansion.

Paulson predicted that if we didn't return to common-sense economics with proper and balanced pricing, we would see a national economic collapse many times worse than the one of the 1930s because of the greater debt.

For the past 10 years, Paulson has traveled extensively, giving lectures and conducting seminars on agriculture and the private-enterprise system. He is the one who has popularized the statement: "If your outgo exceeds your income, your upkeep will be your downfall."

A book written by Charles Walters, Jr., outlines Paulson's story about the importance of raw materials for national prosperity. It is entitled *Unforgiven* and was published in 1971.

So, the next time you think about economic prosperity and its relation to agriculture, ask yourself this question: "Have we properly managed and taken care of the environment, the raw materials we've been given, so we can have sustained prosperity?"

Young men must register although draft is abolished

by DAVID L. ANTION

PASADENA — The following announcement comes from Mr. Ralph Helge of our Legal Department. He has asked that we make this announcement in order to prevent a misunderstanding among some members which could result in some problems.

"The draft law, with all its requirements, remains in full effect and force even though induction orders are not presently being issued. *Young men must still register for the draft at age 18*, keep their draft boards informed of their up-to-date mailing addresses, and promptly appeal any adverse classification from their draft boards.

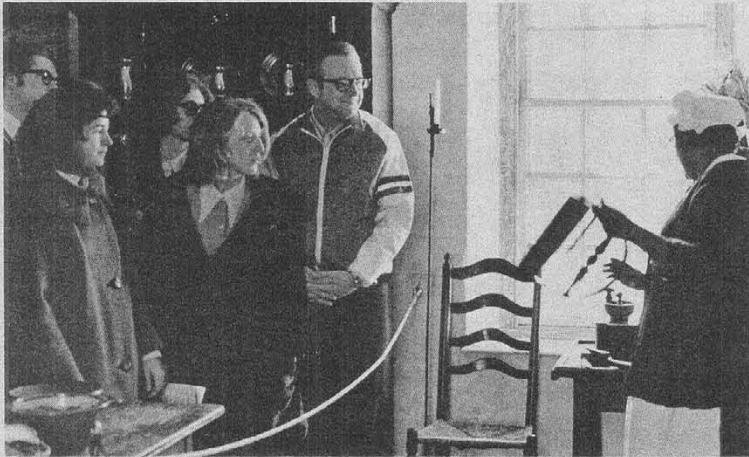
"Some of our men are still being prosecuted for failure to comply with Selective Service

requirements.

"Men who are dealing with Selective Service should keep in contact with Special Services."

Also, many people are being discharged from their positions for keeping the Holy Days and Sabbaths. We feel it is to the benefit of the Church to furnish these people some information regarding the legal procedures for being reinstated under the current law.

Therefore, if you have been discharged from your job, reduced in rank or salary, or otherwise discriminated against due to keeping the Sabbaths or for other religious convictions, and are desirous of receiving help, please write Mr. Ralph K. Helge, Attention Section E, Box 111, Pasadena, Calif., 91109.



SEEING COLONIAL AMERICA — Students on the personal appearances had the opportunity in Richmond, Va., to tour colonial Williamsburg. Here a guide points out details about a piece of some early-American household appliance. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

Personal appearance in Richmond seen through minister's eyes

by TOM WILLIAMS
RICHMOND, Va. — Greetings from cold Virginia!

We've been having a cold spell back here the last several weeks, but thankfully God spared us for the lectures.

Several days before the lectures weathermen were predicting freezing rain and snow for this area, but the afternoon the lectures were to begin all the snow and freezing rain went east and south of us and we had nice clear, cold weather for the lectures.

We had a fine attendance for the three nights here in Richmond — 3,600 for the first night, 3,800 the second night (an overflow of about 75) and 3,600 the last night.

All the people in the local church put forth a lot of effort and many hours of work preparing for the lectures, distributing handbills and doing various other things that they could, and inviting friends and relatives and various ones to the lectures. I think a lot of the success of the lectures goes to them as members of the Church, along with the fact that God Himself blessed the lectures.

We tried something a little different for the lectures — we gave our local teen-agers the chance to do the ushering.

We had picked out 20 of them in advance, and the young girls had made themselves attractive suits.

The fellows had gotten dark-blue pants with red blazers, and wore white shirts and bow ties.

