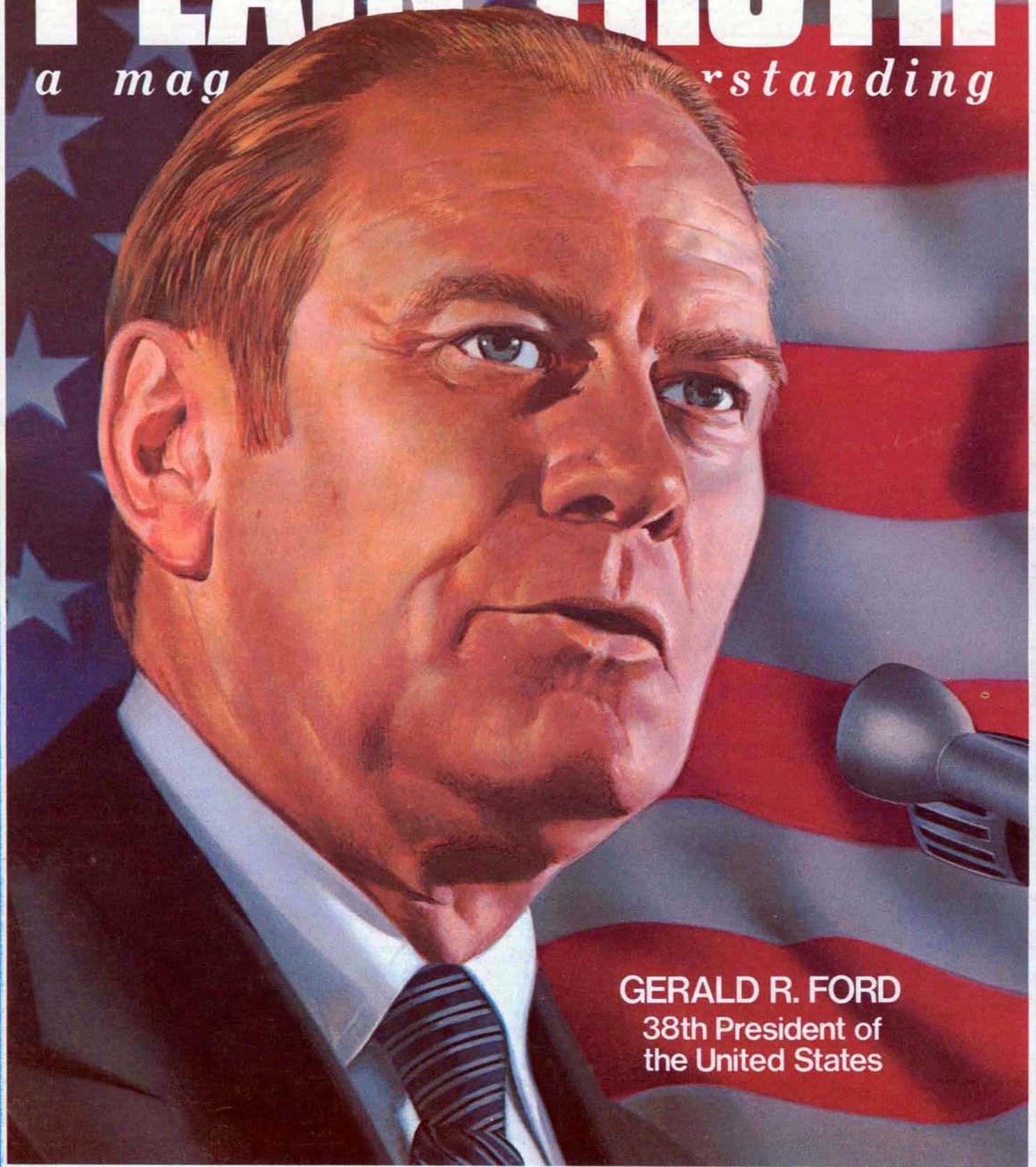


PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding



GERALD R. FORD
38th President of
the United States

PLAIN TRUTH

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ARTICLES

Needed: National Change	2
World's Burdens Fall on New Shoulders	3
The Gibraltar Controversy	6
Yugoslavia After Tito – What Will Happen?	11
Gambling: Why the Odds Are Stacked Against You	12
Atomic Energy – Worth the Risk?	16
Europe: Catastrophe and Revival Part VII: France Struggles for European Supremacy	20
Tune in to Garner Ted Armstrong – Daily on Radio	29

FEATURES

Personal from the Editor	1
What You Can Do	15
What Our Readers Say	28
Radio Log	30
Garner Ted Armstrong Speaks Out!	32
TV Log	33



ABOUT OUR COVER

"I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your President by your ballots. So I ask you to confirm me as your President with your prayers."

— GERALD R. FORD, 38th President of the United States

Illustration by Ren Wicks

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YES, NOW, it strikes HOME! I've been telling our readers how, like falling dominoes, governments of nations have been toppling all over the world, one after another.

Perhaps it didn't seem very significant to some of us in the United States! It did to me, because in government after government, I was at least indirectly involved, personally!

Now, for the first time in United States history, our own government has been affected — right to the very top. The 37th President of the United States, due to the vicissitudes of human frailty, has been forced to turn the power of government over to another — and he, a man not in office by vote of the people. He was selected by Mr. Nixon, who had also selected his predecessor, also driven from office due to unfitness.

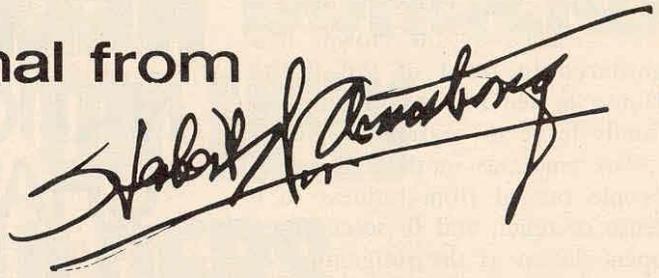
And now the United States will have a new vice-president chosen, not by vote of the people, but by the 38th President Gerald Ford, himself chosen by the man forced by his own misdeeds to resign.

For six years now, I have been privately discussing their problems and world conditions with heads of state all over the world — presidents, kings, emperors, prime ministers, others high in government — problems too weighty for human solution. If you had sat in a chair beside me in these many private discussions, you would realize that human problems, troubles and evils are beyond human ability to solve. But when you add human nature and its temptations and mistakes, you have a situation where we simply cannot put trust in human government.

But let me tell you, again, why these continuous topplings of governments strike home so thunderously to me.

I've written you how I was invited, in March of last year, to visit the king of Afghanistan and the emperor of Ethiopia. Before I could fit a visit to Afghanistan into my schedule, the government was over-

Personal from



NOW— IT STRIKES HOME!



PRESIDENT Gerald R. Ford is sworn in by Chief Justice Warren Burger as the 38th President of the United States, August 9, 1974.

thrown and the king fled in exile. I did visit Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in June of last year, and again this past January. But since then his country has been virtually overthrown by a military uprising. The emperor, however, is still on his throne. I had photographers in

Addis Ababa last month, taking preliminary television footage for a TV program and for my coming public appearance there, but had to call them out, because those officials we had contacted were in prison.

Then, you remember I was in
(Continued on page 26)

Washington, D.C., August 9, 1974

ALL MORNING the signs of a historic change were in the air, sensed by the crowds that gathered in front of the White House to see Mr. Nixon and his family leave the nation's capital.

The emotions in the throngs of people ranged from sadness to a sense of relief, and in some cases, open elation at the resignation of the 37th President of the United States. While some wept, others cheered.

Even the hardened press corps were affected by the historic events. I asked one well-seasoned correspondent what his thoughts were of the past few days. His only reaction was, "All I can say is we are living in very unique times."

The reaction on Capitol Hill to America's recent presidential crisis was summarized by Senator Hugh Scott: "This country has been on the verge of a nervous breakdown long enough."

"Reprieve" for America?

The vast majority of members of the House of Representatives voiced a heartfelt, genuine welcome for the incoming President, Gerald R. Ford. It was like a "breath of fresh air," as one observer commented. He continued: "It seems like America has been given a reprieve."

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Ford seemed to set the moral groundwork of his administration: "My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. Our Constitution works. Our great republic is a government of laws, and not of men. Here the people rule.

"But there is a higher power, by whatever name we honor him, who ordains not only righteousness but love, not only justice but mercy."

In conclusion, Mr. Ford called upon all Americans to pray for him. He affirmed that "God helping me, I will not let you down."

Political Earthquakes Worldwide

In my three years in Washington, I have seen several world leaders

NEEDED: NATIONAL CHANGE

by Dexter H. Faulkner

come to this capital to converse with President Nixon, only to return home and be overthrown or face internal political turmoil.

We in America are unique only in the fact that this is our very first time to experience an unprecedented change in power. The fact is, political upheavals and overturns of government are not uncommon on the world scene today. At least two dozen nations have undergone political earthquakes in the last 24 months.

Has the political and social structure of the United States been weakened — or strengthened, as many assert — now that Watergate is "past"? The "spirit of America" is now moving forward again, it is said by some. Our democratic system and our way of life works and has purged us. We are whole and right again.

But are we really? Has the system purged us as a society? Will the removal of one man, however guilty, and the inauguration of another solve all our national problems? Or, put it another way, did we make a scapegoat of Richard Nixon by assigning all our sins to him, by making him stand trial as our leader for the wrongs of the nation as well as his own?

I think there is something to be said for this latter view. As I look around Washington and listen to people, I hear very few willing to accept any personal responsibility for whatever plight this country finds itself in. Men who publicly decry lawlessness trot home and file crooked income tax forms. They lie

and cheat each other publicly and in private. Those hurling accusations often find themselves in a few months being the accused. Policemen, judges, cabinet members and a vice-president of the United States have been ensnared by their own misconduct.

The list of examples could be endless; the point is simple: the character of a nation is the sum of its parts.

Watergate: Symptomatic of National Illness

The Watergate affair, rather than making us gleeful over Nixon's ouster or giving us a "sense of relief," should, in fact, make us introspective of our own lives. When was the last time I told the easy lie instead of the hard truth? Morality is no respecter of persons — wrong is wrong. This nation is beset with many scandals — not just one. Corruption threatens to become a way of life — for many, it already is. Unless and until we as individuals and as a nation turn to the straight and narrow paths of truth, justice and mercy, we have not seen our last Watergate. The nation as a whole must change.

Will we as a people be so foolish as to overlook the words of Isaiah the prophet: "Ah sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity. . . . From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores" (Isaiah 1:4, 6).

And again the very God to which our new President has asked us to pray says through Isaiah, "None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth: they trust in vanity, and speak lies; they conceive mischief, and bring forth iniquity. . . . The way of peace they know not; and there is no judgment in their goings: they have made them crooked paths; whosoever goeth therein shall not know peace" (Isaiah 59:4, 8).

The solution to our national problems is not the condemnation or removal of one man, but the confession and repentance of our national sins. □

GERALD R. FORD assumes an office that is much more than President of the United States, monumental in itself. He is now, in effect, Chief Executive of much of the civilized world. This planet's problems are now his to wrestle with.

With Watergate hopefully behind, Mr. Ford now confronts much deeper and more complex issues — the world economy, the growing specter of global food shortages, and rifts and tensions within the Western alliance.

The over 130 nations of the world, indeed, have problems. And representatives of these nations often seek solutions to their problems from the man who resides at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. That's why "trouble at the top" in America means confusion and disorder for much of the rest of the world.

When Mr. Ford announced that "our long national nightmare is over" people around the world, not just Americans, breathed a huge sigh of relief.

On the very day Mr. Ford assumed office he, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at his side, received ambassadors from 57 nations. The next day, Dr. Kissinger and his top aides met with more than 60 ambassadors of African, Asian and European countries. All of the envoys, who arrived in their black limousines at the State Department with almost assembly like precision, sought assurances that there would be no change in U. S. attitudes toward their countries.

The fact is, in no other country is a change of leadership so critical for the state of the world. Not even a change at the top in the Soviet Union is looked upon with as much international anxiety. We asked our regional editors and other *Plain Truth* correspondents around the world to cable in their impressions about how the change in the American presidency affects their areas. Here are their reports:

WORLD'S BURDENS FALL ON NEW SHOULDERS

PRESIDENT FORD confers with Secretary of State Kissinger. The retention of Dr. Kissinger has removed anxieties abroad about changes in U.S. policy.



J. P. Laffont — Sygma

London:

Europe reacted with a sigh of relief that at last the trauma of the Watergate affair is over. On this side of the Atlantic, it has not been a happy sight to view the strongest economic power in the world beset with a "cancer growing on the presidency."

The last batch of White House tape transcripts revealed the former President's lack of interest in the fate of the British pound and the Italian lira — lost as he was in the doldrums of the Watergate affair. Europeans are therefore relieved that there is now a full-time president in the White House.

The past couple of years have been quite stormy for transatlantic relations. With new faces in government in the major countries of Europe, it is hoped that there will be a friendly and efficient resolution of problems. These include trade, monetary and NATO affairs. Despite U. S. inflation and balance of payment problems, Europeans hope that Mr. Ford will maintain the U. S. troop commitment to Europe's defense.

— Peter Butler, David Price

Düsseldorf:

The feeling expressed in the news media here is that of unanimous approval for Gerald Ford as new President of the United States and relief at the resignation of Mr. Nixon, thus ending the agonizing drama of Watergate.

Although relatively unknown, Gerald R. Ford is considered to be the man who can restore a sense of inner peace to his country and confidence in the office of the presidency. The Cologne daily, *Stadt-Anzeiger*, went so far as to say that "Gerald Ford is in this historical hour the ideal President of the United States."

The new President's decision to retain Henry Kissinger as secretary of state was received here with a feeling of relief and confidence that the team of Ford-Kissinger would be a good one.

On specific issues, the influential Hamburg daily, *Die Welt*, expressed the hope that the new American Chief Executive will be more flexible than President Nixon was in the critical area of trade and monetary affairs. Due to President Ford's understanding of basic military strategy, one newspaper, the Bonn *General-Anzeiger*, seemed confident that he would not encourage the reduction of American troops on West German soil.

— John Karlson

Brussels:

President Gerald Ford is off to a good start, according to reassured leaders here in "Europe's capital."

The North Atlantic Council met here Saturday morning, August 10, to hear and discuss a message from the new President, written and sent within hours of his taking office.

NATO observers emphasized as a good sign the speed with which the message was sent, as well as its content, going beyond the demands of protocol. It pledged continued U. S. support of the NATO alliance with assurance that Henry Kissinger would remain as secretary of state.

In two areas, though, EEC sources express hope for a modest improvement: trade and monetary policy.

These hopes stem from three factors: (1) the U. S. Congress is no longer preoccupied with the Watergate investigation, meaning it can now turn its attention to stalled legislation, including a trade bill which must be passed before GATT negotiations can progress in Geneva, (2) Ford's expected ability to deal with Congress, also aiding passage of the trade bill, and (3) Ford's declared priority of tackling inflation as the nation's number one problem, bringing about a more stable world economic picture.

— Henry Sturcke

Paris:

Possible economic consequences of the American presidential turnover rank high among French con-

cerns. In fact, the first official French reaction to Mr. Nixon's resignation was the initiation of certain measures by Finance Minister Fourcade designed to discourage monetary speculation in the wake of the power shift in Washington.

There is also the fear that America, traumatized by Watergate, may turn inward and embark upon a course of neo-isolationism.

These uncertainties about the future seemed to be tempered by some degree of optimism. The Washington correspondent of *Le Figaro*, for instance, was favorably impressed by Mr. Ford's presidential debut. In his estimation, the new President's particular qualities — his candor, loyalty and dynamism — may be just what America needs at this time to recover from Watergate.

"Certainly one may argue," he wrote, "that Gerald Ford's fameless congressional career does not single him out as the most qualified man to take charge of the destiny of his country and of the world, or to sleep with a 'hot line' at his bedside. It is too early to tell what effect the exercise of power will have upon him.

