

MAJOR SHIFTS ON THE WORLD SCENE  
WILL CHANGING WEATHER BRING MASS FAMINES?

# Election '76

## DOES IT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHO WINS?



**A** United States senator preached a sermon in a Methodist pulpit in Los Angeles a few years ago. Of all things, imagine a well-known senator saying that *patriotism* is a false god to many people. And he is right.

"Love of country can transcend the love of God," he said, "and we must, in time of stress, avoid making patriotism a religion."

He said a number of other things I could have said, myself. Among the idols professing Christians worship, he cited *prosperity, science, patriotism, peace* — and some people actually make an idol of the Bible, strange as that may sound. Some, he said, worship the Bible for *itself* — NOT as containing TRUTHS necessary for salvation — and, I add, as a GUIDE to a WAY OF LIFE.

What is *your* idol? What are you really dedicated to? Is it earning a living — making money? What absorbs your mind, your thoughts, your time? What are you really *devoted* to? Is it GOD — above all else? Or is it your hobby, your wife or husband, your children, your home, your sports, or your amusements and entertainments? What do you keep your MIND on most of the time? What most occupies your INTEREST? Is it friends — society? Is it PEOPLE, or is it THINGS?

It certainly couldn't be GOD, could it? With most, it's not. And, if not, there is danger of having your interests become your idols. You end up serving your idols instead of the living God.

Just WHAT IS RELIGION?

Is it merely an incidental interest, secondary to many other things, such as earning a living, your home, your family, your friends, hobbies, sports, entertainments? Is it possibly secondary to TV or movies?

Religion is your CONNECTION WITH GOD — your relationship with Him. Religion is realizing the PURPOSE of your life, the reason why God had you to be born, the reason you draw the breath of air and exist, the PURPOSE or end-GOAL of your life, and how to live that life so as to arrive there.

I have written the *Seven Laws of Success*. You may have this free booklet by writing to our office nearest you. These laws are really the seven laws of LIFE. They are the seven laws of RELIGION. Yet most people do not know, practice, or apply a single one of them.

The first law is to have the RIGHT GOAL.

That GOAL — God's PURPOSE for having put the breath of life in you — is that you be born of GOD, to share with Him the GLORY of creation, to inherit His divine NATURE, to be LIKE HIM, to do what He does, to accomplish what He accomplishes, enjoy what He ENJOYS — peace, happiness, joy, resplendent GLORY in LIFE EVERLASTING.

No other goal could be as great. It is superlative.

But what are you, now? Just a mass of matter, put together like a machine. Your present existence has to be constantly SUSTAINED. You have to keep drawing a breath of air into your lungs about every two or three seconds. You have to eat food on the average of at least three times every day. You have to take care of eliminating the impurities from food, and you have to bathe and cleanse your body. Maybe you don't really have to "brush your teeth after every meal" as a certain toothpaste TV commercial keeps repeating like a phonograph record that got stuck. But you *do* have to maintain and sustain your physical anatomy to keep on existing, and even then you are aging and degenerating every day and every year. In fact the most certain thing in this existence we call "life" is that this machine process is going to run down — YOU ARE GOING TO DIE.

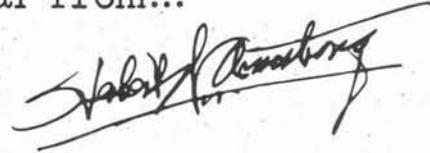
Actually, we have to simply keep *pumping life* into ourselves constantly to continue existing — to continue consciousness.

Yet most people keep on, day after day, year after year, pumping that existence into themselves, with NO MORE PURPOSE than to try to be comfortable, free from pain, and to be pleasing to the five senses, with their minds on the passing physical and material things of the moment — things that are not lasting, and are soon gone.

Unless God's own CHARACTER is being formed and developed in your mind and your life, replacing the carnality that is there now, you shall have missed your GOAL. God's PURPOSE is to CREATE within you, during this life, a new and perfect CHARACTER, so that you may be given eternal life — self-containing, inherent life.

If you are converted — that is, if you do once establish actual contact with

Personal from...



## FIRST PLACE IN YOUR LIFE!

God — He supernaturally puts within you His HOLY SPIRIT. This impregnates you with His LIFE — begets you as His child, actually yet unborn. Actually, what many professing Christians call "being born again" should be termed "being begotten."

Technically, to be "born of God" means to be changed in composition from flesh and blood matter to SPIRIT — no longer mortal, no longer human. But it does put within you a NEW NATURE, entirely opposite to HUMAN NATURE. You are, as Scripture says, given "exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be PARTAKERS OF THE DIVINE NATURE" (II Peter 1:4). Of course the old human nature *remains*; and *your mind* makes the continual decisions whether to yield to the downward pull, appetites, and established habits of human nature or to resist it by yielding to the new divine nature — TO BE LED BY GOD'S HOLY SPIRIT.

This, then, BECOMES *your very life!*

You can only succeed if your GOAL is kept constantly — continually — before your eyes. When you drive a car, if you take your eyes and attention off what is in front of you (and sometimes coming from the side or behind) even for two or three seconds, you may find yourself "coming to" in a hospital, dying, and saying, "It all happened so suddenly!" Driving *carefully* means BEING ALERT, being DILIGENT every second, KEEPING YOUR EYE, mind, and attention

on the matter of DRIVING, not on conversation or other things.

In the same manner, if you let other interests or material pursuits steal first place in your mind, heart, and *interest*, you are putting yourself in danger of a SPIRITUAL SMASHUP that could rob you of eternal life.

That's why God doesn't want you to have these other gods BEFORE Him. For your own sake — in your own interest — you must keep Him enthroned and enshrined constantly ABOVE ALL. You must study His WORD in order to be instructed by Him.

Instructed in what? Instructed in true KNOWLEDGE — knowledge of God's PURPOSE for you, knowledge of and about GOD, and knowledge of HOW TO LIVE. Jesus Christ said you must actually LIVE by the words of the Bible. It is your GUIDE TO LIVING — your INSTRUCTION BOOK the Maker send along to instruct you HOW TO OPERATE this mechanism that is you.

Moreover, you must study your BIBLE — to find what you now believe that is wrong and what you are now DOING that is wrong — to be CORRECTED and reprov'd by it.

You must study the Bible to let it INSTRUCT you in the ways of God's RIGHTEOUSNESS — His WAY OF LIFE. And then you must devote yourself to LIVING IT!

Still, without regular and constant

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**ELECTION '76 — DOES IT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHO WINS?**

by Jeff Calkins and Henry Sturcke

The race is on. With primary ballots counted in places like Dixville Notch, New Hampshire (pop. 29), the public flurry of choosing a president, lasting until next January 20, Inauguration Day, has begun.

For most of us, interest in the campaign begins with the televised images of tanned men in ski parkas or overcoats tramping through the New Hampshire snows during the first of some thirty primaries to be held this year. But any serious effort for the job began months and even years ago, as men began quietly testing and lining up support among the opinion makers, power brokers, and potential financial backers in our society.

Between any hopeful, then, who meets the simple qualifications called for by the Constitution and that desk in the Oval Office lies a gauntlet of fund-raising, caucuses, primaries, conventions, continuous press scrutiny, and the election in November, followed by the anti-climactic sitting of the Electoral College.

The entire system resembles some of Charles Darwin's theories. As the late Adlai Stevenson once remarked: "Victory goes to the last survivor."

**Turned Off Electorate**

In November the voters will be asked to choose one of two men, each the successful contender for the nomination of a major party. Each will have made a career of politics at a time when opinion polls have found that politicians rank below garbage collectors in public esteem.

The big cliché this season is that the American electorate is turned off and cynical, that they no longer trust "government" to solve the big problems confronting the nation and the world.

A Harris Survey reports that:  
 — 66% of American adults polled do not foresee lasting peace in their lifetime.  
 — 65% see no end to racial and religious discrimination.

— 53% say not everyone can live in a clean environment.

— 51% doubt that starvation can be eliminated in their lifetime.

— 53% do not think that wars can be avoided.

The poll suggests a "new realism" on the part of the American people. If this is really so, then there is hope Americans will come to see that the major issues which have always faced man throughout the centuries — war, discrimination, starvation, as well as the relatively modern one of pollution — aren't going to be "solved" by man — because of *his very nature*. The truth is, collective human nature keeps man from achieving the utopias traditionally promised by professional politicians.

It took an ex-Jesuit seminarian, California's governor Jerry Brown, to articulate the problem: "A lot of intractable problems are being seen as just that — intractable." He adds: "The idea that you can buy out of unemployment, pollution, and world responsibility on the cheap just isn't so."

**Hopes and Promises Dashed on the Rocks of Reality**

Nowhere can the futility of political man be seen more clearly than when a candidate who has a clear idea of what he wants to do finds his goals frustrated once he is elected to office. Two major examples come to mind.

John Kennedy came to office as a liberal optimist with a clear set of programs in his mind by which he hoped to transform the United States into a more decent society fundamentally and transform the world into a safer, more humane place for all of its inhabitants.

Not only did Mr. Kennedy not succeed in pushing his programs past a Congress dominated by his own party, but later, after his successor Lyndon Johnson had maneuvered the Kennedy programs through Congress under the Great Society label, the programs were subsequently acknowledged as failures by such liberal democrats as Mr. Brown.