I found it was a big morale booster to all my teen-agers to give them an active part in something that the Church was doing. They have since all come and voiced their appreciation and their thanks for the opportunity to be able to usher at the lectures.

I might make this as a suggestion for some of the future sites, because I think if we could include our teen-agers in more activities of this type, it would help the morale overall and the Church in general.

They were very cordial in meeting with the people, very efficient, very quick and willing

to do whatever they were advised or told to do by other men who were in charge of them as ushers.

So everything went very smoothly for all three nights — no real problems at all.

I think it was very helpful to have the appearance here from the public-relations point of view, because many people came that probably would never have written in for a visit, or who never had any direct contact with us.

So really we are not going to know the effect of these lectures for some months to follow because even after the lectures I'm sure there are some who won't do anything about it right away. Later on, hopefully, they will.

During this past week (this is one week after the lectures), I have had a total of 31 phone calls from people asking or requesting a direct visit.

Most of these are brand-new people that I have never had any acquaintance with or contact with at all, even though a couple of them are individuals that I have received visit requests from Pasadena on just within the last week.

I really won't know what the growth is going to be for several weeks to come.

We had about 125 people at our first follow-up Bible study. The people attending were from varied walks of life, but all very receptive and very eager to hear more about the Bible.

In fact, I covered some subjects of general interest to begin with, and then opened up the floor for them to send up questions.

All the questions sent up were Biblically oriented — concerning the Sabbath, concerning clean and unclean meats, the Holy Days, subjects such as the Trinity, holidays, what church should a person belong to, etc.

Afterwards, a number of people came up and asked if we could please make these Bible studies cover very deep Biblical subjects. I hope that we can make them helpful to the people in every way as we do conduct these lectures.

We certainly did enjoy the lectures — being able to have a part in helping to see them take place.

And now the follow-up lectures. It has been an encouragement and a real treat to us. We didn't expect to have the lectures here in Richmond this soon.

In fact, we thought it would be quite a long time before we did have them, but when we heard they were coming here, we were pleasantly surprised.

Mail response of campaigns is increasing

by JOE BAUER
PASADENA — As of Feb. 27 we have received an excellent mail response to the personal appearances in Richmond.

We have received 471 of the program tear-out slips and 209 of the "worth writing for" cards.

Attendance on Friday and Saturday nights at New Orleans was between 2,500 and 2,600 and about 2,300 Sunday night.

The video taping in New Orleans was very successful as well as enjoyable to the audience and will provide three excellent one-hour specials to be aired sometime near the middle of the year.

Through the 27th we have received 264 of the program tear-out slips and 179 of the "worth writing for" cards in response to the New Orleans campaign.

Mr. Bob Boyce reports that the response was slow in beginning, but is increasing. He has received 12 calls and had 31 in attendance at the follow-up Bible study.

He also has eight new persons attending Sabbath services.

Mr. Boyce mentioned that he expects a larger attendance at the Bible study this coming Sunday night because of the letter announcing the study.

He tells us that he gave a synopsis of the beliefs of the Worldwide Church of God during the first Bible study.

The second study will cover "Why Were You Born?" and "The Meaning of Life."

Campuses list academic honors

PASADENA — The President's List recognizes undergraduates who have achieved a 3.20 or better cumulative grade-point average for at least two semesters' work. To be considered for such recognition in any given semester, a student must qualify as a regular full-time undergraduate student.

Students on the President's List are as follows:

President's List

Allen E. Andrews, Wayne S. Antion, Susan L. Ashe, Kim R. Ashland, Sanford W. Beattie, Jr., Jeffrey S. Calkins, Barbara A. Campbell, Lavonda K. Cathcart, Daniel B. Cook, Debra R. Detwiler, Carol J. Duffield, Rudolph J. Dykstra, Jr., Mark C. Fischer, Susan C. Flesher, Jennifer L. Gehr, Garry P. Haggerty, Dennis R. Hallingstad, Linda S. Hardy, Michael A. Holmes, Victoria L. Jenness, S. Douglas Johnson, Paul V. Kieffer, Michael Kneebone, Andrew Korsun, Kathleen M. Krauter, Frances L. Lemler, Richard S. Linton, Ray A. Lisman, Roger A. Ludwig, W. Keith Mainquist, Catherine McBride, Kathleen M. Patten, Suzanne R. Pekarek, Scott G. Rockhold, Todd D. Rockhold, Jon W. Rogers, Robert B. Scott, Jr., Thurston L. Sexton, Larry A. Taylor, Angelika C. Tirschler, Jean H. Todd, Anna L. Wagner, Barbara A. Walko, Robin S. Webber, Kenneth B. Webster, Frederick Whitlark, David L. Widmer, Carolyn Y. Williams, Alma Worley, Leonard W. Zola.