"Americans like to say: 'It's the White House that makes the President' — and they aren't necessarily wrong."

— Tom Rogers

Rome:

Like much of Western Europe, Italians view the resignation of President Nixon with mixed emotions. Sources within the Italian government characterized Italian reaction as threefold: (1) admiration mixed with surprise that the American system of democracy was so efficient that it could attack and rid itself of corruption even at the highest level.

(2) Bewilderment and some concern reflected in seeing the leading nation in the Western world take such "de-stabilizing action" over what Italy sees as a comparatively minor incident. Some newspaper editorials saw the whole affair as one of excessive moralism in America. President Nixon's accomplish-

ments in the field of foreign affairs were seen as far-outweighing the minor infringements of Watergate.

(3) Concern for the future. Because the American position is so important on any given issue in world politics, a certain period of nervousness and reassessment is expected here in Italy — a time of wait and see. While Secretary of State Kissinger's remaining in office is seen as a stabilizing influence, concern is expressed here over the possibility that his role might not be the same powerful role it has been.

Nevertheless, the general view is that the resignation was a good thing. Praising the strength of the free press in the U. S., one left of center Italian newspaper, *Paese Sera* — under "Nixon in Italy" headlines — stated that if Nixon had been part of the Italian system, the government would have bought out any newspaper attempting such revelations. In a final thrust at corruption in the Italian government, the paper noted: "Italy has imported military bases, blue jeans and pin-ball machines from the U. S., but not American democracy."

— Ray Kosanke

Sydney:

From Australia's point of view, President Ford faces two urgent duties — restoring confidence in the White House and ensuring the continuity of American foreign policy. The latter is extremely important to Australia. Because of this, Canberra regards the retention of Dr. Kissinger as secretary of state with particular pleasure. As the newspaper *The Australian* said, "since early 1973 Dr. Kissinger has been labelled 'the foreign president of America.'"

Australia wishes the new American President well. Perhaps its expectations of him were best summed up by the *Australian Financial Review* when it said in an editorial, "the expectation and hope in Canberra is that Mr. Ford will leave Henry Kissinger to simply carry on

the old Nixon foreign policies." And that is the best thing he could do for Australia.

— Dennis Luker

Singapore:

The Nixon resignation caught Singapore in the midst of its ninth independence day celebrations. One of Mr. Nixon's last acts as President was to send a congratulatory message to Singapore for her national day.

The public reaction here and throughout neighboring Malaysia was generally one of apathy or relief. There was a total lack of personal identification or empathy with Mr. Nixon, in very sharp contrast to the news of the assassination of President Kennedy. Public emotion, indignation, and tears were in open evidence throughout Southeast Asia on that infamous day.

Perhaps the clearest expression of the view toward Watergate and Mr. Nixon from this part of the world appeared in the editorial of *Sin Chew Jit Poh*, the National Chinese daily of Malaysia: "From the point of view of a foreigner, the Watergate affair should not be allowed to obliterate Mr. Nixon's record of achievements in his handling of international affairs.

"His merits or demerits will be judged by future historians. . . . Despite the change at the White House, the world still pins its hope on President Gerald Ford and the Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger to carry on with Mr. Nixon's policy of international détente so that the next generation can live in peace."

— Guy Ames

Manila:

The feeling of relief expressed in many parts of the world is very much evident here as well. Most newspaper editorials praised Nixon's decision to resign and not to prolong an issue which will only focus American attention on its own internal affairs. The relief perhaps comes more from the cutting short

of the uncertainty of U. S. foreign policy rather than from emotional involvement with the issues.

— Colin Adair

Mexico City:

There were, at first, moments of doubt and expectancy in the political circles as to what would be the policy of the newly designated president, Mr. Ford. But those doubts were somewhat allayed when the new President gave assurances through telegrams to heads of government and through press releases that the policies toward Latin America would remain the same as in the past administration, that aid promises made during that period of government would be kept, and also, of course, that the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would continue in his post to carry out those policies.

There is also a certain amount of indifference since many of the people feel that no matter who the President of the U. S. was or is, the U. S. will continue not dealing fairly and with enough interest toward its Latin American neighbors and continental brothers.

— Enrique Ruiz

Johannesburg:

Most of the news media carried articles expressing regret and sadness at Mr. Nixon's resignation. News articles and radio programs stressed Mr. Nixon's achievements more than the mistakes he may have made.

As to Mr. Nixon's successor, the South African press shows some optimism. "No previous U. S. President has gone into office better informed on South Africa than Mr. Gerald Ford," reported the *Pretoria News* on August 9. Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, summed it up by saying Ford was "a realistic and strong leader. . . . I can say that I have met Mr. Ford and I found him very level-headed, solid, honest and a down-to-earth person."

— Andre Van Belkum

IN ITS TIME, no nation or empire possessed such an imposing symbol of its imperial pride and glory as did Britain. Gibraltar — the awesome limestone monolith standing sentinel over the Atlantic approaches to the Mediterranean — has for nearly three centuries been a symbol of power and strength, of permanence, endurance — and jut-jawed defiance.

From the time of its capture from Spain in 1704, Gibraltar has been a prized British fortress and crown colony. Without “the Rock,” the British Empire would have been difficult to maintain.

Gibraltar looks westward to the Atlantic, northward to Europe, southward to Africa, and eastward to the Mediterranean. It has been and is now an important world crossroads and sea gate. Britain has controlled scores of other land and sea gates around the world — Suez, the Khyber Pass, the Strait of Malacca, Singapore, Malta, and Ceylon to name only a few. One by one these gates have fallen to other na-

tions or have become independent. But not Gibraltar.

“The Rock” is unique. Britain, which gave up India, her African colonies, and other holdings around the world almost without a fight, has been determined to hold on to the lion-shaped rock — “the most inestimable jewel in the British Crown,” in the opinion of one-time British Prime Minister William Pitt.

Conversely, Spain has been just as determined to recover the Rock. To the Spanish, British sovereignty over Gibraltar represents what Spanish sovereignty over the white cliffs of Dover would be — an intolerable affront to national dignity, a “thorn in the side.”

Slice of Old England

Today Gibraltar’s nearly three-centuries-old association with Britain is evident at every turn. The visitor to this 2¼-square-mile “slice of old England,” suspended like an appendix below Spain’s southern coast, finds himself strolling down streets such as “Winston Churchill

Avenue,” “Queen’s Road,” “Prince Edward’s Road,” and “George’s Lane.” Many of Gibraltar’s 200 pubs bear such patently British names as The Red Lion, The Bat and Ball, The Fox and Hounds, and The Bull and Bush. The traditional afternoon tea, fish and chips, English beer, “bobbies,” British accents, the Victoria Hotel, King George V Hospital — all are reminders of longstanding British colonial status.

Gibraltar’s current population of 28,000 — a curious blend of Genoese, Maltese, Portuguese, Spanish, English, and Jewish stocks — has been described as being more British than the British themselves. Italian-surnamed taxi drivers proudly display pictures of Queen Elizabeth on dashboards. News kiosks, and sometimes fences and buildings, advertise pro-British sentiments.

Still Important in Nuclear Age

Today, the Rock has lost much of its former glory. With the advent of

The GIBRALTAR CONTROVERSY

For nearly three centuries, the Rock of Gibraltar has been the focus of heated debate. One of the few remaining vestiges of a once-mighty British Empire, “the Rock” is an ever-present thorn in the side of Anglo-Spanish relations.

by Keith W. Stump

the nuclear age, the military value of Gibraltar diminished significantly from the days of cannons and sailing ships, when a cannon ball from the Rock could be sent across the bow of a hostile ship.

Still, the Rock is of strategic value to Britain (which maintains a naval base and air facility there) as well as to NATO, which operates a communications center and observation post on the peninsula.

In addition to its military functions, Gibraltar today is an important port of call with a large shipping and transit traffic — on which the Rock's economy is primarily based. (Gibraltar has virtually no industry or agriculture of its own.) Interestingly, more Rus-

sian ships call at Gibraltar, a free port, than at any other port in the non-communist world.

The Controversy

The Gibraltar question is a complex one. Stated briefly, Spain insists that although the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht (see historical summary) provides a legal basis for British presence on the Rock, the treaty retained *residual sovereignty* for Spain.

In 1967, Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain made his nation's position clear: "Gibraltar is Spanish, and it is the task of every ruler and every citizen of this country [Spain] to try for its return to the integrity of the motherland."

Spain wants Britain to show a willingness to begin the process of transfer even if the process itself should take decades.

In Spanish eyes, continued British sovereignty over Gibraltar is an affront to Spanish dignity. Spain will never settle for anything less than full restitution of Spanish sovereignty over the Rock.

Britain, on the other hand, asserts that her title to the Rock is based on 270 years of uninterrupted occupation, as well as on the 1713 treaty. Moreover, London has given a firm commitment to stand by the wishes of the Gibraltarians, who desire to remain British.

This desire was expressed in a 1967 referendum in which only 44 of the 12,182 voters cast their ballots in favor of Spanish rule. There is unanimous agreement that if a similar referendum were held today, it would produce the same result.

The problem, as many Gibraltarians are quick to point out, is not that they are anti-Spanish but that they prefer British-type democracy. Many Gibraltarians (who are primarily bilingual) speak better Spanish than English, like Spanish food, music, and wine, and are mainly Roman Catholic.

The Spanish government, however, maintains that the wishes of the people of Gibraltar are not the point at issue. Not without logic, Spain asserts that the present inhab-

OVERLOOKING the Bay of Algeciras and the southern coast of Spain are gun emplacements (foreground) along the sheer north face of Gibraltar. Airstrip which juts into the bay extends across the isthmus.



itants of Gibraltar are an *imported* population, and that the *real* Gibraltarians, whose descendants now live in nearby areas in Spain, were those Spaniards driven off the Rock in 1704 by the British.

Britain retorts that Gibraltar has been British for some 270 years — longer than Spain held the Rock after its capture from the Moors in 1462.

And so the controversy continues.

The Blockade Begins

In September 1963, General Franco took the Gibraltar problem to the United Nations' Committee of Twenty-Four, a body dealing with decolonization issues. In October 1964, the committee finally encouraged Britain and Spain to negotiate a settlement, deeming the problem a private disagreement and a question of sovereignty rather than of colonial oppression.

General Franco immediately began to take measures to prod Britain into beginning such talks. Spanish authorities imposed a gradually tightening blockade of the Rock, making the transit of people and goods across the isthmus connecting the peninsula to the Spanish mainland increasingly difficult. Cars and persons crossing to and from Gibraltar were subjected to delaying inspection at the customs checkpoint at the Spanish border town of La Linea. Spanish goods (except fruit, vegetables, and fish) destined for the Rock were denied export licenses. These measures, however, failed to weaken Britain's resolve.

In December 1965, the United Nations General Assembly urged Spain and Britain to open discussions on Gibraltar, but the ensuing talks broke down within weeks when Britain made it clear that British sovereignty over the Rock was not negotiable.

Spain, consequently, tightened its grip still further. In October 1966, the road frontier at La Linea was closed to all automobile traffic in or out of Gibraltar. The thousands of Spanish workers crossing every day

on foot to jobs in Gibraltar were still allowed to pass, as were other pedestrians. And there was still the ferry operating across the bay, linking the Spanish port of Algeciras with the Rock.

In May of the following year, Spain denied Spanish airspace to foreign aircraft making their approaches to Gibraltar.

One year later — in May 1968 — the land frontier was closed to all pedestrians except the Spanish day workers and Gibraltarians with special passes issued by the Spanish authorities.

Then on December 8, 1968, Spain won a resolution in the U.N. General Assembly recommending that Britain begin negotiations with Spain at once. By a 67-18 vote, with 34 abstentions, the General Assembly called on Britain "to terminate the colonial situation in Gibraltar no later than 1 October 1969" and "to begin without delay the negotiations with the government of Spain."

Britain rejected the resolution, stating that it "will not and cannot be put into effect."

The Final Blow

A final attempt to bring Gibraltar to its knees came in June 1969. This time Spanish authorities completely sealed off the land frontier, stopping the approximately 5,000 Spanish day workers from crossing to Gibraltar by foot. (Before the beginning of the restrictions in 1964, the number had been well over 10,000). This was to have been the final blow to Gibraltar's economy, as one third of its labor force was Spanish.

A few weeks later, Gibraltar's sole remaining link with the Spanish mainland — the Algeciras ferry — was cut. Gibraltar, for all intents and purposes, became an island.

Spain explained that it was simply applying to the letter the terms of the 1713 treaty, which banned any land contact between the British colony and Spain. The treaty stated that Gibraltar should be "yielded to Britain... without any open com-

munication by land with the country round about."

The frontier was now completely barred to Spanish trade, labor, and travel. Gibraltar was deprived of every third worker. Hardest hit were the building and construction trades and the royal navy dockyards. To compensate for its depleted labor force, Gibraltar brought in over 2,000 workers from nearby Morocco, and many of the Gibraltarians themselves took second jobs.

It was soon found that although the Moroccans received higher wages than had the Spanish workers, they spent much more of it in Gibraltar, where they lived in local dormitories during the week. The Spanish day workers customarily took most of their wages back to Spain with them. Also, the Gibraltarians themselves — with their second jobs — were taking home larger paychecks than ever before.

The result of the blockade, therefore, was initially a degree of stimulation for the local economy and a mild boom — quite the opposite effect Spain had hoped for! In reality, Madrid's action in closing the border produced more problems on its own side than it did in Gibraltar, due to rising unemployment along the Spanish coast.

October 1969 arrived, and Britain failed to comply with the United Nations recommendation of the previous year. Spain answered by cutting the last tenuous link between the Rock and the mainland — the telephone and telegraph lines.

Britain declared that she would not negotiate under duress (that is, as long as the blockade remained in force).

Cooling-Off Period

Then almost overnight, things began to cool. During a Spanish cabinet reshuffle in October 1969, Gregorio Lopez Bravo became foreign minister of Spain. Lopez Bravo shifted the red-hot Gibraltar issue to the back burner. The blockade, to be sure, remained in full force — as it does to this day — but no additional pressure was applied. Spain

ON APRIL 30, A.D. 711, an invading Moorish army from North Africa under Tarik-ibn-Zaid landed on a rocky peninsula at the western entrance of the Mediterranean, with plans to subjugate the Visigoth kingdom of Spain.

To secure his communications with North Africa, Tarik decided to fortify the lofty promontory and ordered the building of a great fortress-castle atop "the Rock." The Moors named the Rock in Tarik's honor, calling it *Jebel al-Tarik* — the Mount of Tarik. Today it is known to us by its anglicized name, *Gibraltar*.

Recorded possession of the Rock extends back into history long before the days of Tarik. The ancient Phoenicians once held it. The Greeks occupied it next, followed by the Phoenicians of Carthage and then the Romans. The Greeks called the Rock *Capie* — meaning a ship — probably because it rises above the surrounding flat margin-land like a ship's bow. The Romans knew it as *Mons Calpe*, or ship mountain.

The Romans, threatened by barbarian invasions at home, left the Rock in the early fifth century A.D. Three centuries later, in 711, came Tarik's invasion, beginning a nearly 800-year Moorish domination of much of Spain. It was Tarik who first perceived that the Rock was, as it later came to be known, "the key to Spain." He used it as the initial base for his planned northward thrust.

In 1309 the Rock was taken by the Spaniards, but was retaken by the Moors in 1333, from whom it passed in 1411 to the Moorish ruler of Granada. It became Spanish once more in 1462, being given into the custody of the Duke of Medina Sidonia in 1469. This marked the nadir of Moorish rule in Spain. Gibraltar was formally incorporated within the domains of the Spanish Crown by Queen Isabella in 1502.