Mr. Kennedy's hopes for world improvement were dashed on the rocks of reality by the policies of the Soviet Union and the immense problems of the developing countries. Even today, the most ardent proponents of foreign aid such as Sweden's Gunnar Myrdal label the idealistic aid programs of the early 1960s as abysmal failures.

On the other side of the political spectrum, Ronald Reagan began his term as California's governor in 1966 with a clear vision of what he wanted to do. Mr. Reagan's "Creative Society" proposed to roll back the power of government from the individual and liberate the constructive energies of the "private sector."

After eight years of governorship, taxes had gone up, California's state budget had doubled, and there was no actual reduction in the state bureaucracy. Mr. Reagan was largely prevented from implementing his vision of government by a state legislature dominated by the opposition party, by the inherent momentum of bureaucracy itself, and by "centrifugal force" which limits the actions of any elected executive to those initiatives for which he can rally majority support.

In the end, Mr. Reagan's "Creative Society" solved no more real problems than the Kennedy-Johnson "Great Society."

The issues are ultimately theological. The Bible doesn't state that Christ's return is going to come about because he wants to visit the utopia down here that man has created — rather the opposite. Christ comes back at a moment when man is about to blow himself off the earth. Christ comes back to establish the millennium that man couldn't bring about by himself.

The truth is that no matter who is elected president, all won't be well as long as human beings with human nature do the governing. And all won't be well until someone who transcends human nature takes control of man's affairs. That "candidate" and ultimate victor is Jesus Christ. □

# MAJOR SHIFTS ON THE WORLD SCENE



**SHORT-LIVED SMILES.** Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, right, and Japanese Prime Minister Miki chat amicably in mid-January — just days prior to Japan's decision to conclude a peace treaty with China.

## Moscow Rebuffed

### JAPAN AND CHINA FORGE CLOSER LINKS

Despite heavy diplomatic pressure from the Soviet Union, Japan decided in mid-January of this year to finally conclude a peace treaty with Russia's arch-rival China, formally ending World War II. The move heralds a much closer relationship between Japan and the People's Republic in the years ahead.

The Japanese were on the verge of signing a similar pact with the Soviet Union, but rejected the idea after a heavy-handed last-minute visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The Japanese felt that Gromyko's purpose was to drive a "wedge" between Japan and China. Ironically, what Gromyko succeeded in doing was to drive a wedge between Japan and Russia. The Japanese have now abandoned their traditional "policy of equidistance" whereby they tried to maintain equally good relations with both Moscow and Peking.

The Soviet Union is particularly irked at a part in the text of the treaty which binds both Japan and China to resist any attempt on the part of a third nation (meaning, obviously, the Russians) to achieve "hegemony" (or domination) in Asia. This means that both Japan and China are now on record as opposing Soviet expansion in Asia and the Pacific.

And there are several indications that the Soviet Union indeed does have such plans. Continuing pressure on the Chinese border, increased Soviet

naval strength in the Pacific, the economic development of Siberia, and Brezhnev's proposed security pact for all of Asia have signaled to the Japanese that the Soviets have hopes of pushing their influence eastward.

Another reason why the Japanese have turned away from Moscow and now look to Peking is the refusal on the part of the U.S.S.R. to return a number of former Japanese islands which came under its control as part of the Yalta agreement after World War II. (Ironically, the czar had officially repudiated any Russian claim on the islands years before.) The Russians insisted from the beginning that return of the islands was "nonnegotiable." Two exceptions were held out: If Tokyo would sign with the Russians and remove American bases from the Japanese mainland, then the Soviets would give back two of the lesser, nonstrategic islands which the Japanese claim. The Japanese gave this ill-disguised attempt to reduce American influence in Asia a cool reception.

Another problem for the Russians was their own diplomacy. The Japanese complained that the Russian diplomats with whom they had to negotiate were awkward, rude, and secretive. Furthermore, even while the talks were being conducted, Russian vessels continued to shoot at Japanese fishing ships in the northern Pacific, and

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## Healing Historic Wounds

### TURKEY BOLSTERS TIES WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Uncertainty in its relations with the West is moving Turkey toward friendlier ties with its long-time adversary, the Soviet Union.

As a result of the sudden U.S. arms embargo levied against Turkey last year, Turkish officials no longer feel they can be assured of support from their distant American allies in the event of any future military confrontation with the U.S.S.R. Taking a cue from the U.S., they have therefore begun engaging in a bit of their own détente-making in an attempt to ease tensions with their giant neighbor to the north.

Congress cut off arms aid to Turkey in February 1975 when Ankara used American weapons in its invasion of Cyprus. This was a sharp blow to the primarily American-equipped Turkish army. In retaliation, Turkey closed down some 26 U.S. bases in the country last July, including sensitive U.S. listening posts which eavesdropped on the southern Soviet Union.

Although the U.S. ban on arms shipments was relaxed last October, Turkey has failed to reopen the bases. It is generally believed it will not do so until Congress promises military grants and credits to Turkey for 1976, which thus far has not been done.

#### History of Antagonism

Turkey and the Soviet Union, who share a 380-mile frontier, possess a centuries-long history of confrontation and war. It was not until 1923 that Kemal Ataturk — whose revolt in that year had founded the Turkish Republic on the ashes of the Ottoman Empire — and Vladimir Lenin signed a treaty of friendship and nonaggression.

But following World War II, the Kremlin denounced the pact and Stalin demanded territorial concessions in eastern Turkey, and even more important, a Soviet base on the Dardanelles — part of that narrow passageway which provides the Soviet navy with its only outlet from the Black Sea into the strategic Mediterranean.

As a result of those Soviet pressures, Turkey moved into the Western camp and, in 1952, became a member of the NATO alliance.

Following some two decades of Cold War confrontation, Turkey and the Soviet Union began reestablishing contacts in the late 1960s. Various development projects were initiated, including the large Iskenderun iron and steel combine and an aluminum factory at Seydisehir, north of the Taurus mountains.

In 1975, the Soviet Union backed Turkey in its confrontation with Greece over Cyprus, fearing Greek control of the island would turn it into a possible NATO "aircraft carrier."

Now, with problems in its relations with the United States and Western Europe (where Turkey is an associate member of the EEC), Ankara appears to be finalizing the process of reconciliation with the Soviets.

In December, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin paid a 4-day visit to the Turkish capital at Turkey's invitation. The meeting resulted in a promise that the two nations would sign a "polit-

ical document on friendly relations and cooperation" at a high-level meeting in the near future. The final joint communiqué noted that the talks were in the "tradition of friendly cooperation established by Kemal Ataturk and Lenin."

The communiqué also said that Premier Demirel and Turkish President Fahri Koruturk had accepted invitations to visit Moscow.

At home, however, Premier Demirel remains as adamantly opposed to domestic communism as ever. And as the Soviet Union still supports exiled Turkish communists, Demirel is still suspicious of the Kremlin's ultimate designs on Turkey.

Some Turks feel the Soviet Union's objective — dominance and, if possible, control over the Bosphorus-Dardanelles waterway — has not changed, only her tactics for achieving it. They believe the Kremlin is trying to

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## Common Market Green Light

### GREECE TO BECOME NUMBER TEN?

BRUSSELS: Negotiations to make Greece the tenth member of the European Economic Community should start as soon as possible. This was the decision made here in Brussels, the night of February 9, by the nine foreign ministers of the European Community. Their decision overrides the recommendation last month by the European Commission that Greece should undergo a prolonged period of structural change before being admitted to the Europe of Nine.

Greece first applied for membership to the Community last year after shaking off its military dictatorship in 1974.

During the next few months, the committee of permanent representatives of the nine nations in Brussels will work out a negotiating mandate which will then be approved by the Council of Ministers. This is expected by Europe's summer vacation this year, after which time formal negotiations will begin. They are ex-

pected to last for some time, perhaps two or three years.

There are a number of economic problems to be overcome, such as a relatively weak industrial base in Greece and the fact that a large segment of the population is still involved in agriculture. Nevertheless, the decision made here yesterday underlined the general feeling that despite the economic problems, the political factor is more important. As Council of Ministers President, Gaston Thorn, said: "Politically they'll come in when they want; economically they'll come in when they can."

For years, Plain Truth has warned its readers that, based on biblical prophecy, there would arise an end-time, tenation union in Europe which would eventually become a new superpower to challenge both the United States and the Soviet Union. The new decision regarding Greece could be a significant move in such a development. □

# New Report Forms "Building Block" for United Europe

by Ray Kosanke

BRUSSELS: "Europe is threatened, Europe is divided, and the greatest danger comes from her divisions. The hour has come to take action commensurate with the danger. . . . We can tomorrow build the greatest political formation and the greatest economic unit our age has seen. Never will the history of the world have known so powerful a gathering of free men."

Tomorrow has come and Europe is building. This is the message from European leaders across the political spectrum in this first quarter of 1976. The above quote was first made in the Hague in 1948 at the Congress of Europe that year. It was cited in early February this year by the man whom the nine heads of government of the European Economic Community chose to formulate a futuristic report on just how Europe should go about the process of union.

The man, Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans, presented his final draft in January of this year after spending all of 1975 in Europe-wide consultations. His report is now being used as the basic building block from which debates, discussions, and future planning are being launched.