Dean's List

The Dean's List recognizes undergraduates who have a 3.20 or better semester average. To be considered in any given semester, a student must be a full-time undergraduate student. The Dean's List is divided into the following categories:

Highest Distinction

Students whose grade-point average for the semester was 3.80 or higher were Linda R. Blosser, Harlan K. Brown, Barbara A. Campbell, Susan C. Flesher, Frances L. Lemler, Ray A. Lisman, James B. Rector, Douglas E. Royer, Larry A. Taylor and Frederick Whitlark.

High Distinction

Students whose grade-point average for the semester was 3.50 to 3.80 were Allen E. Andrews, Pamela G. Antion, Kim R. Ashland, Mark R. Ashland, Jeffrey S. Calkins, Raymond E. Clore, Debra R. Detwiler, Michael D. Eash, Mark C. Fischer, Garry P. Haggerty, Michael A. Holmes, Catherine McBride, Gail A. Onesios, Suzanne R. Pekarek, Scott G. Rockhold, Jon W. Rogers, James M. Scott, Thurston L. Sexton, Barbara A. Walko and Kenneth B. Webster.

Distinction

Students whose grade-point average for the semester was 3.20 to 3.50 are Wayne S. Antion, Sanford W. Beattie, Jr., Charles A. Boehme, Timothy B. Bosserman, Daniel B. Cook, Randy J. D'Alessandro, Charles K. Daniels, Leslie J. Delamater, Randy G. Dick, Margaret E. Dill, Carol J. Duf-

field, Linda J. Dullum, Rudolph J. Dykstra, Jr., Nancy J. Embury, Melanie R. French, Michael C. Garrett, Dennis R. Hallingstad, Arnold J. Hampton, Derek Hanway, Linda S. Hardy, Patricia J. Hedge, Wilburn B. Higgins, Joseph C. Horchak, M. Jean Hornor, Victoria L. Jenness, Teressa E. Justus, Roxanne S. Koeley, Paul V. Kieffer, Michael Kneebone, M. Earl Knight, Jr., Gregory C. Krebs, Richard S. Linton, Roger A. Ludwig, W. Keith Mainquist, Thomas W. Matthews, Lois E. Mayes, Carla J. Myers, Kirk A. Myers, Samuel E. Norman, Klaus Obermeit, William R. Pack, W. David Parker, Brian A. Pomictor, Todd D. Rockhold, Robert B. Scott, Jr., Marc A. Segal, Richard E. Shabi, Jolie S. Smith, Mario Seighe, Clay D. Thornton, Angelika C. Tirschler, Joseph W. Tkach, Jean H. Todd, Carol A. Upton, Anna L. Wagner, Ronald P. Washington, Steven J. Wendt, Carolyn Y. Williams, Linda L. Wilson and Alma Worley.

BIG SANDY — The office of the dean of faculty has released the names of the following students who are on the Dean's List for the first semester of the 1972-73 school year:

Highest Distinction

Those in the "highest distinction" classification (with grade-point averages of 3.80 and higher) are Leif Anderson, Paula Crim, Steve Estes, Alrika Nilson, James Servidio and Earl Smith.

High Distinction

Those students in the "high distinction" category (with grade-point averages of 3.50 to 3.80) are Tom Adams, Mike Billingsley, Ruth Black, Patricia Bogle, Patricia Cook, Mary Dean, Kenneth Giese, John Glancy, Richard Glancy, Randy Gregory, Byron Griffin, Lewis Griffin, Jan Gully, Gary Guy, Rodney Hamilton, Sandra Hingenberg, Kevin Hudson, Linda Jamison, Donald Jöhle, Kirk Kempel, Linda Link, Dale McLoud, Joseph Mihal, David Molnar, Dorothy Niakamp, David Perry, Stephanie Sacacino, Linda Severson, Rex Sexton, Edward Shanklin, Tim Sobitz, John Stalnaker, Becky Sutton, Rebecca Thatcher, Marcia Tomes, Ada Travis, David Treybig, Delores Upchurch, Larry Van Zant, Carol Welch and Patricia Willhoite.