Two centuries later, Spain in turn lost control of the Rock, in July 1704 (during the War of Spanish Succession). A combined British-Dutch naval force under Admiral Sir George Rooke seized Gibraltar after a mere three days' siege. A reverse siege in

Gibraltar's Turbulent Past



1704-1705 by the Spanish and French failed to dislodge the British, and in 1713 Spain ceded the Rock to Britain "forever" in Article X of the Treaty of Utrecht.

Various Spanish expeditions, however, were undertaken in subsequent years to recapture the Rock, but all ended in failure. The British stubbornly refused to yield, realizing Gibraltar's strategic importance as an observation and control post.

The last great attempt by Spain to regain Gibraltar by force came in June 1779. This "Great Siege" — one of the most memorable in history — lasted over 3½ years as a combined Spanish-French army of 60,000 blockaded but never quite conquered the small British garrison of 6,000 under General George Elliot, the governor of Gibraltar. The British defenders got supplies in on several occasions, but were still plagued by scurvy, smallpox, and near starvation. Nevertheless, the British refused to yield, and held the Rock against massive onslaughts from the sea. It was during this siege that Gibraltar's initial maze of labyrinths and tunnels was constructed, as the British were forced to tunnel through to the more inaccessible heights of the Rock to reach more advantageous positions for gun placements. During World War II, additional tunnels were cut — large enough to drive trucks through. More than 30 miles of tunnels lace the interior of the Rock — more than the total road mileage in the streets and roadways on the peninsula itself.

In 1783, Britain's possession of the Rock was once more confirmed in the Treaty of Versailles. This ended Spanish hopes — in the military sense, at least.

There is a legend that the British will not leave Gibraltar until the last of the Rock's famous Barbary apes, introduced long ago from Morocco, die. These Barbary apes, all of whom are registered, *bona fide* members of the British regiment guarding Gibraltar, are about 40 in number and doing well — at the moment. □

withdrew the dispute from the U.N. arena and attempted to play down the controversy. The tone of both sides became more moderate.

The Gibraltar issue lay dormant for over two years. Then Bravo's policy of forbearance began to pay off.

During a visit to Gibraltar in October 1971, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary said he intended to accept a Spanish invitation to "think together" on the Gibraltar question.

This British willingness to talk was believed to be partially due to a shift in sentiment among the Gibraltarians themselves. Though still opposed to a transfer of sovereignty, they had begun urging Britain to work out some sort of compromise.

In late February 1972, the British foreign secretary met his counterpart in Madrid, and the dialogue began. Numerous sessions were held in both London and Madrid in subsequent months, but no tangible results were forthcoming. The meetings, termed sessions of "working together" and "thinking together," never reached the stage of formal negotiations.

Heat Turned On — Again

Then during an extensive cabinet reshuffle in June 1973, of the same type which had brought him into office in 1969, Lopez Bravo was removed from office. He was replaced by Laureano Lopez Rodo. With Lopez Rodo came a new, vigorous approach to the Gibraltar issue.

Spain broke off talks with Britain, citing British infringements of Spanish airspace and territorial waters, threatening to intensify its already-tight blockade of the colony.

In September, Lopez Rodo took the dispute back to the United Nations with a speech before the General Assembly.

Spain has suggested that if no agreement is forthcoming, she will consider cutting British imports to Spain — a flourishing British market — by millions of pounds each year. This would remain in force until a

settlement is reached. In lieu of trade ties with Britain, Spain would turn to France, West Germany, and Japan for manufactured goods.

Britain, of course, would not be without her own economic weapon. Spain could lose millions each year should Britain impose restrictions on Anglo-Spanish tourism.

"Siege Mentality"

After five years of blockade, the inhabitants of Gibraltar today feel confined and somewhat frustrated despite their relative prosperity.

Except among the wealthy, who can fly out whenever they feel hemmed in, there is an almost universal sense of claustrophobia — a "siege mentality" — among average Gibraltarians.

No longer can they freely drive across the border into Spain's Costa del Sol region as in the past. Those Gibraltarians of British stock can no longer motor through Spain and France and home for the holidays as before the blockade. Now they must fly. Or they can put their cars on the ferry to the Moroccan port of Tangier, then transfer to another ferry which travels to the Spanish coast cities of Malaga or Algeciras. But such round-about trips are time consuming and expensive.

With Spain no longer an easily accessible recreational outlet, many less-affluent Gibraltarians have had to look harder for diversions on the Rock. More and more people are saving up for the extra expense involved in flying to Spain for a summer vacation.

And Gibraltarians, like people elsewhere in Europe, are beginning to feel the pinch of inflation and increased freight charges.

But the pressure has not weakened their adamant stand against coming under Spanish sovereignty.

The Future

Various solutions have been proposed to the "Gibraltar Question." All, thus far, have been discarded as unsatisfactory by one or both sides.

Spain, for example, has said that

in return for British recognition of Spanish sovereignty, arrangements could be worked out whereby Gibraltar would retain its political system, and Britain could keep her naval base under lease. The proposal, however, has failed to impress the Gibraltarians, who feel that under such an arrangement they could not maintain the rights inherent in British citizenship.

British author Paul Einzig, in his book *Decline and Fall?* (written during the last British Labour Administration), observes that Britain has put up a stiff fight for Gibraltar "solely because the claimant happens to be Franco's Spain." Dr. Einzig asserts that "if the Spanish Republic had not been overthrown before the war, Gibraltar would have been handed over on a silver platter to a fellow Socialist regime long before now."

With this in mind, some see a possible long-range solution in the context of wider European unity now that Britain is a member of the Common Market. (Gibraltar automatically became associated with the EEC when Britain acceded to the Community in 1973.)

The possible future entry of Spain into the EEC — combined with a little gentle persuasion from Britain — might cause the Gibraltarians to become less intransigent. Integration within the framework of Europe could lead Spain and Britain to a more determined effort to resolve their one bone of contention — the sovereignty of Gibraltar.

However, the outcome that Gibraltarians most fear — complete withdrawal of British support — may yet prove to be the order of the day. If it were expedient, politically or otherwise, Britain would most probably relinquish Gibraltar. After all, the Rock would not be the first territory to suffer a lack of resolve on the part of Britain.

For additional reading concerning the ultimate destiny of Gibraltar, write for our free book, *The United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy*. □

YUGOSLAVIA is facing an uncertain future. With his health failing, 82-year-old President Josip Broz Tito may not be the master of his country's destiny much longer.

Since his break with Stalin in 1948, Tito has successfully steered Yugoslavia on a course independent of Soviet Russia. He has constantly stressed his country's nonalignment with the world's two power blocs.

Ideologically, Yugoslavia is linked to the communist East. Economically, however, this most liberal of communist countries is tied considerably more to the West. A full two thirds of its trade is conducted with the nine-nation European Community, or Common Market. The million Yugoslav nationals working in Western Europe — who earn for their country about \$500 million a year — underline Belgrade's vital economic links with the West. Militarily, Yugoslavia follows a policy of independence from both East and West, with its own armed forces numbering 230,000 men.

President Tito's adamant refusal to join the Soviet-controlled Warsaw Pact alliance has more than once precipitated rumors of a military intervention in this strategic Balkan state by the Soviet Union and its communist allies.

Recent unofficial reports tell of a massing of Warsaw Pact troops in areas along Yugoslavia's northern border. The buildup, ostensibly for "troop maneuvers," is of growing concern to the ailing Tito.

Soviet Objectives

For obvious reasons, the Soviet Union has never been happy with Yugoslavia's independent stand. Belgrade's nonalignment policy has been instrumental in preventing the establishment of permanent Soviet naval bases along the Adriatic Coast.

Moscow's foremost long-range objective in the Balkans is to bring Yugoslavia back into the Soviet sphere of influence. Although direct Warsaw Pact military intervention presents difficulties — and would

YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TITO

what will happen?

by Gerhard O. Marx

certainly be the last resort — the Kremlin may eventually decide it has no other option but to intervene with force if diplomacy shows no promise of success.

Ethnic Dilemma

As long as Tito is in control, this ultimate course of action remains highly unlikely.

Under Tito's shrewd leadership, Yugoslavia has enjoyed a measure of internal stability. Maintaining a semblance of national unity in an ethnically divergent nation historically torn apart by domestic conflicts has not been an easy task. Getting Serbs and Croats — the two most numerous and influential of the country's 18 ethnic groups — to share a common Yugoslav purpose has required considerable persuasion and savvy.

Tito — who has been called the "only true Yugoslav" — has worked feverishly to dampen the flames of sectionalism which occasionally flare up. In the absence of any apparent successor, Tito believes the answer to Yugoslavia's future as a unified state lies in collective leadership.

According to this principle, members of the presidential council (recently reduced from 23 to 9) will



elect a chairman for one year. The incumbent will have limited powers and the chairmanship will rotate among Yugoslavia's six republics annually. This rotation is to prevent ethnic jealousies from taking root. The armed forces will be run by a military committee, consisting of the defense minister and two members of the presidential council.

Many political observers — including concerned Yugoslavs — fear that the proposed collective leadership, however cleverly contrived, will not be strong enough to maintain national unity once Tito is gone. An internally weakened Yugoslavia would be extremely vulnerable to any Soviet "divide and conquer" policy. Another possibility is that should nationalistic strife erupt, Soviet troops might be "invited" into the country — as in Czechoslovakia in 1968 — to "preserve socialism."

Regardless of the route taken, Russian control of Yugoslavia or strategic parts of it would be a serious wound on NATO's Mediterranean flank. As one analyst put it: "A time bomb is ticking in Yugoslavia and no one . . . knows when it will go off . . . Yugoslavs, almost without exception, know they are living on borrowed time." □



Gambling has existed in every known society. Around the world today, millions are addicted to the dream of "hitting it big," but end up chasing that elusive dream forever.

by Paul O. Knedel

YOU THINK "hitting it big" is a new thrill of the 20th century?

The spirit of gambling has existed in man as far back as recorded history. The desert tombs of Egypt and the sand-covered ruins of Babylon have yielded up dice similar to those used today. Archaeologists have found games of chance also among the ancient Chinese, Norsemen, Greeks, Romans and Gauls. In attestation to the saying, "there is nothing new under the sun," the archaeologists' spade even unearthed loaded dice in the ruins of Pompeii!

Modern Day Counterpart

Gambling, widespread in the ancient world, is also flourishing today, worldwide.

So prevalent is gambling in England, for example, that this island has been called a floating casino. Britons now gamble to the tune of nearly \$8 billion a year. More than a million persons are now afflicted with the compulsive gambling habit. Almost every night, half a million people, mostly women, will be playing bingo. Betting on the horses is widespread, and it is one of the main topics of conversation in the pubs. "Punters," as gamblers are known in Britain, have been known to bet on anything from the weather to when an escaped prisoner will be recaptured.

In Australia, gambling is so wide-

spread that on a per capita basis, Australia has become the biggest betting nation in the world. With 600 racetracks and 2,500 licensed bookmakers, there is seldom a break in the action. Private clubs with slot machines have become a focal point of the Australian way of life.

Even in Tasmania the first legal casino has become an instant success. On two occasions, the casino was forced to close its doors because 3,000 people — ten times the intended capacity — packed the 21-story structure.

Throughout Asia, the gambling craze is mushrooming. Malaysia's capital of Kuala Lumpur attracts players from Singapore to its now legalized casinos. Determined to add a little spice to gambling, one establishment in Malaysia agreed to let people gamble on their credit cards.

Even the small mountain kingdom of Nepal has instituted gambling at a hotel in its capital, Katmandu.

South Korea has licensed several casinos and takes in millions of dollars annually from the operations.

Djakarta, Indonesia's capital, has taken in a third of its revenue from different forms of gambling. Slot machines, horse racing, local lotteries and licensed casinos brought the city government more than \$7,000,000.

The epidemic of betting in the United States involves horse racing, cards, slot machines, sporting events, bingo and lotteries. Although hard statistics are difficult to obtain, gambling is assumed to be the biggest business in the United States. Legal and illegal gambling was estimated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement to be in excess of \$50 billion — and growing.

The Ultimate in Gambling

World famous Las Vegas is the glittering capital of gambling in the United States. More than 20 million

GAMBLING

WHY THE ODDS ARE STACKED AGAINST YOU

people visit this desert city each year. First-time visitors are often hypnotized by its plush hotels and casinos. What must be the ultimate in spinning wheels and card shuffling is the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas. It opened in late 1973 as the world's largest resort hotel, costing over 100 million dollars to build. The most expensive suite costs \$800 a night. There is a private casino on the 26th floor for gamblers willing to lay out at least \$25 to \$2,000 on each bet. Americans, Mexicans and even wealthy Chinese from Hong Kong fly in for the prestige and action on the 26th floor. Roulette, blackjack and 1,000 slot machines keep the average gambler busy in the main casino on the ground floor.

It is becoming increasingly easy for people to "be where the action is." But what of the lives of some of those who return from the land of whirring slot machines and clacking dice?

The Compulsive Gambler

For some, gambling involves the occasional \$2 bet. But for the person who becomes a compulsive gambler, life is a world of bookies, loan sharks, bad checks, embezzlement and sometimes suicide.

In the United States alone, the latest estimate is that nearly 10 million people fall into the category of compulsive gamblers. In addition, another five people are affected in one way or another by each compulsive gambler.

The magnitude of the problem became so apparent that on September 13, 1957, Gamblers Anonymous was established to help those addicted to this habit. Anyone who attends a meeting of Gamblers Anonymous* will hear stories of wrecked lives, broken homes, huge debts and assorted tales of misery. Incredible stories are told of the hold gambling has had on people's lives.

A typical Gamblers Anonymous

*Gamblers Anonymous, National Service Office, P.O. Box 17173, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

meeting starts in this manner: "My name is Jim. I am a compulsive gambler." His comrades in misery applaud. Jim then relates a heart-breaking story of a broken home, \$15,000 in debts and a hopeless future. Loan sharks were seeking him out, and his wife ended up in the hospital with a nervous breakdown. The rest of his story has a familiar ring. He tells of being convinced that the "big score" was coming tomorrow. Then he would buy his wife everything she wanted. There would be a world tour, the best clothes, etc. But as is true in most cases, that tomorrow never came.

A second compulsive gambler

"During a desert rain storm it looked like the Showboat [gambling casino] was going to float downstream. But people continued to gamble while standing in water two feet deep. It was unbelievable. In any other business, patrons might have panicked trying to get out. We cut the power when water began reaching electrical outlets . . . but some people stayed and played the slot machines, which were not electrically operated. . . ."

— A Las Vegas casino executive

told of selling pints of his blood so he could have one more fling at the dice. Another recalls how he absconded with the money for his father's funeral and blew it on the horses. One man even sold the door off his car for \$3 to continue to gamble.

A man named Harry relates this account of his battle with gambling: "In one day alone, I lost \$2,000 on horses and dice. I didn't care whether my wife and kids lived or died. I had to make my bets." When Harry finally joined Gamblers Anonymous and had quit gambling, his \$100,000-a-year business had just \$200 in the till.

To the compulsive gambler, the comment made sometime ago by odds-maker Nick the Greek says it all: "The next best thing to playing and winning is playing and losing. The main thing is to play."

Personal ruin, both financially and in family life, is widespread in the sphere of a compulsive gambler.

According to the Family Service Association of Boston, gambling addiction figures prominently in one out of every twenty marriage-counseling cases it handles. Some of these marriage breakups have started at the racetrack.

Though horse racing has been called the sport of kings, it has made many paupers. Despite the odds, the gambler continues to bet the long shot hoping for that miracle — not admitting that the odds are stacked against him. He is convinced that he will win *just because he wants to*. Many bet a great deal more than they can afford. Comedian and horseplayer Joe E. Lewis made this

comment: "I hope I break even today. I need the money."

Few gamblers, however, have achieved that goal of breaking even. Most end up trying to put their shattered lives back together again.

But What If You Win?

In Brazil, a thriving sports lottery has taken the country by storm. This get-rich-quick appeal has made the Brazilian lottery one of the fastest-growing gambling operations in the world. Surveys reveal that the average bettor spends an astonishing 8 percent of his income on lottery tickets. People sit glued to their radios to hear the results of a soccer game. A few win, but it has often proved to be a mixed blessing.