The wide ranging document (see accompanying box for excerpts) calls for harmonization of existing national policies on a broad scale — from creation of a European armaments agency and a common energy policy to a wide range of social reforms. It represents a quest for common ground among European nations which have historically torn each other apart on the battlefield.

## Brandt to Run for Europe's "Super Parliament"

European reaction to the Tindemans' report runs the gamut from "excellent," "pragmatic," "workmanlike," and "worth discussing" to "incomplete," "too conservative," "just another report," and "a plan [which will] just create conflict."

In spite of such criticism, the European Movement — which has long sought European unification under such leaders as Adenauer, Churchill, Schuman, Spaak, Monnet, and Jean Rey — seized on the Tindemans' re-

port in February of this year at its Council of Europe meeting in Brussels to promote Tindemans' efforts and to add both a timetable and a procedure for accomplishing European union over the years ahead.

The political basis for a united Europe was given major impetus at the February meeting when former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt announced his candidacy for the

European Parliament when it holds its first-ever Europe-wide popular election two years from now. (Delegates are presently appointed by the governments of the nine member nations.)

## An Independent Military

Rather startling, the European Movement's draft declaration stated that the action proposed by the Belgian prime minister relating to the formation of a common foreign policy and a European defense effort "must be decided and implemented as early as 1976."

While such an achievement is hardly a possibility this year unless Europe is suddenly and dramatically threatened from without, steps are being taken which will see Europe with an increasingly independent de-

fense structure with every month that passes.

An "Independent European Group" has just been established at a meeting in Rome of the ten European NATO countries plus France. "Without interfering in national responsibilities," the group is supposed to harmonize national arms equipment plans, reach agreements on joint military projects, and eliminate overlapping in the production of European armaments.

While similar efforts are being made within the official NATO structure as well, this European group has been set up to be independent of NATO and of the United States — primarily to allow France to get in on the act of a European defense effort. At present, internal French politics have made any

such moves within NATO or in conjunction with the Americans impossible. The IEG is trying to get around this obstacle.

Even as the IEG was being set up at the Rome meeting, back in Brussels Belgian Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants came out with a speech clearly designed to promote European military unity while moving away from dependence on the United States for military security:

"Europe can no longer satisfy itself by trusting the Americans. . . . What will become of us if the United States' nuclear umbrella were to disappear tomorrow? We'd be in real trouble. Europe must unite not only politically but also militarily. It is a necessity for our security." □

## Excerpts from the Tindemans Report

*Leo Tindemans, 53-year-old prime minister of Belgium for the last two years, was commissioned by the other heads of government of the European Common Market to prepare single-handedly the latest study and recommendations on the future of European unity.*

*The following are the principal conclusions and recommendations advanced by Mr. Tindemans on January 7, 1976 in his 41-page report entitled "European Union: Report to the European Council."*

### • Europe's Vulnerability

"During my visits [around Europe preparing the report] I was struck by the widespread feeling that we are vulnerable and powerless. This is a new experience for our peoples in recent history. . . . What weight do isolated voices have unless they are those of the superpowers?"

### • Why Europe Must Unite

"For thirty years the relative weight and influence of our states in the world have been continually reduced. . . . Both internally and externally, the room for maneuver of the individual states has decreased.

"The construction of Europe is the only all-inclusive answer to this challenge. . . . It is the only answer which seeks everywhere to regain some of the control and power which is slipping from us, and to enable us to build the society in which we want to live.

"At a time when unemployment and inflation are rampant in all our countries, where everyone questions the causes of the weakness of our economic and political structures, and when the prosperity of Europe depends on factors outside our control, the European effort must. . . shape a more just society in which our common values are observed so that we can make our voice heard in the world with the power of our union behind it."

### • Relations With America

"The need for Europe to speak with one voice in its relations with the United States is one of the underlying reasons for the construction of Europe. A constructive dialogue between the European union, conscious of its identity, and the leading Western political, economic, and military power, is necessary without delay."

## TURKEY

(Continued from page 3)

woo Turkey away from the West, and if not into the Eastern camp, at least to a state of neutrality or "Finlandization."

Economics also plays a significant part in Turkey's superpower balancing act. With a balance of payments deficit of some three billion dollars, Turkey desperately needs cash — from whatever source.

"I will do what is in my inter-

ests," Demirel asserted recently. "Is it only the United States, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank? No. Why be satisfied with the little they give?"

The Soviets have recently pledged over one billion dollars worth of credits to Turkey.

### Strategic Real Estate

Though Turkey insists that friendlier relations with the Soviet Union will not seriously affect relations with the United States, her current reassessment of rela-

### • Major Work Yet to Be Done

"European union will not be complete until it has drawn up a common defense policy."

"There is [presently] no agreement on how to achieve a common economic and monetary policy, nor is there even any sustained discussion of the subject. And yet this is a basic requirement for achieving a European union."

### • No Progress Without Will to Act

"The belief that the union is vital and necessary will enable us to overcome conflicts of interest and differences of opinion. Only the will to achieve union can give the necessary powers to the common institutions. Without this political kiss of life the institutions of the union will always lack substance and force."

### • If Europe Doesn't Unite

"What price would we pay for inaction? The crumbling away of the Community, voices isolated and often going unheard in the theater of the world, increasingly less control over our destiny, an unconvincing Europe without a future." □

## JAPAN AND CHINA

(Continued from page 3)

Russian aircraft continued to fly over remote areas of Japanese territory.

The upshot of all this is that the era of Japan's traditional "soft line" toward the Soviet Union appears to be over. In its place must come much friendlier contacts with Peking.

The origins of Japan's better relationship with China began in 1972 with President Nixon's famed trip to Peking. After that time, the Japanese followed the American lead of both "détente" with the Soviet Union and closer ties to the People's Republic of China. But Japanese relations improved much more rapidly with China than they did with Russia.

Then came the discovery of oil in China. Contrasted with the frozen wastes of Siberia, Chinese oil is relatively easy to extract. The Japanese have only been too eager to sell sophisticated drilling equipment to China and hope to someday tap the mainland as a source of oil.

Japanese-Chinese trade has boomed during the past several years. Last year the Japanese sold over \$2.5 billion in industrial hardware to the People's Republic, making China Japan's best Asian customer.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki is known to favor strengthened ties to China. In fact, as a young politician in the 1930's, Miki actively opposed Japan's attack on China at a time when such a stand made him liable to assassination.

In a world where the big power alliances are constantly fluid and the geopolitical winds of change are continually blowing, the prospect of finding the two great Oriental powers entwined in a major alliance is not at all an unlikely possibility in the years to come. □

During the week of February 18-23, Plain Truth Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong conducted a series of public lectures in Nassau, Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands. Hundreds of interested Bahamian Plain Truth readers were in attendance.

In conjunction with his personal appearance in the islands, Mr. Armstrong felt that the worldwide readership of Plain Truth would find this up-to-date report on conditions in the Bahamas interesting. It was written by Clarence S. Bass, Plain Truth correspondent residing in San Juan, Puerto Rico, who frequently visits the Bahamas.

Lying just east and southeast of southern Florida are seven hundred islands and cays known as the Bahamas. Some thirty of these islands are inhabited. With a history of three hundred years of former British rule, they represent the third oldest parliamentary democracy in the western hemisphere — after Bermuda and Barbados.

When Columbus first landed on the small island which he named San Salvador (also known as Watlin's Island) on October 12, 1492, he found a tribe of people called Arawaks, whom he named "Indians," because he thought he had reached the East Indies. The Arawaks were a peaceful people who had come from the Guianas and Venezuela in South America by way of the islands of the Caribbean.

Columbus and the Spanish *conquistadores* who came later made slaves of the peaceful Arawaks and used them in their search for gold. Arawaks died by the thousands in the mines of Hispanola and Cuba. Later, when the Arawaks proved too frail for the backbreaking work, African slaves replaced them.

Today, descendants of African slaves are the major racial group of the 200,000 people living on the islands.

From the 1520's many English navigators became familiar with the Bahamas and their strategic potential for control of the sea lanes in the general area. By the 1600s the British were well established and were determined to make the Bahamas a colony. The first permanent settlement in the Bahamas was founded by a group of English settlers who came from Bermuda in 1647. They landed on the island of Eleuthera in search of religious freedom.

Years of struggle between England, France, and Spain culminated with England being established as the ruling power by the late 1700s. But all of these struggling powers had to reckon with another force: pirates. The Bahamas was the home of pirates during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. In 1718, their power was finally crushed by Woodes Rogers, the first Royal Governor, who established orderly government.

From that time England continued to rule the Bahamas until 1964, when internal self-government was granted. Becoming a commonwealth in 1969, the Bahamas achieved full independence in 1973.

Tears of joy streamed down the faces of many Bahamians at independence celebrations in Nassau, the capital, when the Union Jack was lowered for the last time to the strains of "God Save



PRIME MINISTER of the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, Lynden O. Pindling

# THE BAHAMAS

## A FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR IN THE CARIBBEAN

by Clarence S. Bass

the Queen" and the black, aquamarine, and gold banner of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas was hoisted on the illuminated flagpole while the Royal Police Band played the new national anthem.

Since then Bahamians have had the opportunity to learn that real independence must come from hard, selfless teamwork if the nation is to grow and prosper.