Distinction

Those in the "distinction" category (with grade-point averages of 3.30 to 3.50) are Rebecca Abrams, Gregory Berg, Randi Bloom, Kathy Cook, Michael Crosby, Greg Deily, David Dobson, Kay Duke, Russell Edwards, Joan Fagerstedt, Terrance Feeney, Joseph Garner, Denise Garrison, Dan Gates, Michelle Gemon, Deborah Goodrich, Marsi Gordon, Deborah Graby, Monroe Grossnickle, Thomas Heap, Dennis Houghlum, Michael Isaac, Malvina Kardos, Ronald Kelley, Sandra Katora, Julia Lane, Peter Leschak, Karon Martz, Doug McCoy, Kathryn McKenzie, William Meyer, Carroll Missimer, Larry Moulf, Samuel Newman, Timothy O'Connor, Verna Owen, Regenia Oxley, George Pendry, Katherine Prunty, Eli Rebach, Treva Sandell, Tom Sash, Bonnie Smith, Danny Smith, Gary Smith, Lavonne Smith, Barbara Trinks, Rose Anna Willhoite and James Worthen.

Two more Japanese students attend Ambassador College

by YOZO SUGIYAMA and BETTY LAU

PASADENA — Ambassador College's resident Japanese student population increased by 150 percent during the semester break.

Two of the new students are from the University of Ryukyu in Naha, Okinawa.

Hiroshi Uehara and Ruriko Miyagi are both English majors. Since the Japanese school year runs from April to March,

they will be ending their sophomore year (by Japanese reckoning) in March.

They are the first students to come on the exchange program initiated by Chancellor Herbert W. Armstrong during his visit to Okinawa two years ago.

They were chosen to come on the basis of three interviews with faculty members, overall GPA and the results of an English exam.

Uehara, 21, is the second oldest of seven children. He is very interested in the American way of life.

"The Americans here are so different from the ones I met in Okinawa," he said.

His hobbies are traveling, badminton and movies. He also speaks some French.

He is currently employed by the Custodial Department and is taking Church History, physical education, American history, English and basic speech.

Ruriko, 20, has one older brother and two younger sisters. She has a variety of interests, including reading, sports (basketball, track and field) and music listening.

Her classes are Church History (in which she is greatly interested), physical education, Western Civilization, English, Beginning Typing and Food Preparation.

For the two of them, the greatest thrill has been to see the vast horizon of the earth from the height of the mountains at the student snow-line party. It was quite different from Okinawa, which can be explored in a day.

The third new student is Hiroko Suzuki, from Tokyo. She plans to spend half a year at Ambassador.

She is taking first- and second-year Spanish (she had studied it previously) and English.

Before coming to Ambassador she worked for a steel company.



INSPECTION TIME — The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 was not initially received with open arms. Although the act is paving the way to provide for safe and healthful employment to employees, employers dreaded the inspections made by the government compliance officers. Of course, only those employers who had unsafe conditions and knew they might have to pay fines as penalties needed to be wary of the inspections. Now more people are recognizing the benefits of OSHA and the results it will bring. [Cartoon by National Safety News]

Benefits of national safety program recognized as standards inspected

by DAVE HAVIR

"The purpose of this landmark legislation is to assure safe and healthful working conditions for the nation's wage earners," stated former Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson in a Labor Department news release.

Dec. 29, 1970, the President of the United States signed into law the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA), which became effective April 28, 1972.

The law maintains that each employer has the responsibility to provide his workers with employment and a place of employment which are free from any recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

Although this duty has long been recognized as a major moral obligation to employers, the act places specific responsibilities on each employer and subjects him to penalties if this concern isn't demonstrated.

As an institution that provides a place of employment, Ambassador College must also comply with OSHA. With Mr. Gunther Neumann assisting safety director Dr. Wilmer Parrish, the Ambassador College program is aiming to comply with the safety act.

"The safety program performs a twofold service," explained Neumann. "We need to provide a safe place for the employee to operate as well as educate him to perform in a safe manner."

Because OSHA inspectors tour business properties in search of any unsafe conditions, our campus safety program also provides periodic inspections.

If the governmental compliance inspectors find unsafe conditions during an inspection, they may recommend that the regional directors levy the necessary fines. Heavy fines are levied for noncompliance to the federal safety regulations and extra fines are added for each day the program is not abated.