One example of a big winner was a laundry woman in a São Paulo slum who won more than \$100,000. She then found herself so besieged by friends, salesmen and thieves that she turned over the cash to a bank and disappeared.

Another example of a winner was that of a railroad mechanic who won \$400,000. But rather than bringing him great happiness, his winnings brought a serious case of paranoia, and he now lives in constant fear of bandits and kidnapers.

The stories are legion of people around the world who win — but can't hold on to it. They decide to go back the next day to double it — with the usual results.

Mobsters and Gambling

Gambling — whether compulsive or social — is closely connected with organized crime. Organized crime's profits from illegal gambling run into the billions each year. Mafia bosses who concentrate on gambling are among the richest in the syndicate.

In an FBI enforcement bulletin, a former official of a major police department was quoted as saying that "90 percent of all police scandals in the history of the United States have come under the area of gambling corruption." The book *Gambling and Organized Crime* points out that some \$2 billion a year of organized crime's gambling profits "finds its way directly or indirectly into the hands of corrupt public officials and law enforcers."

In New York City, the Knapp Commission said in an interim report: "Payoffs are made on a regular basis to plainclothesmen who are primarily responsible for gambling enforcement . . ."

To illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the New York Gambling Commission estimated that, while the net profit on illegal gambling is \$50 million a year, the overhead includes \$30 million paid out annually in bribes, payoffs and political contributions.

The spinoffs from gambling are prostitution, corruption of police officials, narcotics, growth of organized crime and the wrecked lives of millions of people.

But what of the \$2 bettor? Does his contribution to gambling have ill effects?

Vincent C. Teresa, an underworld informer, told the McClellan Senate

Committee several years ago that "the mob has barrels and barrels of money and it all starts with the man or woman who puts a nickel on a number at the corner store everyday."

What Makes a Compulsive Gambler?

Dr. Edmund Bergler in his book *Psychology of Gambling* lists six points that indicate an individual has lost control when it comes to gambling:

1. Gambling is a typical, chronic and repetitive experience in his life.
2. Gambling absorbs all his other interests like a sponge.
3. The gambler is pathologically optimistic about winning and never "learns his lesson" when he loses.
4. The gambler cannot stop when he is winning.
5. No matter how great his initial caution, the true gambler eventually risks more than he can afford.
6. The gambler seeks and enjoys an enigmatic thrill which cannot be logically explained, since it is compounded of as much pain as pleasure.

Who Gambles and Why?

For hundreds of years the wealthy amused themselves by gambling in plush casinos while the poor would bet on numbers games and frequent the race tracks. For many this way of life still exists, but a new dimension has been added. Now the middle class has entered the betting scene, and more and more middle-income people are fueling the epidemic of gambling that is sweeping

the world. All segments of society have finally become involved.

The real reason for gambling is very complex, and there seems to be no single cause. Fun, excitement and wanting to be where the action is are just a few of the reasons given. Although "action" seems to be the key word, one other item looms big on the gambler's horizon. "Let's face it," said a New York track operator, "we're selling dreams." Even though all the percentages assure the bettor of losing in the long run, the gambler's capacity for punishment seems bottomless. The dream of "hitting the big one tomorrow," is the continual carrot on a stick that is held out to the bettor.

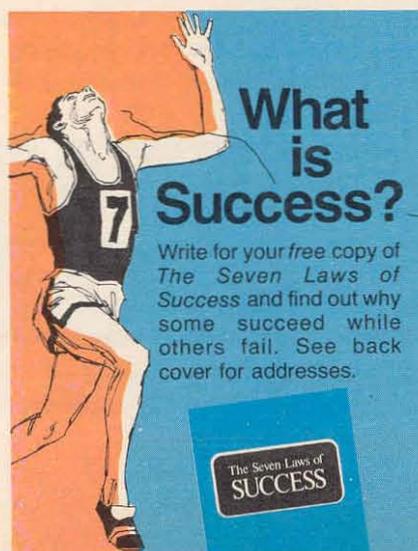
The Future of Gambling

Not everyone who drinks is an alcoholic, and not everyone who gambles is a compulsive gambler. But the number of people who find they have lost control when it comes to betting is growing larger year by year. In the United States, moves are afoot to make all types of gambling legal. Even the "numbers" games that rake in millions of dollars in dimes and quarters from ghetto dwellers are included.

Henry H. Kaplan, executive director of the Bureau of State Lotteries in Pennsylvania, predicts that within five years, 35 or more states will be running lottery games. Proponents maintain that people will gamble, and there is no way to stop them. Others feel gambling is a parasite on public morals. As the need for taxes grows, so does the pressure to legalize games of chance. But one big concern some law enforcement officials have is that "a climate has been created to gamble . . ."

Dr. Robert Custer, a Veterans Administration psychiatrist and authority on compulsive gambling, believes legalization is a mistake. "Now it [society] is not only approving it but promoting it, and this I find rather disturbing. With advertising, there is a tendency to glorify instant wealth and instant happiness

(Continued on page 27)



what you can do...

timely tips and helpful suggestions for you and your family

• Don't Be Exploited

Can you put yourself in this situation? You are captive, sitting directly in front of one of the most sophisticated psychological gadgets yet devised by man. Manipulating it are several batteries of highly trained, competent psychologists, skilled in shaping and exploiting the human mind.

For hours and days on end you have been bombarded and blitzed by periodic, 30-second, mind-conditioning techniques. Soon your defenses will be penetrated and your resistance knocked down. Your breaking point is bound to be reached.

Preposterous? Not if you watch television. If you do, you are voluntarily being manipulated, conditioned and exploited to some degree. Advertisers know what an effective and influential force television is. They spend billions of dollars on television advertising and research every year to prove it. They know that even when people become completely cynical and fed up with the constant barrage of exorbitant advertising claims they see on TV, when it comes time to shop and buy, they're influenced by what they saw.

The point is this: Don't let yourself and your family be captivated and manipulated by television. Find other pursuits when possible. Too, don't swallow the glowing claims about this or that pain remedy, packaged food, snack food or other products. Remember also, you and your family are not only being conditioned to accept advertising claims, but moral values and ideas perpetrated on television programs. Be selective about what you and your family watch.

• If You Must Retire . . .

Most people expect to retire. In the United States in 1890, however, two out of every three men aged 65 or over still worked full time compared to only about one fourth of those in that age bracket today.

Often, particularly among nonprofessional classes, employees are forced to retire because they've reached a certain age, usually 65. Others retire for various reasons. Some retire because they have never been happy with their job. Others simply want the opportunity to enjoy their pensions and have endless hours of camping, fishing, sun, fun and utopian retirement pleasure.

If retirement isn't carefully planned, however, it can be a disillusioning let-down, dashing to pieces all visions of happiness. If you want to retire, or if you must retire, make that retirement successful. Plan it carefully, taking into consideration these three basic questions:

1. What finances will I have? When regular paychecks stop coming, many elderly people enter a

chronic, lower-class poverty status. Social Security income often provides for only the bare necessities. Plan ahead by examining your present life insurance benefits, employee funds and personal savings so you know where you stand financially.

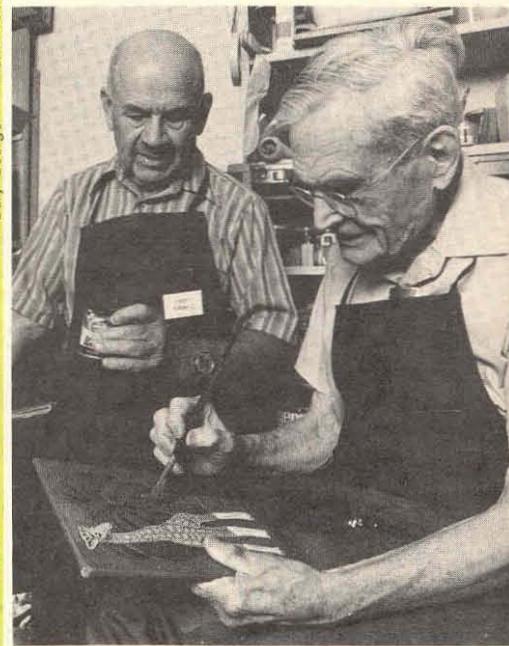
2. Where will I live? Take into consideration a healthful climate, land value, proximity of relatives and friends, available services, recreation and your finances before deciding.

3. What will I do? Without something to do, financial security and a nice place to live are empty rewards. Those with nothing constructive to do have only to weaken and die. Those with an active life can look forward to many more "golden years." Plan something permanently fulfilling, constructive, meaningful and profitable. Fishing every day for one or two weeks may be great, but not for ten or twenty years.

Learn new and interesting hobbies and skills which could also produce a part-time income. Take some adult classes at the local community college or high school. Of course, if possible, continue your life's work in a less strenuous, advisory or part-time capacity. Your years of experience will definitely be invaluable to someone.

— Patrick A. Parnell

Gary George — Plain Truth



Can nuclear power solve the energy problem? Is it really safe? Or are the benefits over-ridden by inherent dangers?

by William F. Dankenbring

INDIA'S UNEXPECTED explosion of a nuclear device below the Great Indian Desert triggered worldwide concern. Then came the news of U. S. plans to develop atomic power for peaceful uses in Egypt and Israel. These events, once more, have focused world attention on the fact that the fissionable by-products of peacetime atomic power can be used for weapons development.

Growing Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

Dr. Theodore B. Taylor, an American nuclear weapons expert who was involved in the Los

Alamos project, is worried about another problem — the possible theft of nuclear material by terrorists. Political terrorists could fashion “homemade” nuclear devices capable of killing 50,000 people or more if exploded near a downtown skyscraper in a modern city.

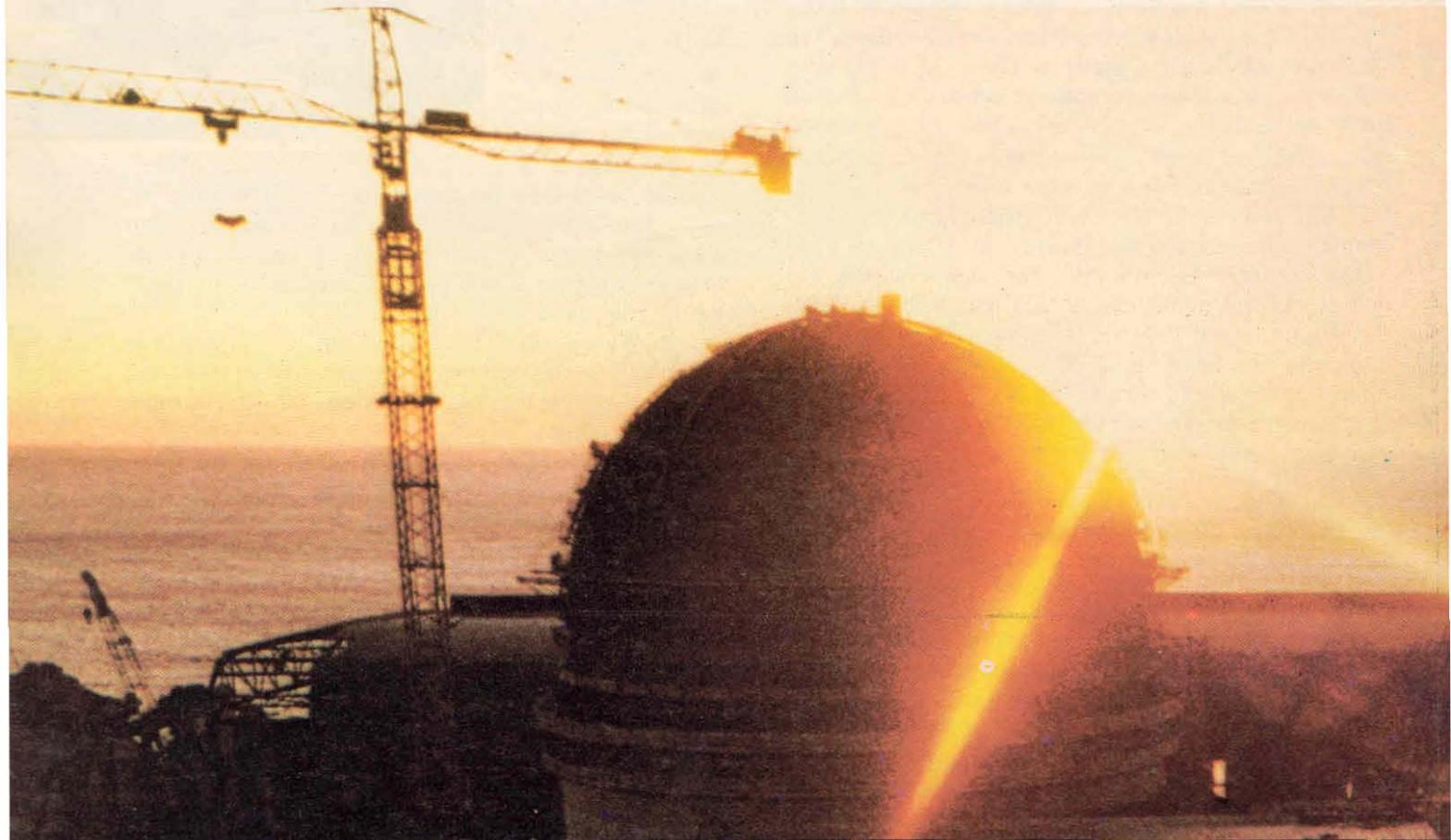
According to Taylor and other critics of the nuclear energy program, international safeguards against the theft of weapons-grade material are not strong enough. Furthermore, the technology needed to build a bomb, once the right materials are hijacked, is quite simple. The techniques have been published in articles and are available in almost any large library.

A recent study by the Energy Policy Project sponsored by the Ford Foundation declared: “Under conceivable circumstances, a few persons, possibly even one person working alone who possessed about 10 kilograms of plutonium oxide

and a substantial amount of chemical high explosive, could, within several weeks, design and build a crude fission bomb.”

In view of these possibilities, one must wonder: Can nuclear energy for peaceful uses be pursued without dangerous side effects? Is it worth the risk?

Kenneth P. Baskin, manager, generation engineering of Southern California Edison Company, gave a direct answer to this question when asked about the threat of terrorist activity at the San Onofre generating plant: “If they blew up the plant, you get into a ‘what if’ game, and it’s hard to intelligently say what would happen.” He pointed out that the containment building itself (at San Onofre) has walls of reinforced steel and concrete four to six feet thick, and the reactor containment vessel has sides of high-strength steel six to eight inches thick.



ATOMIC ENERGY

"It would be a suicidal mission. They'd get irradiated. And to properly plant charges is not as simple as it might appear on the surface," he added. Another reason San Onofre is safe from terrorism, Baskin said, is that it is part of the Camp Pendleton military enclave, and the U. S. Marines are just 15 minutes away.

But others are not so sure about other power plants. At the 140th meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco, Thomas Cochran charged that "the nuclear safeguards program is a sham." Pointing out that men have illegally flown helicopters into the high-security White House area, he severely criticized present Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) safeguards against the threat of sabotage.

Atomic Energy Commission officials admit that a group of highly trained terrorists, with knowledge of nuclear power plants and their op-

eration, could conceivably launch an all-out assault on a power plant, take it over and imperil the safety of a nearby city.

As nuclear power installations proliferate, and assuming terrorists become more sophisticated and better armed, the threat of nuclear sabotage grows. Even if a plant is ideally engineered and considered absolutely safe, a few dedicated subversives could probably seize it anyway.

U. S. Senator Mike Mansfield has pointed out that any country having nuclear power puts itself in a vulnerable position vis-à-vis sabotage. It has, in effect, built potential weapons for its enemies within its own borders!