Fortunately, the political revolution which led to Bahamian independence was bloodless. An economic revolution is presently under way, and, so far, it has also been free from violent confrontation. This is the way Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling would like to see it remain. Mr. Pindling said: "The only guarantee [of nonviolence] we have is to be ahead of the times, to keep just ahead of the problems and to effect appropriate solutions."

### Historical Association with the United States

From the time that the American colonies won their independence in 1776, the Bahamas has seemed predestined to be economically associated with the American nation. As the United States grew in power and stature, that association grew also.

The American Civil War brought prosperity to the Bahamas which served

as a transfer point for munitions and medical supplies being run through the Northern blockade of Confederate ports. Cotton from the South was the main commodity of exchange.

Again, during the Prohibition era in the United States, the Bahamas prospered from their proximity to the mainland. This time they served as a liquor supply point for American rum-runners.

Today, the prosperity of the Bahamas seems very much dependent on the thousands of U.S. tourists who visit Bahamas vacation spots each year. In fact, tourism is the largest sector of the Bahamian economy.

The Bahamian economy is intricately tied to the U.S. economy, and hence inflation in the U.S. has caused economic difficulties in the Bahamas. This is not to say that the only outside pressures on the economy came from the United States. The skyrocketing world price for oil, for example, played a significant inflationary role.

In his discussion of the year 1975 Prime Minister Pindling on a radio program in Nassau entitled "Mary's Notebook," said that the economy "was in as great a difficulty as it had been in twenty years." In an effort to try to counteract the declining economy, the government took two steps which are increasingly popular among governments of devel-

oping countries. It established a hotel corporation and an agricultural corporation. The hotel corporation manages three hotels which it purchased in 1974, and the agricultural corporation is responsible for dairy and farming interest purchased in 1975.

### Hope for a Better Year in 1976

In his radio interview, Mr. Pindling expressed hope that 1976 would be better because of the economic improvement apparent in North America. He explained: "Some more money is being put into circulation and surplus money anywhere in the pocket of the traveler will mean a few more tourists for ourselves." Mr. Pindling also pointed out that three or four years of active promotion of the Bahamas in European markets have begun to pay off.

During the first few months of 1976, the Bahamas has prospered from a resolution approved by the United Nations General Assembly — the resolution equating "Zionism with racism." When thousands of Jewish tourists cancelled their reservations in countries which voted for the General Assembly's biased resolution, the Bahamas — which voted against the resolution — benefited on the rebound.

### Financial Center

Although tourism is still the major industry (1,380,600 visitors in 1975), the Bahamas has long been developing as an important financial center. Each day, several million dollars circulate by way of currency exchanges, investments, and trading in stocks and gold bars.

An important factor in this development is the long history of political stability under British rule. But, perhaps the biggest single factor contributing to the recent blossoming of the Bahamas as a financial center is the absence of government-imposed corporate and personal income tax. Taking advantage of this rare "tax haven," many of the world's largest banks and trust companies have established themselves on the islands. At present, there are about 300 such institutions operating in the Bahamas.

However, outstanding progress in the areas of tourism and international finance does not preclude the need for the government to develop a viable economic self-reliance by expanding and diversifying its economy.

The government has already started to develop such industries as oil refining, terminaling, cement manufacturing, and several light industries. Established industries include cement making and oil refining. The Bahamas Cement Company, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corporation, located at Freeport, Grand Bahama, produces five millions barrels of cement a year. Bahamas Oil Refining Company produces up to 500,000 barrels of oil daily. Much of this is sent to the United States to be used in industrial furnaces and power plants.

### No Threat of Nationalization

As is customary in developing countries which have to attract foreign industry, the Bahamas government has passed legislation making the country attractive to foreign investment. According to this legislation, "anyone who

meets with government's approval and can prove they possess the resources successfully to develop a manufacturing industry in the Bahamas can import, free of duty, any materials and machinery necessary for building factories."

Declaring its intention to encourage development in industry the Bahamas Development Corporation has emphasized that the country "will continue to provide what is among the best range of incentives for the development of private enterprise anywhere in the world, and nationalization will not be an instrument of the government's economic policy."

Manufacturing companies operating in the Bahamas have a total exemption from gross profit taxes for fifteen years. Also, there are no corporate taxes and no restrictions on repatriation of assets. Customs duties on tools and other equipment necessary for operating a manufacturing plant are also waived.

Capitalizing on its reputation as a tax haven and also on its economic and political stability, the Bahamas is hoping to attract more industry to further broaden its economic base which in the past has been somewhat limited.

**Self-sufficiency in Food a Major Goal**

During 1976 the government is expecting to see some rapid development of cooperatives in farming and fishing. The cooperative method of development thrives on the initiative of the people joined with assistance from the government.

In his radio interview Mr. Pindling also stated that the government had learned some lessons from the years 1974 and 1975. "They taught us," he said, "that we have got to bolster ourselves against adverse worldwide conditions, and particularly to do more to produce our own food."

The Bahamas, not unlike other island nations, is especially vulnerable to the forces at work in the international market. Mr. Pindling expressed concern at what might happen if there were to be substantial increases in oil prices or if there were to be major worldwide drought. "I feel that if there were any substantial new increases in oil prices, the economies of most nations in the West would collapse. We here in the Bahamas would be very hard pressed..."

Also, any major instability in the world food situation could affect the Bahamas seriously, according to Mr. Pindling. "Severe drought that would force Russia or China again to buy large quantities of wheat and corn and other agricultural products could have an effect on the price of rice [a Bahamian staple], sugar, flour, and things like that." Government plans call for the Bahamas to be self-sufficient in food by 1980.

Mr. Pindling spoke of developing fishing, and the government plans to extend loans to fishermen to buy or build boats. Though the prime minister did not mention it directly, according to another government source there is at least the possibility that the Bahamas may derive some technical assistance from Cuba in developing its fishing industry.

**Cuban Help**

On the overall issue of relations with Cuba Mr. Paul Adderley, Bahamian Ex-



ternal Affairs Minister, in a recent interview in the *Miami Herald* said that the Bahamas is prepared to enter into discussions with the Castro regime. The Bahamas government stipulated that such discussions must be in the context of an eventual agreement by the Law of the Sea Conference on the "archipelagic principle." According to this precept multi-island states would have sovereignty over all waters within an area enclosed by straight lines connecting the outermost parts of all the islands.

Fearing the political implications of the government talking with Cuba, some Bahamians have expressed concern. On January 12, 1976, a front-page editorial in one of the two daily newspapers in Nassau carried the headline "Turning to Castro." But the government denies they are turning to Cuba. The government's position seems to be that a little talking never hurts anyone, especially when one's own interests are at stake.

**Relations with the United States**

There has also been concern in the United States over U.S.-Bahamian relations, but Mr. Adderley affirmed that the Bahamas has always had close relations with the United States: "I suppose relations with the United States have been closer culturally and economically than they were with the United Kingdom and much more so than any other former Caribbean dependency of the United Kingdom. Nothing has happened since independence to change that in any fashion."

This genuine friendly feeling of the Bahamian people for the United States was illustrated in the Junkanoo parade, January 1, 1976. The Junkanoo parade is advertised by the Ministry of Tourism as "a kaleidoscope of sound and spectacle combining a bit of Mardi Gras, Mummers' Parade and ancient African tribal rituals." This year, the parade had an American Bicentennial theme. The participants wore towering crepe paper costumes depicting American themes.

The Bahamas government has planned a series of Bicentennial salutes

which will culminate in July 4th receptions for U.S. visitors in the Bahamas. Seventy-five percent of the Bahamas' annual visitor total comes from the United States. Interestingly, the Bahamas is the seventh largest contributor of visitors to the United States.

But even among brothers and the best of friends there are sometimes disagreements. This is true of the United States and the Bahamas as well. During the summer of 1975, discussions between them about fishing rights for U.S. fishermen ended in failure.

Another area of concern between the two governments is the future of several American bases on Andros, Eleuthera, and Grand Bahama. Mr. Adderley stated that if an agreement over the bases was impossible, the United States could be asked to give up the bases. The main difficulty seems to be over how much the United States is willing to pay per year for the use of the bases. A reliable source stated that 25 million dollars was mentioned by an unnamed source in the U.S. government. Apparently this amount is not acceptable to the government of the Bahamas. The final decision as to whether the U.S. will be asked to give up the bases will depend, according to Mr. Adderley, on how "reasonable the United States is."

**"Friendship Toward All - Malice Toward None"**

In spite of the preceding points of disagreement, the government of the Bahamas is in no way hostile toward the United States. It, too, seems to have the policy that the U.S. once had when it was a young, developing nation: "friendship toward all, malice toward none."

There are significant areas of cooperation between the two governments. For instance, the United States is allowed to maintain a preflight immigration and customs clearance facility at the Nassau International Airport for persons flying to Miami by commercial airlines. Also there is cooperation in tracking and arresting drug traffickers.

The U.S. government would naturally

be concerned, as would the American people, if the Bahamas became aligned to any extent with Cuba. However, one must remember that from the point of view of the government of the Bahamas, it would not be wise to be unfriendly to Cuba merely because it is a communist country.

The rationale of Bahamas being open to talks with Cuba is this: The Bahamas has two near neighbors: Cuba and the United States. The best policy is to try to maintain friendship with both. The *Miami Herald* reporter asked Mr. Adderley: "If there have been no practical effects from establishing relations with Cuba, why do so?"