Therefore, our campus inspections are geared to maintaining the safety standards that would please a federal inspector. This insures safe conditions for our workers.

"Our job involves a great deal of research," continued Neumann. "We are constantly learning by getting information from governmental printing agencies.

Our information must constantly be updated. Then we inspect and see if we meet the necessary requirements.

"Two of our tools in monitoring conditions are a camera and a sound detector. Using the camera, we can collect a slide library to record conditions around campus. This slide library is used primarily as visual aides to show the right and wrong way. The sound detector enables us to monitor any dangerous noise level."

As the other goal of promoting safety, education plays an important role.

"We would like our employees to practice safety habits before they get hurt," exhorted Neumann. "Too many workers reason that since they've always done something a certain way and have never been hurt, they can continue doing so. By using common sense, many of these situations can be avoided."

With periodic inspections and constant educational reminders, our safety program can provide safe conditions.

Favorite movies revealed by poll

by JOEL McCORMICK

BIG SANDY — Did you ever wonder what the students' favorite movies are?

Recently I asked 45 students which movies they enjoyed most. *The Sound of Music* got the approval of 27 percent. *Fiddler on the Roof* and *Dr. Zhivago* secured second shelf with 24 percent. Third place was shared by *What's Up Doc?* and *Patton* with 16 percent. The immortal *Gone with the Wind* received 13 percent and *Ben Hur* followed with 11 percent.

Dave Havir, junior, was a little skeptical of the top-rated movies.

"People hear a movie is great so they go to it and make it their favorite without really thinking," he said.

Havir agreed the third-rated *What's Up Doc?* and *Patton* were his favorites but said he also liked *Oliver*, which got seven percent of the vote.

Brian's Song, *The Ten Commandments*, *A Fistful of Dollars*, *Funny Girl* and *Sparticus* joined *Oliver* in popularity.

Also represented were many scattered theatrical masterpieces such as *Hezekiah's Water Tunnel*, *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*, *The Three Stooges* and *How To Steal a Million*.

Church growth statistics announced by Mr. Antion

Editor's note: Before addressing the Pasadena student body, Mr. Ted Armstrong asked Mr. David Antion, head, Church Administration Department, for some Church growth statistics in order to impart to the students our future manpower needs. Here is the essence of these Church Administration projects.

by DAVID L. ANTION

PASADENA — In 1972 we came to a total of 240 churches in the U.S.A.

Thirty-three new churches were started in 1972, with the attendance at 69,308.

We had 4,101 baptisms.

But projecting our growth rate at a conservative figure of 10 percent, we come up with these figures:

In round figures we estimated God will add over 43,000 members in the next five years. THIS IS A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE based on only a 10 percent increase!

New Churches

The number of new churches could vary, depending on how large we permit the congregations to grow.

But if we figure on past performances and at a 10 percent

growth rate, the next five years should see over 200 new churches added — nearly double our present number!

And it took us 39 years to achieve our present number!

Manpower Needs

By 1978 we estimate (again at only a 10 percent increase) needing a total of over 600 ordained ministers, plus about 100 ministerial assistants in training!

That is a direct manpower need of over 360 men in the next five years, or an average of 72 men per year! AND THAT IS IN THE U.S.A. ALONE! Of course, the projections are tied to media responses and income growth.

The Church Administration Department is looking for highly qualified, stable, strong, Biblically sound men who not only know their Bibles, know how to speak, think and write effectively but who also know that people are persons with emotions and who have learned the skills of tact, perception, kindness to deal effectively with people.

We need men who understand people and human nature. We want service-oriented people rather than position-oriented people!



JERUSALEM DIG NOSTALGIA — Some of the 1972 Jerusalem diggers from the Big Sandy campus load up their plates with some of the foods which were introduced to them in Israel. The reunion was the diggers' second party of the year since returning from their memorable summer. Creating an atmosphere of nostalgia, some of the coeds fixed a menu of *falafel*, *tabbouleh*, *hummus bi tahina*, Arab bread, dill pickles, carrots and celery strips, cheese and fruit punch. The evening was also highlighted by a presentation of slides; a game of charades, featuring moments they will never forget; storytelling; and going to the recording studio to make another tape to send to the diggers on the other two campuses. After spending an entire summer together, the closely knit group enjoyed the chance to get together again. [Photo by Ken Treybig]