Theft of nuclear material to manufacture homemade bombs is another threat that has led to increased security around nuclear facilities. A report to Congress in 1973, by the comptroller general of

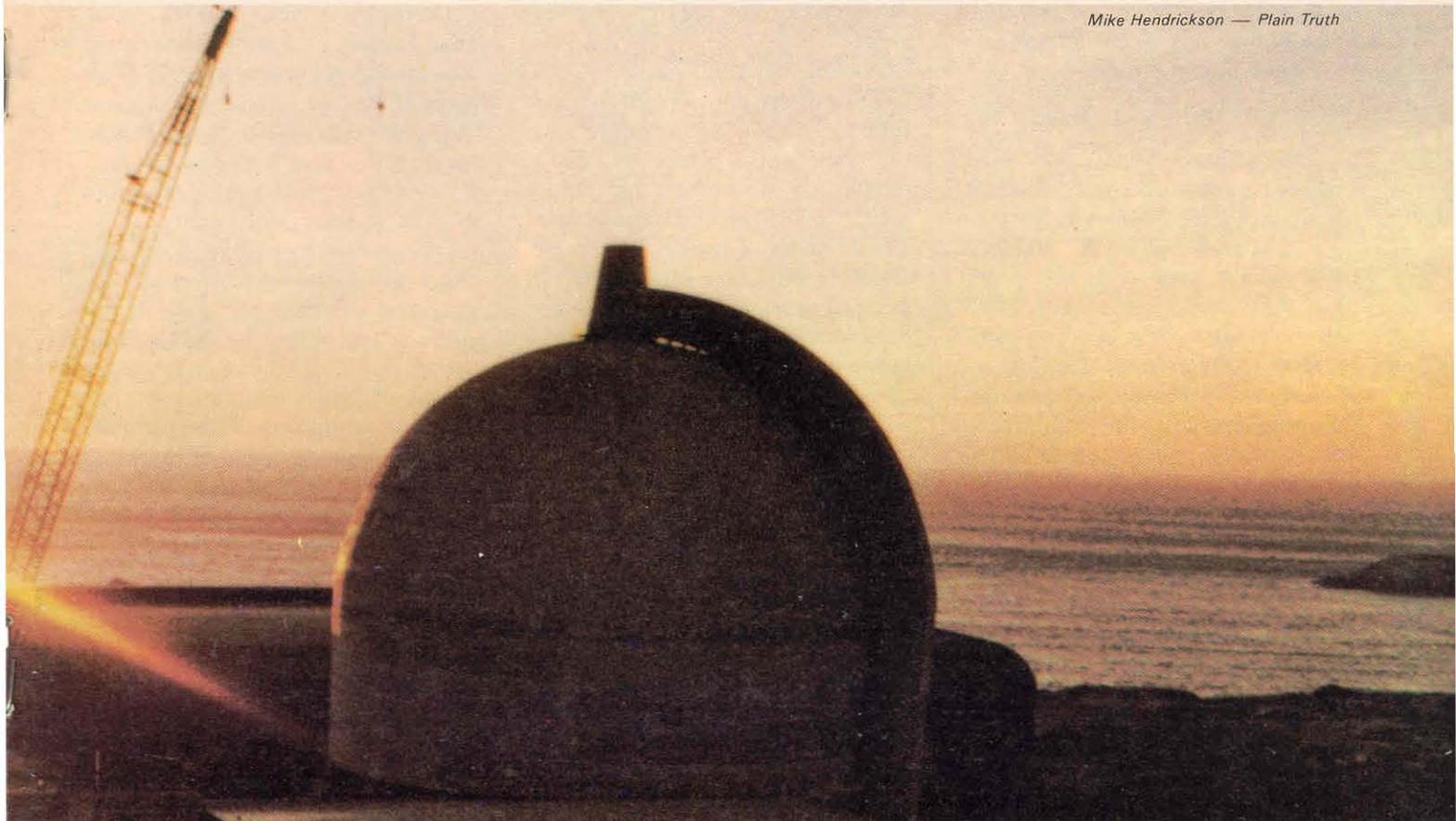
the United States, brought out the fact that a crude nuclear bomb could be made from 17 kilograms of uranium or 6 kilos of plutonium — roughly 40 pounds and 13 pounds, respectively.

Investigators for the Government Accounting Office have found that security at some plants has been lax — fences with huge holes, ineffectual guard patrols, poor alarm systems, lack of automatic detection devices. A GAO report earlier in 1973 further stated that between 1972 and 1985, annual shipments of radioactive materials in the United States are expected to increase nearly eighteenfold.

Nuclear Waste — "Hottest" Problem

In addition is the problem of waste management. Nuclear garbage is by far the most hazardous material mankind has ever had to dispose of.

Mike Hendrickson — Plain Truth



ENERGY WORTH THE RISK?

The nuclear garbage issue was highlighted in 1973 when it was reported that more than 500,000 gallons of highly radioactive waste liquid had leaked from storage tanks at the Hanford facility near Richland, Washington. Fortunately, the escaped waste did not reach the water table about 150 feet below the tank or the Columbia River. The radio-nuclides apparently only penetrated downward about 45 feet below the tank.

Because Hanford has been in the business of producing plutonium for thirty years, it has been estimated that there is more radioactivity stored there than would be released during an entire nuclear war. In a nuclear war, such a site may prove to be an inviting target. Seventy-five percent of the nation's nuclear wastes are stored at Hanford. Some of this highly radioactive waste is plutonium, with a half life of 24,000 years. (That means that 24,000 years from now, half of that plutonium will still exist!) Plutonium is so deadly that only a few millionths of a gram will cause cancer.

The 500,000 Year Headache

The nuclear waste problem of power plants, as compared to the 90 million gallons of highly radioactive waste now stored at the Hanford, Idaho Falls, and Savannah, Georgia, AEC sites, is presently small. However, as nuclear power sites increase in the coming decades, the problems will grow, and the amount of commercial waste will increase dramatically. What can be done with it?

The problem is a gargantuan headache to all nations that are using nuclear reactors, or plan to do so. Britain, France, West Germany, South Korea, Mexico, Spain, Italy, India, Bangladesh and many others are involved.

At this time, burial still seems the answer of choice. But there are problems with this, too. So incredibly potent are the wastes that they must remain sealed off from man's environment for as long as 500,000

years — or for roughly 20,000 human generations! Bequeathing such an awesome legacy to future generations constitutes a profound ethical and moral dilemma.

All told, the Atomic Energy Commission says that about 3,000 metric tons of nuclear wastes will be produced annually by the year 2000. The nuclear wastes removed from the 30 tons of spent fuel produced annually by the standard one million kilowatt power plant can be compressed into 60 cubic feet, asserts the AEC.

Put it another way, a 1,000 megawatt plant produces in one year as much radioactivity in waste as about a 20-megaton nuclear bomb. By the end of the century, the annual waste from the estimated 1,000 U. S. plants would be roughly equivalent to 20,000 megatons. Incredibly, this would be the radioactive equivalent of one million Hiroshima-type nuclear bombs!

What then does the future hold for the peacetime use of nuclear energy?

Present thinking envisions clusters of nuclear power plants in carefully located nuclear complexes with fuel fabrication plants, processing plants and waste handling equipment all located at a central spot. This cluster development, also, would facilitate the safety aspect of nuclear energy. One major drawback to the idea of "nuclear parks," however, is that power losses in transmission of the energy to the cities where the electrical energy is consumed would be enormous. New ways to transport the energy without the subsequent power drain would have to be found.

Some future nuclear plants will probably be located offshore, where there is enough ocean available to neutralize the problem of thermal pollution caused by nuclear plants. Since most nuclear plants today are the water cooled LWRs (light water reactors), the time is coming when there will not be enough feasible reactor sites on inland rivers. Nobody, it seems, wants to be living

next door to a reactor plant, and this cuts down the site options available.

The Perilous Atom and Man

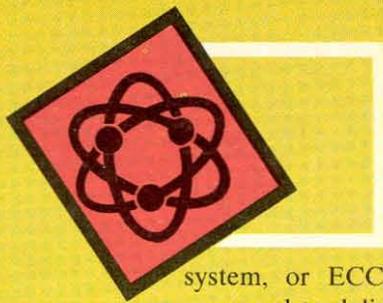
Like fire, atomic energy can be a demon or an angel. On the one hand, there is the angelic promise of more and more electrical energy to make life more comfortable and to raise the world's present standard of living. But there is the devilish risk that either accident or sabotage can eventually cause a serious catastrophe. If just one serious nuclear accident or act of sabotage were to occur, it would become so politically volatile an issue that it could spell the demise of peacetime uses of atomic energy. As Dr. Edward Teller, pioneer in nuclear research, has said, "The nuclear industry could be wiped out by one accident." The question we must continually reassess is: How can officials and scientists make sure that the benefits derivable from nuclear energy always far outweigh the risks?

Dr. Hans Alfvén, a 1970 Nobel Prize Laureate, has said: "The reactor constructors claim they have devoted more effort to safety problems than any other technologists have. This is true. . . . This is perhaps pathetic, but it is not relevant. If a problem is too difficult to solve, one cannot claim that it is solved by pointing to all the efforts made to solve it" (*New Scientist*, March 1, 1973).

We cannot afford to shrink from the fact that human nature is flawed. Because man has the intellectual brilliance to use atomic energy does not mean he has the moral or spiritual capacity to control it. We must be cautious in our handling of this enormous power.

When all the risks are soberly evaluated, the prospect is frightening. Rather than assuming that energy needs *must* double every decade, the world should first find ways to conserve energy and "live within its means," and then seek to develop a far safer alternate such as solar energy.

Humanity cannot afford to be pushed into needless risks. □



The Risks Involved

ARE THE risks involved in developing atomic energy justified by the enormous potential benefits?

Says Dr. Thomas Cochran, a specialist in nuclear energy, "Frankly, when I look at the potential risk, I can only conclude that the risk is not worth the taking."

Just what are the risks involved, anyway?

"Acts of God"

The area of greatest concern apart from reactor safety, potential for sabotage, and waste disposal involves "acts of God" — i.e., earthquakes. In 1971 at a conference in Carmel, California, an AEC executive admitted: "When an earthquake occurs near a nuclear power plant, every feature of the plant will be affected to some degree by the earthquake. Complex multiple failures may occur. If the nuclear power plant is not adequately designed and constructed to withstand the earthquake effects, the potential exists for the concurrent loss of fuel integrity and the loss of function of the redundant systems and barriers which prevent radioactivity release."

The AEC does its best to see that reactors are not built near recently active earthquake faults. But sometimes fault lines are not discovered until after construction has begun.

Nuclear Blowdowns

Another recent controversy involves the emergency core cooling

system, or ECCS. This system is supposed to deliver coolant to a reactor core if the primary coolant is lost, keeping the reactor from overheating and melting, which could cause the release of radioactivity. Scientists have speculated what might happen if one of the pipes in the ECCS carrying the cooling

water ruptured.

If a major cooling pipe ruptured, resulting in a "blowdown," or loss of water pressure in the cooling system, would pressures in the reactor core build up so fast that the emergency cooling water could not enter the core?

Would the meltdown result in the pressures damaging the reinforced concrete dome above? Would the melted core drop down to the concrete floor below, and even melt down into the earth — a condition referred to as the "China syndrome"?

Unfortunately, there is a paucity of data to know just what would happen in such an event since no reactor has been melted down all the way.

A reactor at Idaho Falls has been set up to explore the loss of coolant possibilities. It will study engineered safeguards in a water-cooled reactor by deliberately causing a major coolant pipe rupture — the worst conceivable accident for such reactors.

It is possible that computer models and LOFT (loss of fluid test) reactor studies will cause modifications in future and even in some existing reactors. In the future, some pressurized water reactors may just have to operate at lower levels of power.

What, then, is the risk involved in a major water pipe rupture?

A recent pioneer study done by

Dr. Chauncey Starr and experts from the University of California, comparing nuclear plants with fossil fuel plants, found that small leaks in high-pressure pipes in fossil fuel plants are really fairly common. Nuclear plants, of course, are much more stringently inspected and rigidly constructed. Starr estimated that the rupture rate of a reactor pipe would be one in one million reactor years. He concluded that a minor break leading to release of radioactivity into the environment would occur once in one hundred million years.

Even then, only a small part of the radioactivity would be carried away from the immediate area of the nuclear plant. Under normal weather conditions, the result would be perhaps 5,000 extra cases of cancer in ten years for a city the size of Los Angeles — an increase in cancer fatalities of about three percent. This, of course, would be 5,000 too many.

Dr. Starr's study concluded that power plant perils are comparable to the dangers of being struck by lightning or being bitten by a venomous animal or insect.

An AEC report published in 1973 estimated that a major accident involving a release of about 10 curies¹ of radioactivity in a given reactor would occur less than once in 100 billion years.

Dr. Herbert Koutz, the AEC's director of reactor safety research, commenting on the preliminary results of a more recent study, said the odds of a major catastrophe were once in one billion to ten billion years. Such odds, he said, "are so low as to be negligible." □

¹A curie is a unit of measurement of quantity of radioactivity. One curie is the amount of radioactive substance that undergoes 37 billion disintegrations per second.



ORDONNÉ aux Officiers, Soldats de la 2me. & 4me. d'Infanterie Légère, 9me. 18me. 25me. 32me. 75me. 85me. de Ligne, 3me. 15me. & 18me. Dragons, & 22me de Chasseurs qui sont en permission, congés, convalescents ou absents de leurs Corps, pour quelque raison que ce soit, de se rendre le plutôt possible à Toulon, où ils trouveront des Bâtimens & des ordres pour rejoindre leurs Corps.

Part 7:

FRANCE STRUGGLES FOR EUROPEAN SUPREMACY

by Paul W. Kroll comme faisant partie de ces Braves, auxquels l'Italie doit sa liberté, la France la paix, & la République sa gloire.

Signé, BONAPARTE.

Le Général de Brigade, Chef provisoire de l'Etat-major général,
MAX. CAFFARELLI.

THE YEAR 1648 was a memorable one. Europe's devastating Thirty Years' War ended. Much of Germany lay prostrate. The mystical Holy Roman Empire of the German nation was reduced to a meaningless, mythical and hollow name.

Within the empire, there was squabbling among many petty, and not so petty, principalities and kingdoms. Leadership was divided between Austria and the rising state of Prussia. Meanwhile, a new power began to threaten the very existence of the Holy Roman Empire from the outside. That power was France.

We pick up our on-the-spot ac-

count with the long-reigning French king, Louis XIV.

The Reign of Louis XIV (1661-1715). The powerful king and his advisors continue to expand France's influence and control over Austrian-Habsburg dominated Germany. Louis XIV does this by assuming a "protector" role of the rights of German princes. The princes, of course, are almost constantly in opposition to the Habsburg emperor. The emperor finds himself confronted by a "Rhenish League," made up of a powerful combination of German princes. The league is led by the elector of Mainz and is in alliance with France.

Economic war is in full swing. French goods are flooding the German market. On May 7, 1676, Habsburg Emperor Leopold issues a decree forbidding "the importation of any French merchandise into the Empire." Meanwhile, attempts are made to weld the economy of the Holy Roman Empire into a self-contained trading bloc.