Mr. Adderley's answer was: "Well, they are perhaps the closest geographical neighbor to the Bahamas, even closer than the United States, and we believe it is in our interest to be able to resolve on a friendly basis any little problems that arise with immediate neighbors."

**Education and Taxation**

One major domestic problem now facing the Bahamian government is how to support a rapid increase in the number of pupils enrolled in government schools. Prior to 1971, free education was provided in government schools as far as grade 10. At that time the economy was booming and many jobs were available for those who left school at the end of the tenth grade. In 1971, however, the government extended free education to include grade 12. By then the economy was beginning to slow down, and fewer and fewer pupils were dropping out of school at grade 10, because jobs were not available. In fact there has been a 54% increase in school enrollment in government schools during the last ten years. Enrollment in 1965 was 29,509; in 1974, 45,007.

In 1974, Prime Minister Pindling, speaking to bankers in Nassau, stated the government's intention not to implement an income tax. He pragmatically stated, though, that "roads and hospitals have to be paid for, whether in a tax haven or in an industrial state." So it would not be strange if, in the near future, the government feels it necessary to impose some kind of income tax. How that would affect the country's position as a financial center is not known.

**A Young Nation**

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is a young nation. Its people are young, more than half of them being under 24 years old. It has the youth and vigor which, if properly harnessed, can effect the reality of the proud phrase from their national anthem, "Pressing onward, march together, to a common, loftier goal..."

Its government and leaders must continue to shun the flamboyance so characteristic of some Third World leaders. They must strive to prevent the polarization of thought which can cause human nature to erupt into destructive violence and thus bring down all that countless years of patience has built.

These things can be accomplished by all Bahamians working together, cooperating and pressing onward, building a better Bahamas. □

# HUMAN SURVIVAL

## WILL CHANGING WEATHER BRING MASS FAMINES?

by Donald D. Schroeder

**Ominous changes in world weather patterns are taking place. Experts are fearful that major crop failures within the decade could imperil the lives of hundreds of millions of people.**

**E**vidence abounds that the world's weather is changing to a less beneficial norm. Telltale signs are everywhere.

— In 1975, as in 1972, the Soviet Union suffered devastating crop losses from an unusually cold winter and below normal precipitation in vital grain-growing areas. Permafrost is moving south into agricultural land.

— In recent years, monsoons have failed or dropped far less than average rain in India and parts of China, while Bangladesh and other nations in South-east Asia are frequently clobbered with devastating rains and floods.

— England's growing season has been cut almost two weeks since the early 1950s.

— Arctic ice and snow cover increased 12% in 1972 and has persisted since.

— Fishermen from Iceland complain they can't push as far north as they used to due to pack ice.

— While the Northern Hemisphere is showing extensive cooling, the average temperature at the equator has risen a fraction of a degree.

— The Sahara Desert is rapidly marching south. Drought in six recent years brought mass devastation and starvation to sub-Saharan nations.

— The weirdest weather conditions of the century gouged and soaked Australia last year.

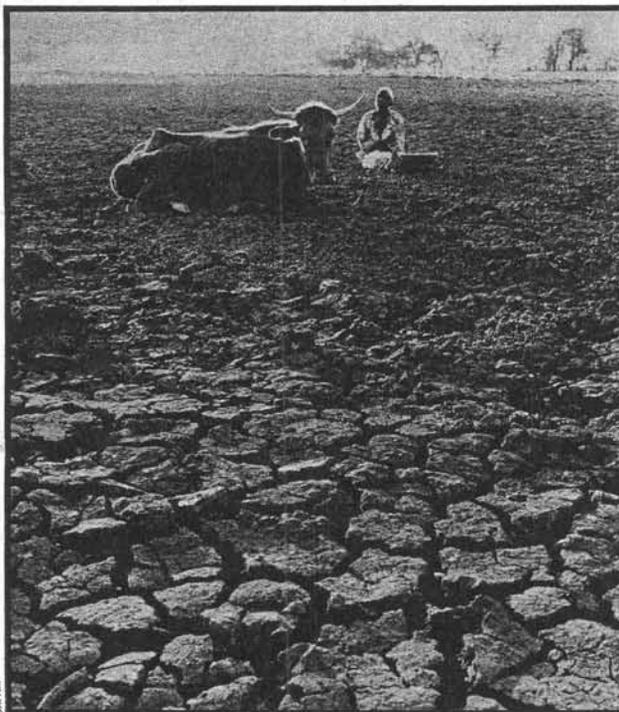
— Winters in America's Midwest breadbasket are getting more severe, even while other areas of the U.S. have had recent mild winters. Sunshine reaching the ground in the continental U.S. decreased 1.3% between 1964 and 1972. In some places summers are a degree or two cooler, winters as much as four degrees cooler.

— An unusual shortfall of rain in California's rich agricultural valleys has produced financial disaster for many farmers.

— Weather in many areas of the world is showing greater seasonal variations of heat and cold, wetness and dryness.

### Earth's Cooling Trend

Many of the unusual weather changes have been blamed on a global cooling trend, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere. Meteorologists and climatologists disagree about the cause or duration of the trend. None are forecasting a full-scale "Ice Age" soon. Whether the cooling trend continues or



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reverses itself, leading weather officials almost universally agree that more variable and extreme changes in regional temperatures and rainfall will appear. This, they fear, will upset agricultural productivity in many areas for much of the century and jeopardize the world's ability to feed itself.

J. Murray Mitchell Jr., of the U.S. National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration, reflects a growing consensus when he says: "From the agricultural productivity point of view, the climate's not going to get better. It can only get worse. . . . If there's anything we can be reasonably confident about in terms of projections of future climate, it is that the climate of our crop-growing areas will become more variable than it has been in the recent past."

Average global cooling has been less than a degree over the past 30 years. To the layman, relatively small changes in weather can be highly misleading, but in meteorological terms they are highly significant. Only a little more than a degree decrease in average temperature on the Canadian or northern U.S. prairies could result in a 10% decrease in crop

yield. A slightly greater decline could wipe out some crop varieties altogether.

"It will not take an apocalyptic event such as the onset of a new ice age to bring human suffering from famine," says Henry Lansford of the National Center for Atmospheric Research near Boulder, Colorado.

"Even if no long-term changes in climate are forthcoming," he says, "the immediate potential appears to be deadly serious. The climate trends that some scientists are predicting could bring us to a point of catastrophic consequences between the increasing population and inadequate food supplies much sooner than many people expect."

### Modern Farming May Fail

The world has witnessed a respectable amount of inclement weather in the past few decades. Still, in the overview of weather history, much of the world and particularly North America had comparatively little variability in weather and grain production between the mid-1950s and the early seventies.

As a result, almost everyone developed a dangerous attitude that this gen-

erally favorable weather was a more or less permanent feature.

New seeds, crop varieties, fertilizers, pesticides, and farming technology were optimized to the narrow spectrum of favorable temperature changes and rainfall that prevailed. The marriage of favorable weather and advanced technology produced impressive yields — 100% for corn alone. All this could well fail with a return to more normal — meaning more adverse and unreliable — weather conditions.

The U.S. government's leading climatologist, J. Murray Mitchell Jr., said the uniformly good U.S. crop-growing weather of the past 15 years is "almost a fluke, in a climate that over the longer run has varied much more than that."

Reid Bryson, climatologist at the University of Wisconsin, says the favorable weather period we have just lived through "has been the most abnormal of the last thousand years."

James McQuigg, a government climatologist at the University of Missouri, adds that "the probability of getting another 15 consecutive years [as productive as the past 15 years] is about one in 10,000."

Early last year, a National Academy of Sciences report said: "We are becoming increasingly dependent on the stability of our present seemingly 'normal' climate. Our vulnerability to climatic change is seen to be all the more serious when we recognize that our present climate is, in fact, highly abnormal and that we may already be producing climatic changes as the result of our own activities."

### Climate Changes a Mystery

What causes the onset of major or minor climate fluctuations remains mostly a mystery. The global weather machine is incredibly complex. Weather science is still quite young and nebulous despite advances in computers and weather satellites.

Weathermen know the sun, atmosphere, oceans, land surface, cloud cover, and many other factors play important roles in determining climate and weather patterns, but few of these roles and their interconnections are thoroughly understood.

Through core samplings of permanent snow fields, ocean beds, and tree rings, as well as study of mankind's various written records, climatologists have been able to chart numerous cooling and warming spells in the earth's history. Overall, weather during the past several thousand years has been more agriculturally unfavorable than weather in the first half of the twentieth century.

The period from the sixteenth century

to around 1890 was characterized as a "Little Ice Age" with its severe winters and greater extremes of weather. From around the turn of this century to approximately 1940 the world entered a warming spell. In the Northern Hemisphere, particularly, the average temperature rose, according to one estimate, almost two degrees Fahrenheit. During this beneficent period world population doubled and modern agriculture prospered.

Now weather resulting from the present cooling trend threatens to become more unreliable for crop production with its greater seasonal variations in temperature and moisture.