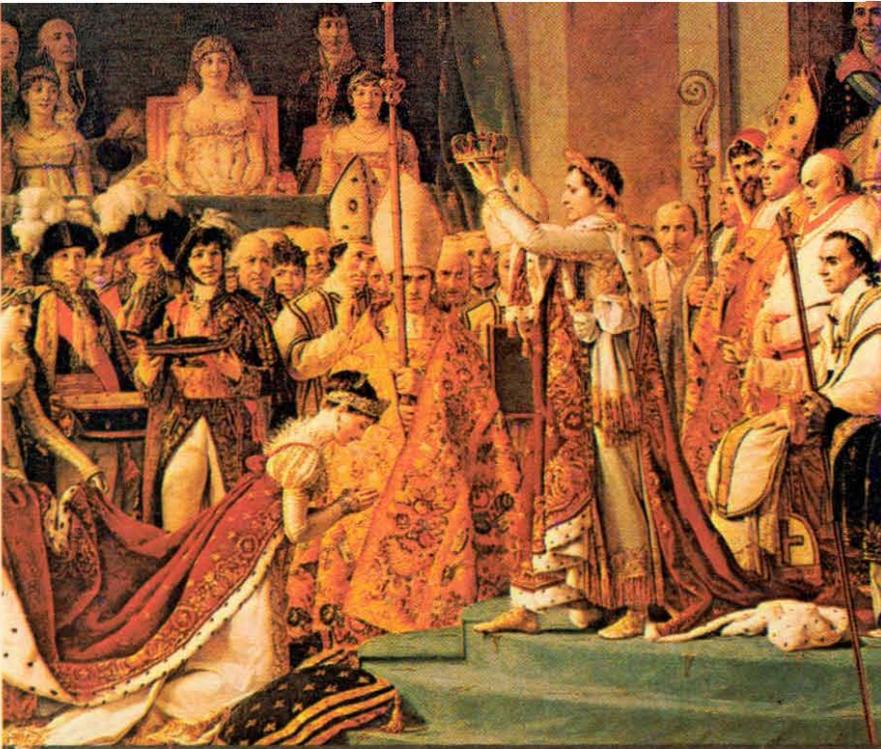
Leibnitz, a leading philosopher of the Holy Roman Empire, calls for a national "workhouse." He envisions a new Germany as a manufacturing and exporting state, beating out France on the economic battlefield.

But Leibnitz is also a believer in the ideal empire of the Ottonians. He turns his gaze nostalgically to

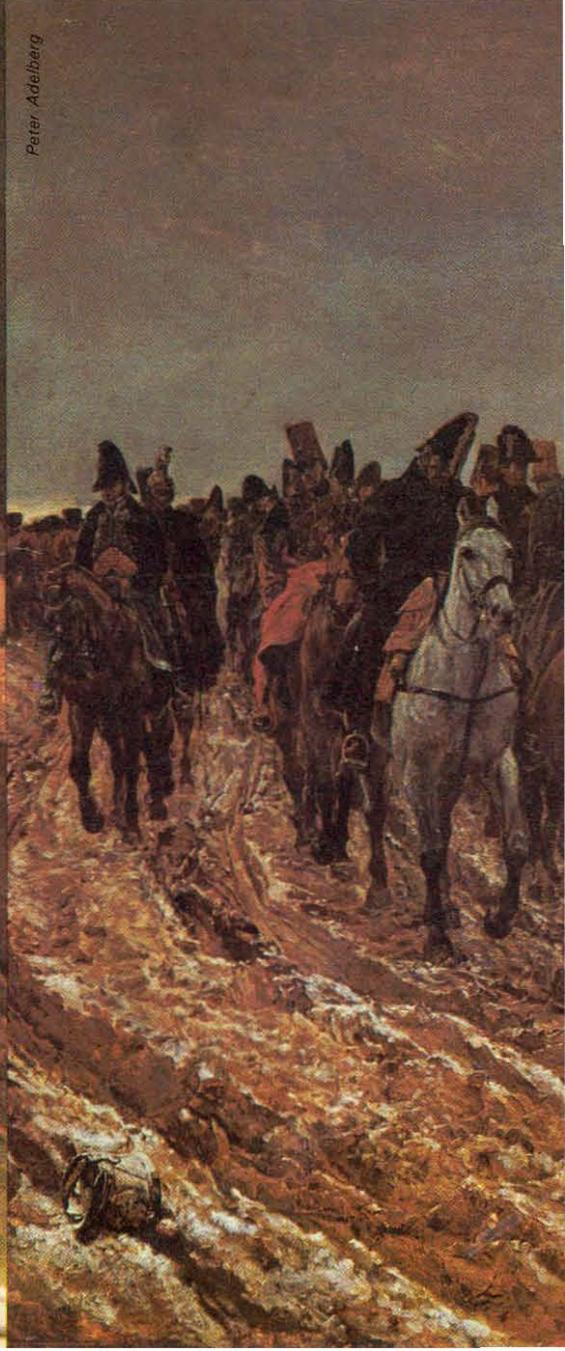


BONAPARTE

KAROLVS MAGNVS



HAVING CROWNED HIMSELF emperor, Napoleon crowns Josephine, his first wife, as empress. He recognized the utility of art as a political instrument and commissioned the painting of himself by Ingres, below left. Napoleon once commented to a court painter, "No one asks if portraits of great men are accurate likenesses. The only essential thing is to recognize their genius." Below right, Napoleon returns from the battle of Laon in 1814.



the decades when emperor and pope guided Christendom. Such an empire, according to Leibnitz, was a model for human society. Like many Europeans, Leibnitz sees the need for a political unification of Europe. But without France there can be no such union.

Louis XIV and France are not interested in the empire — except to dismember what is left. Though the empire continues to survive, leading members such as Austria and Prussia are developing power centers which lie outside its borders.

Throughout the period, tension and confrontation exist between the empire and France. Louis XIV, for example, sends his engineers and

sappers to accompany Kara Mustafa's Turkish army as they besiege Vienna in July 1683.

Meanwhile, by the year 1700, Germany is literally made up of over 1,700 independent and semi-independent princes and nobles. They are vassals of the Habsburg emperor in name only. Politically, this means the empire is in shambles. The chaotic state fits in with the plans of Louis XIV, who dreams of disinheritting the Habsburgs. He fancies himself the heir of Charlemagne and desires to resurrect the Frankish empire under French leadership.

Frederick the Great, the Empire's Other Antagonist. Another genera-

tion passes. Frederick the Great (1740-1786) of Prussia assumes the posture of anti-emperor to the House of Habsburg. Along with France, Frederick will help destroy the empire.

When Frederick declares war on the empire in December 1740, France, Bavaria and Spain eagerly wait to swallow up the hereditary possessions of the House of Habsburg. Frederick's low esteem of the Holy Roman Empire is evident in his words to Voltaire: "I am just off to Prussia to receive homage without benefit of the flask of holy oil and those other useless and empty ceremonies introduced by ignorance." The comment is symptom-



atic of the degradation to which the Holy Roman Empire had sunk. By the middle of the eighteenth century, there is in practical fact no empire. Prussia and France sign its death warrant.

"The last decades of the Holy Roman Empire's history," German historian Heer will write, "are overshadowed by the antagonism of Austria and Prussia and in the west by the renewed threat from France."

Meanwhile the papacy is virtually excluded from the political affairs of Europe. In 1781, the Edict of Toleration is signed. Within eight years, Habsburg Emperor Joseph II (1780-1790) closes 700 monasteries and 36,000 members of orders are released. Schools are established using the property of the churches. The internal organization of the church is revamped. Pope Pius VI journeys to Vienna in 1782 to put a stop to these proceedings. But he is received with reserve and cannot prevent the changes being made. It is Canossa in reverse. But it is not a question of empire over church. The latter is simply irrelevant.

Year 1804: Napoleon I Becomes Emperor. France, too, is undergoing violent revolutions at home. The Reign of Terror (1793-94) is the most poignant example. Meanwhile, a charismatic leader of Frenchmen is ready to emerge: Napoleon Bonaparte. By 1799, he is First Consul of France; in fact Napoleon is dictator.

In early 1804, it is officially proposed that Napoleon be declared emperor. On May 3, the French Tribunal votes in favor of this proposal. There is only one dissenting vote. The Senate passes the measure soon thereafter.

A plebiscite is held in France and the results are: 3,572,329 votes in favor and 2,569 votes against. The people accept the idea of Napoleon as emperor, and now only one final step in the drama is yet to occur.

Pope Pius VII crosses the Alps to anoint the emperor with his own hands. All the cardinals of the Roman church and the bishops of

France are in his presence. Ambassadors from Austria, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Turkey and the United States come to congratulate him. Only England sends no representative.

The ceremony is held at Notre Dame on December 2, 1804. To everyone's surprise, Napoleon takes the crown from the pope's hand and crowns himself. Pius watches with resignation. But he asserts his independence by leaving when the new emperor is reading the constitutional oath.

Bonaparte feels that religion must be in the hands of the state. He seeks to unite French Catholics and to obtain the backing of the clergy. Pius is glad to cooperate because the church in France, after a century of reason and revolution, is ready to fade. For his part, Napoleon wants to remove the church as a source of opposition. In order to destroy the power of dissident French bishops, he boldly says, "I must have the authority of the Pope."

A concordat or religious agreement had been reached in 1801. But in 1804 the agreement between emperor and pope is shaky. By 1808 the pope will be arrested and detained by Napoleon.

Napoleon believes that France is the hub of European civilization. He personally assumes the burden of carrying out the projects of Charlemagne in the modern world. Europe is to be ruled from Rome. During his fifteen-year reign, he undertakes a journey to Nijmegen (Nimwegen) where he orders the ancient Valkhof palace restored and his name inscribed on the wall below that of Charles.

Year 1806: The Confederation of the Rhine Created. On December 2, 1805, Napoleon inflicts a terrible defeat on the Austrian and Russian forces at Austerlitz. He then strongly suggests that the German princes should join themselves into a new league. Of course, the league is to support Napoleon.

The league is organized and immediately declares its secession

from the moribund Holy Roman Empire. The Act of the Confederation of the Rhine, binding the member German states, is signed in Paris, July 17, 1806. Member states total sixteen and include Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden. All repudiate the laws of the Holy Roman Empire. On August 1, 1806, it is announced that Emperor Napoleon has consented to become protector of the confederate princes.

The new confederation is led by the former archbishop of Mainz. Hundreds of formerly sovereign petty princes including counts, barons and knights of the Holy Roman Empire are "mediatized." Their territories are distributed among the members of the confederation.

An important political reality is to be noted carefully. The confederation is, in fact, the old Holy Roman Empire in disguise but minus the baubles of imperial regalia and without the great German powers of Austria and Prussia. Both powers, however, are vassals of Napoleon. The Napoleonic paradox needs to be seen in its true perspective. At one stroke, Bonaparte has swept away the medieval Holy Roman Empire. At the same time, he has revived it as a modern political institution. Meanwhile, seeking to reduce the number of German states, Napoleon has unwittingly created the framework for a future Germanic empire.

But for the present, all the German principalities except Austria, Prussia and Brunswick, plus the elector of Hesse, are forced to join in a French-controlled confederation. The former electors of the Holy Roman emperor are now in the service of Napoleon. In practice, the armies of the confederation states are units of the French army.

Year 1806: The Holy Roman Empire Dies. On August 6, 1806, less than one week after Napoleon "consents" to his role as protector of the confederation, the old Holy Roman Empire is dissolved. Emperor Francis II of Austria is called upon to divest himself of the imperial

crown. He has no alternative but to comply. Napoleon now can claim, "I am indeed Charlemagne, the sword of the church and its emperor."

Emperor Francis II announces his Holy Roman Empire's demise from the terrace of the church of the Am Hof. He sheds the imperial crown and discards the trappings of the empire. Francis is now simply the emperor of Austria, a title he had taken in 1804. The ceremonial Holy Roman Empire is now officially dead.

Few people bemoan the death of the empire, for it has been terminally ill for centuries. Goethe, the German poet, writes the following emotionless words in his diary for August 6 and 7, 1806. "Seven o'clock in the evening at Hof. Announcement of the proclamation of the Rhenish Confederation [confederation of the Rhine] and the French Protectorate. Reflections and discussions. Good dinner... Quarrel between the servant and coachman on the box excited us more than the dissolution of the Roman Empire."

For many decades the institution called the Holy Roman Empire was a mere joke. An old German saying made the point clear, "Das liebe Heilige Römische Reich, wie hält's nur noch zusammen?" — the dear old Holy Roman Empire, how on earth does it survive?

Napoleon is now the ruler of Europe in fact and ceremony. His dream of a resurrected Roman-European civilization dominated by France is near fruition.

The empire of Napoleon is more truly a Roman empire than even the empire of Charlemagne. Napoleonic France represents "the imperialist

spirit of Rome more truly than those that the Middle Ages recognized as the legitimate heirs of its name," writes historian James Bryce.

Napoleon concurs. "I am," says Napoleon, "of the race of the Caesars, and of the best, of those who laid the foundations." But his debt to Charlemagne is not forgotten. "I did not succeed Louis XIV," he thunders, "but Charlemagne."

During his later exile on the island of St. Helena, Napoleon will

assemblies, approved and made public their decisions, as did Constantine and Charlemagne."

But Napoleon's glory is short-lived; the second Charlemagne's kingdom disintegrates before his very eyes.

Year 1814: Napoleon's Empire Ends. In 1814, "Boney," as the British call Napoleon Bonaparte, is finished. His armies are defeated and he is forced to abdicate unconditionally. With Napoleon's overthrow in 1814 — 1260 years after Justinian restored the Roman Empire in the West in 554 — the concept of the medieval Holy Roman Empire as a viable organizing principle of European politics is dead.

The crown of the Holy Roman emperors begins to gather dust at the Am Hof in Vienna. German rulers are no longer crowned emperors; popes no longer bestow the title of Roman emperor on European princes.

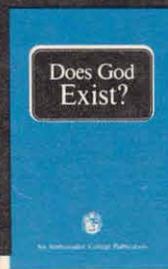
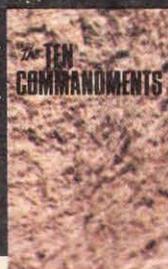
Though at times there are weak attempts to "revive" the medieval ceremonial concept of the Holy Roman Empire, hardheaded and secular politics now dominates the thoughts of European statesmen.

Yet, paradoxically, Europe will find itself organizing around this time-honored geopolitical blueprint — the Holy Roman Empire. Even as Napoleon languishes in exile on St. Helena, Europe is reforming itself politically in a most curious way. The Germanic peoples again find themselves in the center of the Continental political maelstrom. Greater Germany is again the pivotal nation of Europe as it was prior to Napoleon during the heyday of the Holy Roman Empire. □

Does God Exist?

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utter the same thoughts when he explains his position toward the pope:

"I was in a position to exalt the pope beyond all bounds and to surround him with such pomp and ceremony that he would have ceased to regret the loss of his temporal power... I would have become the master of the religious as well as the political world... My church councils would have been representative of all Christendom... I would have opened and closed these



Personal from



(Continued from page 1)

Santiago, Chile for a meeting with President Allende, August of last year. Three weeks later he was assassinated and the government overthrown in a military coup d'état. At that time I was in Lebanon, in the Arab world, and three weeks later the Arab-Israeli October war started. At that time I was in Bangkok, and three weeks later that government was overthrown by a massive 200,000 student uprising and revolt. The rector of the university who had attended my speech at a dinner in Bangkok was appointed by the king as the new prime minister. Again, this past May 21, this prime minister's cabinet resigned and walked out and the prime minister with them. I was in Bangkok when it happened. The king asked the prime minister to stay on; that same evening, and the next day, the most crucial day of his life, the prime minister gave me more than a half hour of his time in a personal private meeting.

There was also another major government crisis in Athens, Greece, last year. Now see what's been happening JUST LATELY!

July 24, the Greek military government QUIT, asking the political civilian government to come back. When the military regime overthrew the Greek government in 1967, I was in Athens that same day.

July 16 a military coup d'état overthrew the government of Cyprus and drove out Archbishop Makarios, the president. The Turks started a war, landing troops and paratroops on Cyprus. U.N. and United States pressure brought a "cease fire" which, as usual, did not cease immediately.

There was the recent overthrow of the government of Portugal. In Japan, Prime Minister Tanaka, with whom I have had three private

meetings, just barely avoided seeing his government toppled. There was the Willy Brandt debacle in West Germany, and a new government in France. There was the recent ousting of the Conservative government in Britain. And on and on the overthrowing of governments goes.

Then July 24, the Supreme Court of the United States issued its unanimous decision that President Nixon must surrender another 64 White House tapes. That decision, in my judgment, is what toppled Mr. Nixon from power. Among *those* tapes, undoubtedly, was the real evidence Mr. Nixon was hoping would never be seen. This, undoubtedly, was the evidence that would have made certain his impeachment by the House of Representatives and his conviction by the Senate.