While scientists disagree as to the cause or permanency of the earth's cooling, a wealth of observations from weather satellites and other instruments shows its major effect: A gradual expansion in recent years of the circumpolar vortex — the great icy winds that sweep like an undulating skirt around the top and bottom of the planet. It is felt by many weathermen that in recent years these expanding winds have pushed vital monsoon rains out of their normal paths and dumped them elsewhere.

**Weather Upsets Cause a Rude Awakening**

It took a series of major weather upsets in key food-producing areas of the world to jolt farmers and weathermen to suspect something seriously wrong may be developing in world weather patterns.

A combination of poor weather conditions around the world in 1972 — in India, Russia, China, Australia, and Africa — just about wiped out world food reserves.

In 1974, an unusually wet spring over much of the U.S. corn belt was followed by a drought in the Great Plains. Then came an early frost that reduced grain production at a period in history when grain reserves were at a twenty-year low.

"I don't believe the world's present population is sustainable if there were more than three years like 1972 in a row," says Reid Bryson, climatologist at the University of Wisconsin. He and other weathermen are disturbed by the lack of governmental concern about weather trends and the failure to encourage the development of either natural food reserves or the production and dissemination of more enduring crop varieties.

**Drought Already Overdue**

According to leading weather officials, a major drought is already overdue in the American Great Plains — now the world's most important breadbasket. A few years ago, Dr. Walter Orr Roberts, director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, said: "I personally am watching very intently for a drought in the mid-1970s in the high plains."

Dr. Roberts and others say the evidence is pretty conclusive there have been at least eight successive dry periods east of the Rockies spaced 20 to 23 years apart. No one knows why they occur, although there are many theories. Climatologists nearly all agree, however, that a drought in America's heartland would have disastrous effects on the world.

Dr. Irving Krick, noted long-range weather forecaster, told our research staff: "Now we think that the latter half of the seventies will bring more general drought, extending from the Southwest up, encroaching farther north and east into the grain belts of Kansas, the corn areas of Iowa, Illinois, and so forth."

Dr. Stephen H. Schneider, research scientist at the Boulder, Colorado, weather research center, also told our interviewers recently: "I would say that the odds of having drought conditions in the seventies are probably higher than they were in the sixties without any theory at all — just because we've had a very good stretch in the last fifteen years in the United States."

**Technology to the Rescue**

How can mankind meet the threat of more unfavorable weather?

In an extended drought, massive irrigation is a temporary, not a permanent, solution as ground and surface water resources become quickly depleted.

Large-scale, artificially induced rain (useless to begin with without sufficient moisture-bearing clouds) potentially can do as much harm as good. Increasing rainfall in one area by such methods often merely robs another area of its vital share, if it doesn't cause other havoc.

With their present state of incomplete knowledge, meteorologists know they dare not attempt massive interference in weather or they could turn a regional calamity into a wider catastrophe. Yet in the immediate future, favorable weather and good rain will be even more important for human survival than modern technology, fertilizers, or fuel.

**Is Mankind Helpless?**

Why so much adverse weather? Is it all scientifically explainable? More important, is mankind totally helpless before the massive and complex forces of weather? An often forgotten and ignored source, the Bible, reveals the answer. It is God who ultimately controls the weather.

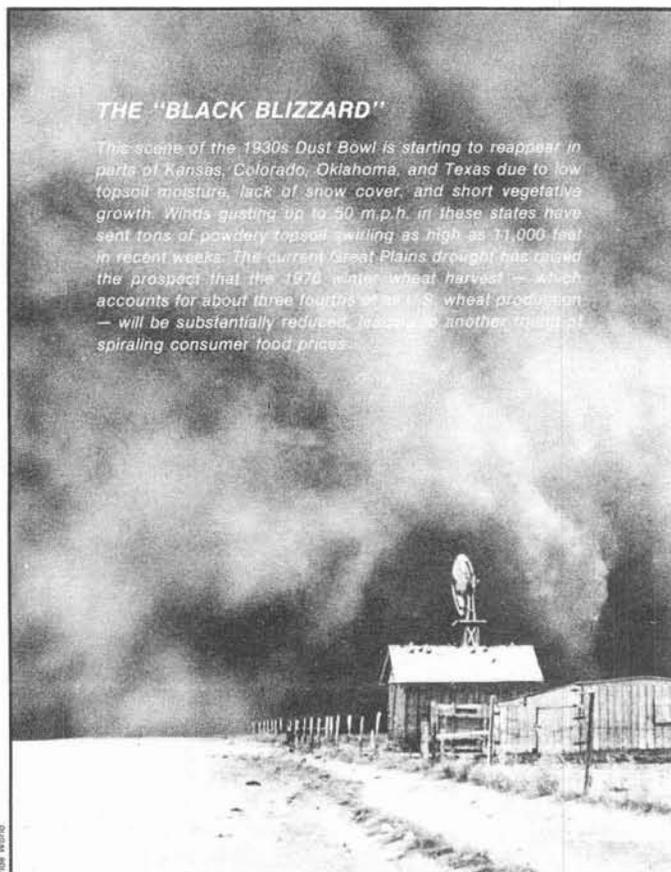
Weather operates according to physical and chemical laws. The Creator God set those laws in motion (Jeremiah 10:13), but God's Word also reveals he intervenes in those laws whenever necessary to fulfill his purposes (Job 37:10-13).

Our modern nations are bringing all kinds of curses on themselves as the natural result of their own wrong ways (Leviticus 26 and Deuteronomy 28 name some of them). Weathermen are now saying some unfavorable weather conditions may be caused by mankind's present disharmony with nature (see p. 10). But this may not be the only cause of upset weather conditions.

The Bible contains examples of God changing weather patterns either to bless a people or to punish nations for their mounting national sins.

God warned the sin-laden Israelites that, if they continued in their iniquities, he would withdraw his blessings — such as rain — from them: "Therefore the showers have been withheld, and the spring rain has not come" (Jeremiah 3:3, RSV; see also Jer. 14:22; Isa. 5:6).

Continuously, God warned the an-



**THE "BLACK BLIZZARD"**

The scene of the 1930s Dust Bowl is starting to reappear in parts of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas due to low topsoil moisture, lack of snow cover, and short vegetative growth. Winds gusting up to 50 m.p.h. in these states have sent tons of powdery topsoil swirling as high as 11,000 feet in recent weeks. The current Great Plains drought has raised the prospect that the 1976 winter wheat harvest — which accounts for about three fourths of all U.S. wheat production — will be substantially reduced, leading to another round of spiraling consumer food prices.

cient Israelites of the reason for protracted spells of inclement weather: "... when heaven is shut up, and there is no rain, because they have sinned against thee..." (1 Kings 8:35; see also Amos 4:6-9).

God promised his people: "If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them; then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit" (Leviticus 26:3-4).

But God also gave a prophetic warning, applicable in principle to any proud nation that forsakes God and refuses to turn from its national sins: "I will break the pride of your power; and I will make your heaven as iron [endless days or scorching sun], and your earth as brass [drought-hardened earth]... for your land shall not yield her increase" (vs. 19-20).

In our resource-hungry world, America prides itself on its agricultural power on the international scene. But how quickly that "pride" could be broken by the one who ultimately controls the powerful forces of the weather!

**A Power Bigger Than Weather**

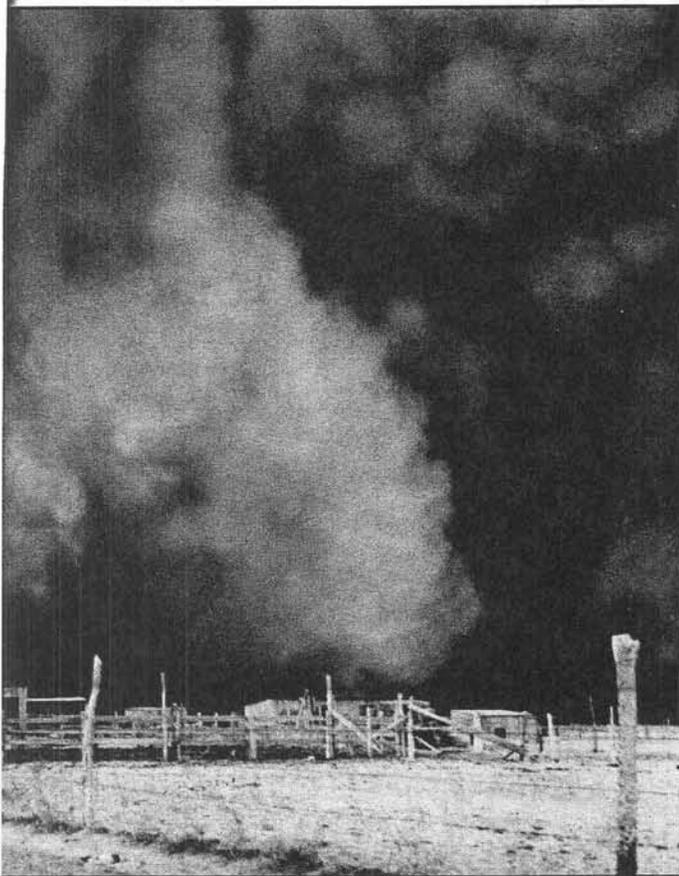
Despite the conditions or trends, no nation or people is totally helpless before the ravages of weather.