On Monday, August 5, President Nixon made the public statement of guilt that made inevitable his release of the reins of power.

Of course when a government falls, it is immediately replaced, and another takes over. But when governments topple like dominoes, it ought to soberly WARN US that things are wrong on earth — that, truly, we are now in the end-time of this present world and its civilization, so filled with evils.

I would like to ask our readers, as did our new President Ford in his acceptance speech, that you pray earnestly for the new President. I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings, and for all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

And, as Mr. Ford also asked, I ask our readers to pray for ex-President Nixon and his family. They have suffered beyond what you know.

I should like to say here that, in my discussions with heads of state and high government officials around the world, the subjects of Watergate and President Nixon do occasionally come up. On the Watergate matter, I usually sidestep

it as an internal, domestic problem within the United States. But I have found that Mr. Nixon has been highly respected in most countries as a President who did an outstanding job working for world peace. Certainly I have always tried to uphold the United States and put our country in the most favorable possible light in the eyes of other governments. That very effort was largely responsible for my receiving from the emperor and government of Japan the decoration of the highest honor ever conferred by them on a non-official alien.

This fall of the Nixon administration ought to sober us — ought to strike home to our people in the United States, and all the world as well, that the entire world's civilization is FALLING APART AT THE SEAMS!

There has been, of course, the tendency to ignore or make light of sobering biblical prophecies picturing this very world plight, and, more important, revealing the CAUSE — and the CURE! That is a very foolish and foolhardy tendency.

The handwriting is on the wall. The wise will recognize it.

Nations are toppling. Crime is rampant and escalating worldwide. Families and home life are crumbling — and a solid family structure is the basis of any stable society. Divorces and broken families are on a most alarming increase. Morals are in the cesspool. Nudity and pornography are not only being tolerated, but also gaining acceptance. Permissiveness reigns among juveniles. Even nature is angry — droughts, floods, tornados rampage. Famine spreads alarmingly. The poor get poorer, the hungry hungrier, and starvation significantly increases. Violence fills the earth as in the days of Noah.

There is of necessity a cause!

That CAUSE is the MISSING DIMENSION IN KNOWLEDGE! Our Creator revealed himself and the needed basic knowledge to our first parents. They, and humanity ever since, rejected that basic knowledge.

They rejected the knowledge of WHAT we are, knowledge of WHY we are — the PURPOSE for which the human race was put on this earth — the knowledge of man's transcendent potential and PURPOSE, the knowledge of the WAY to that purpose, and the knowledge of the WAY to PEACE, universal plenty, happiness, abundant well-being.

This is knowledge science has never discovered — never can.

It is knowledge all religions have FAILED to reveal.

It is knowledge hidden from the institutions of higher learning.

It is knowledge I am revealing to those in the high places of governments — knowledge outside the realm of science and religion — knowledge that is true.

This is the END TIME — the end of this AGE.

It is the signal, for those whose eyes are willing to see, of the imminent direct and forceful intervention in world affairs by the all-powerful Creator God! It has become evident to those of sound mind that the world's only HOPE lies in a RIGHT universal WORLD GOVERNMENT over all nations. But not the government of man. Six thousand years have demonstrated man's inability, with human nature, to rule or achieve world peace.

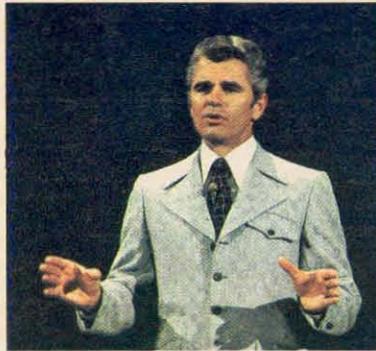
It isn't necessary that you believe it. It won't require your vote. God is about to do it to us — to FORCE humanity, if necessary, to be happy, to have peace, and universal abundant well-being.

The ANSWER, believe it or not — I'm not asking, I'm *telling* you — on supreme AUTHORITY — is the government of the living God!

SOON!

"As I live, saith the Lord God, surely with a mighty hand, and with a stretched out arm, and with fury poured out, will I rule over you. . . . And ye shall *know* that I am the Lord, when I have wrought with you for my name's sake, not according to your wicked ways, nor according to your corrupt doings . . . saith the Lord God." □

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- Nashville, Tennessee
October 25, 26, 27
Garner Ted Armstrong
- Columbus, Ohio
Nov. 1-2, Sherwin McMichael

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The Worldwide Church of God.

GAMBLING (Continued from page 14)

— a concept I don't believe in . . ." he says.

Every activity should be measured by what it produces. Gambling has led to broken homes, drunkenness, theft and even murder. The mantle of legality seems certain to bring on an epidemic of gambling even bigger than we see today. If the past is any example, an increase is coming in the miseries now plaguing millions who "just want to get even" and who follow the dream of the "big one" forever.

Employing a Wrong Principle

Talk to the average person and he will readily admit that you do not get something for nothing. Numerous books have been written by successful people telling of the need for working your way up, the satisfaction it brings, etc. These are opposite principles to those of gambling.

The biblical injunction is to be industrious and enjoy the results of your work. The easy come, easy go principle is wrong: "Wealth hastily gotten will dwindle, but he who gathers little by little will increase it" (Proverbs 13:11, RSV). *The Living Bible* paraphrases this verse in an interesting way: "Wealth from gambling quickly disappears; wealth from hard work grows." When you have worked hard to achieve something, you take better care of it. Money that you have had to earn by diligence will not be thought of lightly. "He who tills his land will have plenty of bread, but he who follows worthless pursuits will have plenty of poverty" (Proverbs 28:19, RSV).

The apostle Paul admonishes his readers to work at an honest profession so as to be able to help those in need. It's time to reject the "something for nothing" philosophy and accomplish honest work that will bring the results of "hitting it big" without bringing headaches tomorrow. □

what our readers say

Jerusalem

I am an Israeli from Jerusalem, who loves to read your magazine the *Plain Truth*. You are one of the very few Christians who know how to remain objective and unbiased when it comes to discussing the origins of Christianity and, especially, Jerusalem and the things that took place in Jerusalem for three thousand years of its known history.

Having spent many, many years of my life in Jerusalem, having roamed about its cobbled ancient streets at nights and at the break of new dawns to get the real feel of this living book of the Bible and Judean History with all its messages for the past and the future generations of Israelis, I could not but be extremely pleasantly surprised at the beautiful description of my city.

David K.,
Los Angeles, California

Famines on Our Doorstep

In Gene H. Hogberg's "Famines On Our Doorstep," I don't discount for one minute the factor of weather in the worldwide famine picture.

But your writer should have taken in two other factors, one of them stated by Malthus, the other by Henry George — both of them 100 years ago.

Malthus said population would rise faster than food could be produced — and that is happening worldwide because birth control is not adequately practiced.

Henry George in his famous book *Progress and Poverty* pointed up the hundreds of millions of acres of land that could be tilled, but are not, because of the private expropriation of rent.

You have traveled all over the world and have seen the vast tracts that could be tilled. I have traveled to a good many parts of the United States, and have seen the vast tracts that could be tilled. This whole idea of holding land out of production (started in the Roosevelt administration) has been one factor in our high food prices. But the basic factor, not only in food shortages and costs, but the high cost of housing, automobiles, appliances, everything everywhere is the private monopoly in land. . . .

William N.,
West Melbourne, Florida

The Man Who Died to Make Men Free

The *Plain Truth* and *Good News* magazines come and I read them cover to cover and will start one again. There was one article in the May *Plain Truth*, "The Man Who Died To Make Men Free" by Paul S. Royer, which was terrible to read. Where did he get his information for the gory descriptions of the way Christ was treated? I have read the accounts (and should we not read those Bible accounts of how Christ was treated, and there were no accounts like that in the Bible).

But most of the material is most enlight-

ening and gives one much to think about and then want to act in trying harder to obey God's laws.

Mrs. C.,
Venice, Florida

I read the very vivid article, "The Man Who Died to Make Men Free" by Paul Royer. It really portrayed his last hours in such depth that one can't really comprehend the love of God. Now I really understand why Jesus cried out, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?" As the author mentioned, God looked away, to keep from converting this earth to a cinder and all the wretched men. Jesus Christ's message was not only rejected, but he was ridiculed, laughed at, spat on, beaten, hung like a carcass and left slowly to die. No wonder God looked away. . . .

Phil S.,
Heppner, Oregon

What You Can Do

The article "What You Can Do" is excellent as far as it goes. May I therefore suggest an addendum to this article directed to the mothers of children who have no father for any reason. . . .

I have found that in the U. S. A. many young parents refuse to encourage the children to depend on the grandparents for companionship and play. They seem to not want the help from their mother or father for some reason. They may call it continuing dependence, or inviting interference. I think that the grandparents can, if asked, supply much love and help to the lonely fatherless boy and girl. There are many cases I am aware of when a father is actually mean to his children. The child's grandparents cry inside from wanting to help, but any help or contact with the child is refused by the parents. The grandparents are helpless in the U. S. A. The above thoughts come from a concerned grandparent. They are free.

Glenn F.,
Dallas, Texas

I was deeply touched by your article, "What You Can Do," A Father's Greatest Gift, in the May issue of the *Plain Truth* magazine. I was the victim myself of a deprived life without the love or guidance of a concerned father, and have experienced all the traumas that result from it. Your article should reach the hearts of all who read it, and most importantly the fathers who read it may look into their own hearts and ask themselves, "Is this a portrait of myself?"

Thanks again for the touching article.

Stephan F.,
Hollywood, California

Reactions to the Plain Truth

Have just received the May issue of the *Plain Truth* and cannot refrain from remarking about the graphics which are absolutely the greatest I've ever seen in any magazine. The decisive compelling visual statements are matchless in the ability to communicate the desired message.

Ben. A.,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Thank you very much for sending me your monthly magazine the *Plain Truth*. My everyday life would be meaningless without them. As I'm just an ordinary Japanese; I'm not a politician nor a businessman; and as I live in Japan, I don't know about the other world so well. Your magazines always make me aware of the world concerns and problems.

Noriko M.,
Hiroshima, Japan

As a new subscriber to your magazine, I'm so nauseated after reading in your May issue the articles "New Vatican Role in the Mideast?" and "Till Divorce Do Us Part" that I'm discarding the magazine without further reading.

I'm an Episcopalian divorcee whose only regret is in not leaving a maladjusted partner before he had a chance to turn his destructive nature on me. . . .

Mrs. C.,
Los Angeles, California

Please help me! I find I no longer know where to turn. I am really screwed up. I have tried drugs and get no satisfaction from them anymore. The other day my friend gave me a copy of your magazine to read. It has given me a new insight on life. How do I subscribe to your magazine?

I ran away from home and left my parents and my girlfriend. After reading your mag, I have decided to go back to Ottawa and, with your help, maybe straighten myself out. I never realized before how much one can get out of reading something.

I would like to try to forget the mistakes and start again. All I can say is thanks!

Nicholas H.,
Ottawa, Ontario

Mind you, I don't always see eye to eye with some of the articles which describe God's workings in the various trouble spots here on earth. Reading through history seems to reveal a sort of pattern which just goes on repeating itself. Rich, poor, strong, weak, violence, love, misery, happiness, abundance, famine, sickness, health, sunshine, storms, and so on — some people have it one way, others the other. If you try to help the poor, they just sit back and don't try to help themselves. The rich seem to have all the luck, but are they really happy? If we all followed the teachings of Christ, everything would be fine, but how many of us do? Perhaps one day we'll get all the answers. I don't understand why things happen as they do, but I just accept that God has a reason which embraces the whole universe.

L. S.,
Walmer, Cape Province,
Republic of South Africa

The Forgotten Generation?

Please do renew my copy of the *Plain Truth*. My 97-year-old friend and myself enjoy it so very much. Both of us being old age pensioners, it's something we could not afford to buy, even if it was for sale, and I assure you we two read it from "cover to cover," and it goes into an "old folks home" after that, so it serves many long before the next one is due.

B. F.,
Aberdeen, Scotland

REMEMBER ALL the grim talk a few years ago about the supposedly imminent death of radio? Television was to have been the broadcast medium of the future. No one in his right mind would want to listen when he could be watching.

Happily, the funeral was never held. Today the average American family owns at least two radios, not including the one in the car. And as far as programming goes, radio now offers something for everyone. That means more than music and news.

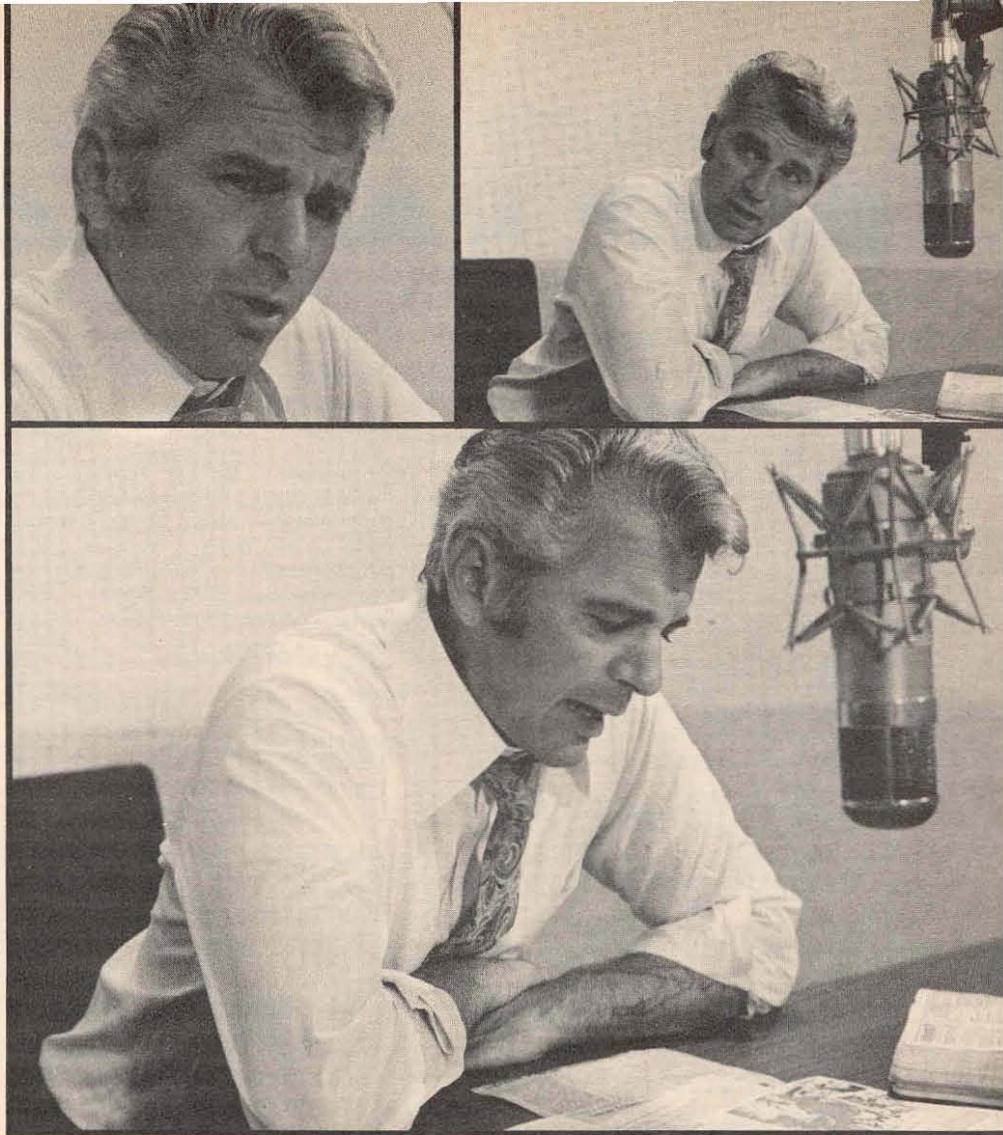
Of special interest to *Plain Truth* subscribers is *The World Tomorrow* broadcast, Garner Ted Armstrong's daily analysis of news trends in the light of biblical truths.

The existence of the radio broadcast may be a surprise to those familiar only with the Garner Ted Armstrong television program. Actually, Ted Armstrong is a relative newcomer to television. He began broadcasting in radio during the mid-fifties, assisting his father, Herbert W. Armstrong. Herbert Armstrong made the first *World Tomorrow* broadcast on January 7, 1934. At that time it was called the *Radio Church of God*, aired initially on a mini-powered 100-watt station in Eugene, Oregon. The program gradually evolved into its current format.

During the late fifties and sixties, *The World Tomorrow* became one of the most widely heard radio programs in the U. S. A. In fact, a cross-country traveler had only to spin the dial to pick up the program at nearly any time.

In the late sixties and early seventies, Garner Ted Armstrong and the producers of *The World Tomorrow* broadcast began gearing up for what was to become the weekly — and eventually daily — television version of the program. Radio was temporarily relegated to "second place" in priority, though listener interest was still as high as ever.

But producing a high-quality daily television program in addition to a daily radio broadcast is prac-



TUNE IN TO **GARNER TED ARMSTRONG** **DAILY ON RADIO**

tically an impossible task for one man. The demands on human energy and time are relentless.

An interim solution to the problem was to make use of the TV soundtracks on the radio. That's not as simple as it sounds. It means editing out all the verbal references aimed at the viewer rather than the

listening audience, plus retaining reasonable continuity.

This dubbing and splicing did produce an acceptable product. But there was one obvious and unfortunate drawback. The spontaneity, impact and timeliness of a daily radio broadcast was extremely difficult to achieve. Now, however, there

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG BROADCAST

DAILY RADIO LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

ALLENTOWN — **WSAN**, 1470 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
ATLANTA — **WGUN**, 1010 kc., 11:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:00 p.m. Sun.
BALTIMORE — **WBAL**, 1090 kc., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
BAY CITY — **WBCM**, 1440 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
BOSTON — **WRKO**, 680 kc., 6:30 a.m. Sun., 98.5 RM, WROR-FM, 6:30 a.m. Sun.
BUFFALO — **WWOL**, 1120 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
CHATTANOOGA — **WDEF**, 1370 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
CHICOPEE — **WACE**, 730 kc., 12 noon daily.
CINCINNATI — **WCKY**, 1530 kc., 5:05 a.m. daily, 12:05 a.m. Mon., 1:05 a.m. Tues.-Sun.
CINCINNATI — **WLW**, 700 kc., 7:00 a.m. & 11:00 p.m. Sun.
CLEVELAND — **WWWV**, 1100 kc., 11:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:30 p.m. Sat., 11:00 p.m. Sun.
FLINT — **WKMF**, 1470 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
HARRISBURG — **WHP**, 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
JACKSONVILLE — **WBIX**, 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
JOHNSON CITY — **WJCW**, 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
JOHNSTOWN — **WJAC**, 850 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KNOXVILLE — **WKXV**, 900 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12 noon, Sun.
LOUISVILLE — **WHAS**, 840 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sun.
MANCHESTER — **WFEA**, 1370 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 a.m. Sun.
MARIETTA — **WBRJ**, 910 kc., 1:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.
MIAMI — **WGBS**, 710 kc., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
MIAMI — **WINZ**, 940 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
MOBILE — **WKRQ**, 710 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 8:00 a.m. Sat. & Sun.
MT. AIRY — **WPAQ**, 740 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
NEW HAVEN — **WELI**, 960 kc., 11:30 p.m. daily.
NEW ROCHELLE — **WVOX**, 1460 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
NEW YORK — **WOR**, 710 kc., 6:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
NORTH CAROLINA — **WWNC**, 570 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily.
PHILADELPHIA — **WRCP**, 1540 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
PITTSBURGH — **WPIT**, 730 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 11:00 a.m. Sun.

RALEIGH — **WPTF**, 680 kc., 1:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
RICHMOND — **WRVA**, 1140 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.
ROANOKE — **WFIR**, 960 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
ROCHESTER — **WHAM**, 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
SOUTH BEND — **WSBT**, 960 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
TALLAHASSEE — **WMEN**, 1330 kc., 1:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
TAMPA — **WFLA**, 970 kc., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
TAMPA — **WINQ**, 1010 kc., 12:15 p.m. daily.
TOLEDO — **WSPD**, 1370 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
WHEELING — **WWVA**, 1170 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 a.m. Sun.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

AUSTIN — **KLBK**, 590 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
BIRMINGHAM — **WYDE**, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.
COFFEYVILLE — **KGGF**, 690 kc., 6:00 p.m. Sun.
DALLAS — **KRLD**, 1080 kc., 5:30 a.m. & 11:00 p.m. daily.
DES MOINES — **KWKY**, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. daily.
FARGO — **KFGO**, 790 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:10 p.m. Sat. & Sun.
GADSDEN — 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon, Sun.
HAMMOND — **WJOB**, 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KANSAS CITY — **KMBZ**, 980 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
LITTLE ROCK — **KAAY**, 1090 kc., 5:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
MEMPHIS — **WHBQ**, 560 kc., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
MILWAUKEE — **WISN**, 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 a.m. & 9:30 p.m. Sun.
NASHVILLE — **WLAC**, 1510 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 a.m. & 8:00 p.m. Sun.
NASHVILLE — **WSM**, 650 kc., 9:00 p.m. Sun.
NEW ORLEANS — **WWL**, 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
NORMAN — **KNOR**, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
OKLAHOMA CITY — **KTOK**, 1000 kc., 11:30 p.m. daily.
ST. LOUIS — **KXEN**, 1010 kc., 12 noon & 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. & 4:00 p.m. Sun.
ST. PAUL — **KRSI**, 950 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
SAN ANTONIO — **WOAI**, 1200 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.

SHREVEPORT — **KWKH**, 1130 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
TULSA — **KRMG**, 740 kc., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
WATERLOO — **KXEL**, 1540 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

ALBUQUERQUE — **KOB**, 770 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sun., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
BILLINGS — **KBMY**, 1240 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
BOISE — **KIDO**, 630 kc., 7:05 p.m. daily.
CASPER — **KTWO**, 103 kc., 6:05 p.m. & 10:05 p.m. daily.
DENVER — **KOA**, 850 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:00 p.m. Sun.
FLAGSTAFF — **KCLS**, 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.
KALISPELL — **KOFI**, 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
SALT LAKE CITY — **KSL**, 1160 kc., 5:06 a.m. & 11:06 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 a.m. & 11:25 p.m. Sun.
TUCSON — **KTUC**, 1440 kc., 12:45 p.m. daily, 99.5 FM, KFMM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — **KFQD**, 750 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
COVINA — **KGRB**, 900 kc., KBOB-FM, 12 noon Mon.-Sat., 9:00 a.m. Sun.
DELANO — **KCHJ**, 1010 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
FAIRBANKS — **KIAK**, 970 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
FRESNO — **KFRE**, 940 kc., 9:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m. Sun.
HONOLULU — **KGU**, 760 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.
LOS ANGELES — **KLAC**, 570 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun.
PASCO — **KONA**, 610 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.
PORTLAND — **KWJJ**, 1080 kc., 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 p.m. Sun.
RENO — **KBET**, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m., Sun.
SALINAS — **KTOM**, 1380 kc., 11:30 a.m., Mon.-Sun.
SEATTLE — **KIRO**, 710 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

CANADA RADIO STATIONS

Atlantic Time

BAIE-VERTE — **CKIM**, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
CAMBELLTON — **CKNB**, 950 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 p.m. Sun.
CHARLOTTETOWN — **CFCY**, 630 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
FREDERICTON — **CFNB**, 550 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.
GANDER — **CKGA**, 730 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.

GRAND FALLS — CKCM, 620 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
HALIFAX — CJCH, 920 kc., 10:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 p.m. Sun.
MARYSTOWN — CHCM, 560 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
NEWCASTLE — CFAN, 790 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
ST. JOHN'S — CFBC, 932 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
ST. JOHN'S — VOCM, 590 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
SYDNEY — CJCB, 1270 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.
YARMOUTH — CJLS, 1340 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BLIND RIVER — CJNR, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CORNWALL — CJSS, 1220 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
ELLIOTT LAKE — CKNR, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
KINGSTON — CKWS, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.
KIRKLAND LAKE — CJKL, 560 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
LEAMINGTON — CHYR, 710 kc., 5:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. daily.
LINDSAY — CKLY, 910 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
MONTREAL — CFMB, 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.
MONTREAL — CFOX, 1470 kc., CKGM, 980 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
NEW LISKEARD — CJTT, 1230 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
NORTH BAY — CFCH, 600 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.
OTTAWA — CKOY, 1310 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.
PEMBROKE — CHOV, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
PETERSBOROUGH — CHEX, 980 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
SAULT STE. MARIE — CKCY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
SHERBROOKE — CKTS, 900 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
SMITH FALLS — CJET, 630 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
STE. AGATHA (French) — CJSA, 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., & Fri.
THUNDER BAY — CFOB, 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
THUNDER BAY — CKPR, 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
THUNDER BAY — CKPR-FM, 94.3 mc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
TIMMINS — CKGB, 680 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:00 p.m. Sun.
TORONTO — CKPC, 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Central Time

DAUPHIN — CKDM, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
DRYDEN — CKDR, 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
KENORA — CJRL, 1220 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE — CFRY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
PRINCE ALBERT — CKBI, 900 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sat., 2:00 p.m. Sun.
REGINA — CKRM, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
SASKATOON — CFQC, 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
SWIFT CURRENT — CKWS, 1400 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
YORKTON — CJGX, 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Mountain Time

CALGARY — CFCN, 1060 kc., 10:15 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.
CAMROSE — CFCW, 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
DAWSON CREEK — CJDC, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.
PEACE RIVER — CKYL, 610 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
RED DEER — CKRD, 850 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Pacific Time

GRAND FORKS — CKGF, 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
KAMLOOPS — CJFC, 910 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.
KITIMAT — CKTK, 1230 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
MONCTON — CKCW, 1220 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
NANAIMO/PARKESVILLE — CHUB, 1570 kc., 1370 kc., CHPQ, 10:10 p.m. Mon.-Sun.
OSOYOOS — CKOO, 1240 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
PENTICTON — CKOK, 800 kc., CKOK-FM, 97.1 mc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
PRINCE GEORGE — CKPG, 550 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7:00 a.m. Sun.
PRINCE RUPERT — CHTK, 560 kc., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
REVELSTOKE — CKCR, 1340 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
SALMON ARM — CKXR, 580 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
SUMMERLAND — CKSP, 1450 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.
TERRACE — CFTK, 590 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.
VICTORIA — CJVI, 900 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri.
WHITEHORSE — CKRW, 610 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

is some good news for all of our radio audience. The recent experiment with daily television production is over, and Garner Ted Armstrong is again broadcasting daily over radio. The broadcast is heard live over a local station in the Los Angeles area, and then tapes are sent to selected stations across the United States, Canada, and around the globe.

An improved television program will be aired weekly on the best available channels. Hour specials are also being planned for selected stations in the months ahead.

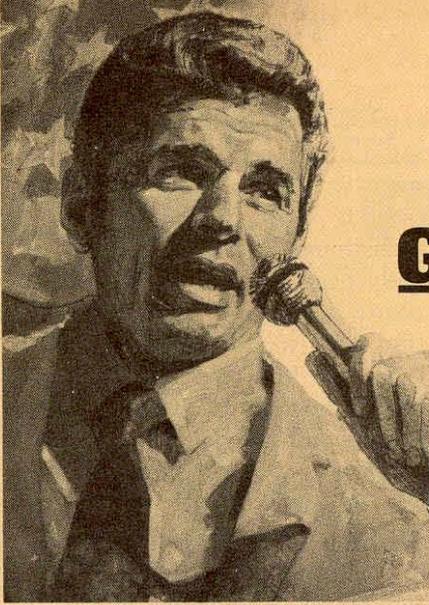
With fewer demands for his time from the TV area, Garner Ted Armstrong is once more producing a broadcast based on up-to-the-minute world events. The new radio format is far more than recycled TV scripts. It marks a return to the immediate, personal approach that most people find hard to turn off.

Ted Armstrong plans not only to make tapes from the Ambassador College radio studio, but to also make on-the-spot broadcasts whenever possible. Listeners of *The World Tomorrow* will soon be hearing up-to-the-minute broadcasts — eye-opening, informative and sometimes shocking — from trouble spots around the world. Domestic and foreign issues will be discussed and explained. The meaning of these times will be made clear in the light of Bible revelation.

You too need to listen to Garner Ted Armstrong. You need answers to why you are here on this planet called Earth and where you and the rest of this mixed-up world are going. And you need to know what the outcome of the entire process will ultimately be.

Whatever your viewpoint — whether you agree or disagree — you will definitely not be bored. *The World Tomorrow* broadcast will do more than fill your ears. It will make you think.

Give it a try. Consult the radio log for the station nearest you. It's time you began to listen to Garner Ted Armstrong. □



Garner Ted Armstrong

NEVER SINCE the Great Depression and World War II have governments of the world been in such disarray.

Just since the Yom Kippur War, the governments of Britain, West Germany, France, Japan, Israel, Italy, Canada, Denmark, and finally, the United States have either toppled, been replaced through death of the man in office, or been shaken to their roots by socio-economic and political problems.

The present staggering cost of energy, dwindling sources for raw materials, and the skyrocketing prices of Arab oil have pushed many economies, already troubled by internal inflationary problems, over the brink into staggering trade deficits (up to \$1 billion a month in both Britain and Italy!). We see currencies wobbling, stock markets surging violently up and down, skidding growth rates and declines in standards of living.

While no one in the immediate aftermath of listening to President Gerald Ford's heartfelt, straightforward, and encouraging words upon taking the helm of the most important human office on the earth could disagree with much of what he

said, it nevertheless must become perfectly clear that there are forces and trends already in motion in the world and in the United States which may be so huge as to defy solution, despite the fine intentions and most earnest resolves of President Ford.

Initially, I had to brood a little over the system which could, for whatever reasons, catapult a man into the highest office in the United States who was not clearly the people's choice. In retrospect, I believe this may be a good thing.

If he had been the "people's choice," it would have meant the "party's choice."

Anyone who even remains partially familiar with the day's political news fully knows there were several Republican hopefuls who could have wished with all their being that President Nixon might have struggled to the bitter end, somehow managing to survive Watergate until the 1976 elections, when they would have had opportunity.

On the Democratic side, it is equally obvious the Democrats felt they would be a virtual shoo-

in for 1976 simply because of a public desire for change.

Now all this has changed, and all bets are off at least temporarily for either party.

It remains to be seen in the months ahead whether or not the man originally selected by President Nixon as the "man least likely to antagonize" is, for those and other very obvious reasons, a *better* choice for President at this time of crisis for the United States and the world than if he had been a clear choice of either party!

At a time when governments are toppling like tenpins, where social and economic crises rip nations to their foundations, where war has again erupted in the eastern Mediterranean, the United States of America needs the deepest kind of soul-searching and most assuredly needs the healing of deep spiritual and moral wounds!

How well will America do in the months and the years ahead?

Perhaps the answer to that question is directly proportional to the response YOU and all of the other millions of Americans gave and will give to the request of President Ford.

Remember? He asked you to *pray* for him in the awesome responsibilities he now faces.

Perhaps you, yourself, can answer the question, "What's ahead for America now?" by your answer to President Ford's request.

Did you pray for him? □

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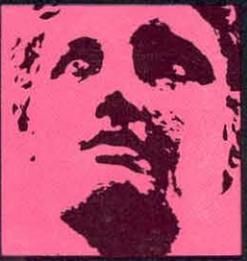
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