The examples of the Bible reveal that the right kind of prayer, or lack of it, can change weather one way or the other (James 5:16-18). God is merciful (Matthew 5:45), and he says he will intervene with healing weather if a nation humbles itself, seeks him in earnest prayer, and turns from its evil ways (II Chronicles 6:26-27; 7:13-14).

God's promises and warnings concerning weather and agricultural prosperity are recorded for all nations to heed, not just ancient Israel. The Creator has a supreme purpose for mankind, but nations everywhere, in every sphere of activity — physical, moral, and spiritual — are destroying themselves and future generations. A concerned God uses upset weather conditions as but one means, if necessary, to warn nations to turn from their erroneous ways.

Yes, the future of all humanity hangs, now more than ever before, on the fortunes of weather.

Perhaps the most urgent and pressing question to discuss at the next international food conference is not what science and money can do to halt threatening mass famines, but the need for nations to turn from their idolatrous ways in time for God to intervene in the weather for their good. □



## RETURN OF THE DUST BOWL FEARED

In the 1930's, a black blizzard of dust and sand swirled across the Great Plains of the United States. It was a time of desiccating drought and erosional devastation, as the American Great Plains threatened to become the Great American Desert. Wind-blown topsoil from Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota settled in Washington, D.C., and even on ships in the Atlantic.

The climate eventually changed and erosion greatly diminished, but those who lived through the excruciating Dust Bowl days of the "Dirty Thirties" have the biting sand storms of that era etched permanently in their memories.

In the winters of 1954 and 1955, heavy wind and drought again ravaged the Great Plains, extensively damaging crops, but not to the devastating degree of two decades earlier.

Now, in the mid-seventies a long, dry spell is once more setting the stage for what could become the worst drought and wind erosion in decades. Unless rain or snow comes in the next few

weeks, heavy soil erosion could kill large amounts of the nation's red winter wheat crop, which already has been stunted by dry weather.

Rainfall patterns in the Great Plains over the last 85 years reveal a tendency toward dry weather about every 20 years. The driest years on record were 1936 and 1956, and this indicates that 1976 might also be a drought year.

Can anything be done to ameliorate the impact of drought? Back in 1934, Americans launched the largest project ever to modify the impact of climate and agricultural conditions in the U.S. The operation, known as the Prairie States Forestry Project, involved the planting of some 222 million trees and shrubs, designed to hold the blowing topsoil and swirling sand of the dust bowl. These "shelterbelts" were planted in a staggered 200-mile-wide swath stretching 1,000 miles, from the Dakotas south into the Texas panhandle.

Today, however, the original purpose of the shelterbelts seems largely forgotten. In fact, many are being cut down to

## THE BROWNING OF THE GREEN REVOLUTION

The mid-1960's witnessed a much ballyhooed scientific breakthrough in crop production known as the Green Revolution. Considered a major contribution in the battle to expand grain production in the food deficient countries, the Green Revolution focused on the development and international dissemination of high-yielding dwarf wheats and rices. The new strains were highly responsive to fertilizer and promised to significantly increase yields if properly cultivated.

When the new strains were introduced in nations such as the Philippines, Mexico, Ceylon, and India, stunning increases in crop yields followed. India doubled its wheat crop in a six-year period — a truly incredible accomplishment. Mexico, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Turkey also had remarkable increases in crop production.

The successes of the Green Revolution enabled many countries to cut back in grain imports and to even begin exporting grain. India, riding the crest of the Green Revolution, was nearly self-sufficient in grain by 1970. Mexico began exporting ten percent of its grain crop. The Philippines, thanks to the Green Revolution, stopped importing rice and started exporting instead.

Yet today, all this has changed. Beginning in 1972, crop yields not only levelled off but declined 22 million metric tons, or seven percent. Output of all grains combined fell by four percent, which was a per capita decline of six percent due to populations' insistent two-percent-per-year growth.

Now Mexico imports 20% of its grain, and the Philippines is again importing rice on a large scale.

The problem with the Green Revolution is that it involves a highly complex and sophisticated form of agriculture necessitating large amounts of water, fertilizer, and pesticides. For instance, four to seven times more water is required per acre to achieve the copious crop yields that characterize the Green Revolution, as opposed to traditional agricultural practices utilizing older lower-yield seed varieties. Yet fresh water is becoming increasingly scarce. The U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization has predicted that 60 nations

make more acreage available for additional crops and to make possible the use of central pivot revolving irrigation systems.

Forestry and agricultural experts, and even the Federal Government's General Accounting Office, are saying that such practices are short-sighted and potentially catastrophic. They point out that future droughts are a certainty, at which time the shelterbelt windbreaks will again be important — if they still exist!

The weather this spring and summer may well determine whether the growing concern over the windbreak trees is elevated to action.

— Robert Ginskey

will probably experience water shortages by the end of the decade even with no further increases in the use of irrigation. And most of the earth's irrigation potential has already been tapped.

Irrigation also has detrimental ecological aspects. Millions of acres in Pakistan, Egypt, Greece, and South America have been transformed into veritable salt deserts because of excessive use of irrigation techniques. Irrigated acres have also become a fertile breeding ground for parasitic diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.

Moreover, the fertilizers on which the Green Revolution is so dependent are now in very tight supply. And what is available is often prohibitively expensive. This is largely due to the skyrocketing cost of fertilizer raw materials — chiefly natural gas — as well as the cost of the energy needed for fertilizer production. Since there is no likelihood of a return to either cheap energy or raw materials in the foreseeable future, the cost of fertilizer will undoubtedly continue to soar — with grave implications for the Green Revolution.

### "Miracle Grains" Vulnerable

The hybrid grains of the Green Revolution are also highly susceptible to insect pests and plant diseases. This has meant increased use of costly chemical pesticides to protect the less hearty hybrids. A dangerous trend toward crop uniformity has also developed which has plant geneticists visibly concerned. The Philippines tasted the fruits of the Green Revolution in 1971 when a virus disease called tungro played havoc with their hybrid rice. The U.S. corn crop of 1970 was likewise decimated because of the genetic uniformity factor.

The new hybrids of the Green Revolution are also often high in quantity produced but lower in quality than traditional varieties. Fat and carbohydrate contents of the new grains rose, but protein levels dropped. Also, acres formerly planted in nutritious vegetables and beans were sacrificed in the push for higher grain yields.

The result is that the Green Revolution can no longer be considered a panacea for a hungry world.

### Only Postponing the Inevitable

Actually, even during the early years of the Green Revolution, many scientists including Norman Borlaug, the originator of the dwarf wheats, cautioned that the new seeds should not be viewed as a solution to the food problem. The new seeds were simply buying time, the experts emphasized — perhaps another 15 to 20 years at the most — in which to get the world's burgeoning population growth under control. About half of that time has now passed, and little has been accomplished.

With the browning of the Green Revolution and the relentless growth of the world's population, the future prospects for a technological fix on global famine look grim indeed.

— Robert Ginskey

# TECHNOLOGY'S TOLL: HAYWIRE WEATHER?

**T**oday, "natural causes" can no longer take full credit for upset weather and changing climate. Modern technology is making man an unwitting yet potentially significant contributor.

Man, in his far-reaching industrial and agricultural activities, is inadvertently altering at least some local or regional meteorological patterns, if not weather on a greater scale.

Between 1880 and 1940 the earth's average temperature rose slightly over one degree Fahrenheit. According to some scientists, this rise was partly due to an increase in heat-absorbing carbon dioxide — six billion tons of which are belched skyward each year from gasoline-burning autos and heat-stoking factories.

But at the same time, many tons of airborne particulates (smoke, soot, dust, etc.) from both industrial and agricultural activities are either absorbing or back-scattering the sun's heat, contributing, according to some weathermen, to a cooling trend which has dropped global temperatures nearly 3/4 of a degree in recent decades.

Some scientists feel if it were not for this offsetting factor, man's contribution to the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could increase the earth's temperature an additional two to three degrees within the next century.

Overgrazing of land and the prospect of deforestation in the tropics pose additional problems. Such practices can increase the earth's albedo (amount of sunlight reflected back into space from the earth), thus further contributing to a cool weather trend.

Computer predictions have determined that reducing tropical forest acreage in Asia, South America, and Africa would reduce worldwide temperatures by 1/3 of a degree. Accompanying a reduction in temperatures would be an eight-inch decrease in rainfall in the tropics and a half-inch drop in the northern temperate zones.

A reduction in rain could also cause a weakening of tropics-based air circulation currents. Scientists fear that marked alteration of these major systems might eventually upset the weather patterns of whole continents.

## How Cities Affect Weather

In the meantime, many climatologists are focusing their attention on cities where a human causal link to upset weather is most easily observed.

Heat-generating furnaces, power plants, and industrial complexes, plus heat-storing buildings, sidewalks, and streets keep cities warmer by day and night. Evening winter temperatures can be ten degrees warmer in a city than in nearby rural areas.

Particulate matter in polluted air can even be a source of city-induced rain. Climatologists F. A. Hunt and S. A. Changnon Jr. of the Illinois State Water Survey found industrialized St. Louis receiving 7% more rain on weekdays than

on weekends. The researchers determined that floating particulates belched from factories were seeding clouds (supplying nuclei upon which moisture could condense) — triggering the extra weekday rain.

Even more surprising was the discovery that one city's pollution can cause another city's rain.

Drifting pollutants can seed clouds hovering over suburbs as far as 30 miles downwind of industrial areas, triggering 10% to 30% more frequent rainfall than in other comparable locations.

Changnon notes La Porte, Indiana, as a famous case in point. Located 30 miles downwind (east) of heavily industrialized Chicago, La Porte has experienced an unusual increase in precipitation of between 30% and 40% since 1925.

Between 1951 and 1965 — a period of rapid growth in the steel industry — La Porte had 31% more rain, 38% more thunderstorms, and 246 more days of hail than nearby weather stations in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

Although the La Porte case continues to be shrouded in some controversy, the basic idea that a city can affect weather beyond its own borders remains confirmed. Forty-three percent of all Americans living in cities or in their downwind shadows are affected by industrially induced weather.

Increasing evidence also indicates that man may be destroying the atmosphere's protective ozone layer with the exhaust from jet aircraft, the products of nuclear tests, and the fluorocarbons used in aerosols.

Much has yet to be learned about the many factors that contribute to changing global weather patterns. So far, it would seem that man is affecting the earth's weather more by accident than he is in deliberate attempts at control.

Although man's activities may seem minuscule compared to the forces that generate weather, climatologist Walter Orr Roberts feels "there might be some small, sensitive points where a small intervention may have big effects."

How big? Dr. Stephen H. Schneider of the National Center for Atmospheric Research offers two possibilities: One theory is that air pollution will lead to a marked increase in the earth's temperature, thus melting the polar icecaps and raising ocean levels above New York, London, and other coastal cities.

The second theory extrapolates the present cooling trend leading to a new ice age in the near future.

According to Reid Bryson, Director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at Wisconsin University, "this is not merely something of academic interest. It is something that, if it continues, will affect the whole human occupation of the earth, like a billion people starving."

Although only theories, either of these grim scenarios could eventually take center stage if man's weather-warping technology continues unchecked.

— Alexander R. Lukes



## We haven't seen the last of the great epidemics.

Throughout history, disease has been mankind's greatest enemy in terms of sheer loss of life. The Black Plague of the fourteenth century is estimated to have wiped out one third to one half of humanity. Even as late as the twentieth century, the influenza epidemic of 1918 claimed more lives than were lost during the first World War. Today, most people feel that devastating epidemics are unlikely to occur in the more advanced countries. Still, health officials warn that, under certain conditions, plague-like epidemics could occur. The book of Revelation, in the famous "four horsemen" prophecy, predicts a terrifying time when disease, combined with war and famine, will bring unprecedented, worldwide devastation. For an interesting look at disease epidemics — past, present and future — please request your free copy of our newest booklet, *The Pale Horse: Disease Epidemics*.



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Personal from...

*Robert A. Pennington*

(Continued from page 1)

PRAYER, you cannot maintain CONTACT with God. And when that contact is broken, you are CUT OFF from Him, and His spiritual LIFE, LOVE, and very NATURE cease flowing into you.

For, understand, these divine attributes of His spirit DO FLOW! They are IN MOTION. They do not stagnate. You either GROW spiritually in knowledge, in grace, and in God's character or you deteriorate back toward becoming a mere physical animal, to die in ETERNAL PUNISHMENT in the lake of fire!

But if God, and the things of God — His revealed knowledge, His law, His love, His way for you to live — are constantly foremost in your mind, your thoughts, and your interest, then you are PRAYING ALWAYS. You are in a constant SPIRIT OF PRAYER — a constant MENTAL ATTITUDE of prayer. The contact with God must be perpetual!

This kind of Christian life, the only kind that truly is Christian, requires, as the Bible emphasizes repeatedly, zealous DILIGENCE. You must CONCENTRATE on it. You must be DEDICATED to it. It re-

quires utter CONSECRATION. It requires total EARNESTNESS.

Yes, it requires the application of the other six laws of SUCCESS: education, in which the Bible is the main textbook; good physical health; DRIVE, or concentrated DILIGENCE and EFFORT; resourcefulness; sticking to it — enduring; and continual contact with, and the guidance, help, and power of GOD.

True spiritual mindedness is *not* a sticky sentimentalism. It is *NOT* a certain emotional mood. It is *not* the use of a certain religious phraseology, saying constantly, "Praise the Lord," or, "Glory, Hallelujah." I have known many people whose TALK is so very "spiritual" — but whose hearts were as far from God as the prophet Isaiah described. (See Isaiah 29:13.)

Jesus Christ was a perfectly SPIRITUAL man. But He did not go about using such mushy language. He was *not* a girlish, effeminate, sentimental, or emotional weakling. He was a strong, virile, masterful, yet kind and gentle MAN. He possessed LEADERSHIP, STRENGTH, PURPOSE, and SUPREME STRONG WILL, yet these masculine qualities of strength and power were perfectly blended with wisdom, judgment, knowledge, understanding, justice, and also patience, compassion, and mercy. He was filled with PEACE, LOVE, and FAITH. And His WILL, strong as it was, was totally yielded and obedient to GOD. All this was the character of GOD.

He is our PATTERN. We must imitate Him — copy Him.

Look at the men of God in the Old Testament: Abraham, Noah, Joseph, David, Daniel, Elijah. They were all different from Christ in one respect in which you and I must also be different. They had human weaknesses, and all did sin; yet these men all repented and strove to overcome. But they were all men of strong PURPOSE, strong WILL guided by God, all possessed leadership, but also love, faith, and a consecrated OBEDIENCE to the will of GOD. But they were not effeminate, sentimental men indulging in an affected, put-on, religious-sounding way of talking.

Look at the apostles Peter and Paul. They were the same. You don't find any of this pseudo "spirituality" in them; yet they were truly SPIRITUAL men, devoted to obeying God and serving the needs of the people.

But one thing to watch and guard against every second, in the way of attitude, is resentment, bitterness, and hatred. Don't let ANYTHING, no matter how unjust, make you sour and bitter. That is the deadliest mental and spiritual POISON. We must LOVE even our enemies who perpetrate the greatest outrages — though we do not condone their evils.

If you even think I'M wrong about anything, *don't get sour or bitter about it* — let GOD correct and punish me — vengeance is His, you know. Resentment against me won't either punish me

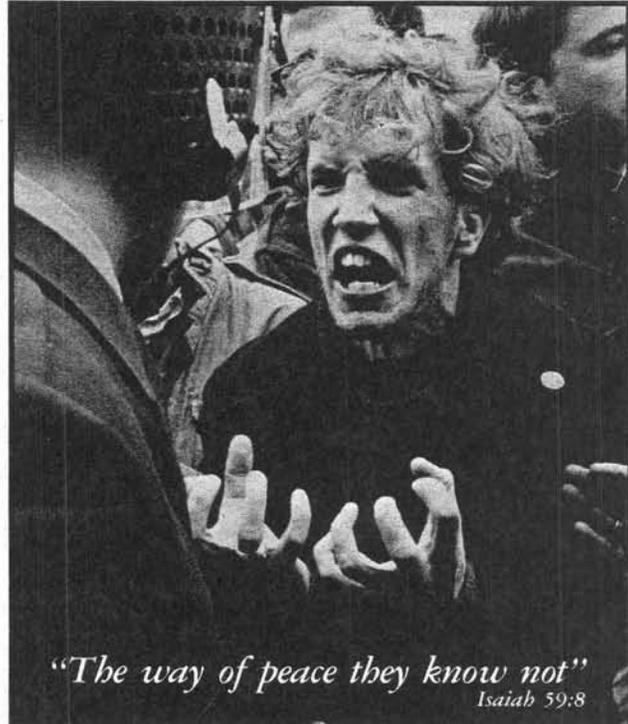
or benefit you, but it could consign YOU to eternal punishment! Whether YOU believe it or not, I have come, by years of experience and learning the HARD WAY, to have supreme faith that GOD will never neglect to correct or punish *me* wherever I deserve it! You may TRUST HIM to do it!

Remember what a GLORIOUS GOAL we have before us!

How GRATEFUL we ought to be! How our hearts ought to be FLOODED with love and gratitude to the great God for

His matchless LOVE toward us. I'm sure we don't grasp what a supreme price He paid to make it possible. He wants us to be CHANGED — to overcome and root out this debasing, rotten carnality we all have in us — and to GROW into His righteousness, that we may SHARE His GLORY.

And, you know, I believe God wants and longs to share the supreme GLORY that He has with you! Make it your supreme overall life VOCATION, and WORK HARD AT IT! □



*"The way of peace they know not"*  
Isaiah 59:8

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## In Brief

by Stanley R. Rader

### Lebanon's Tragic Demise

Washington, D.C., January 11, 1976: Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel arrived several days ago in Washington to urge the Ford Administration to restore \$500,000,000 in aid that it had announced plans to cut for the fiscal year 1976-1977. Mr. Rabin also wanted to reassess the overall Middle East situation and, of course, secure broad public support in the United States for what will surely be an Israeli hardening of its position in future negotiations with Egypt and Syria.

President Ford hosted Mr. Rabin as guest of honor at a special dinner at the White House, and Mr. Rabin addressed a joint session of the Congress. He was assured by President Ford of continued American support.

The President urged further steps to advance peace negotiations, but Mr. Rabin said, "You cannot achieve peace but from the standpoint of strength. It cannot be done from a standpoint of weakness. With a weak Israel, no one will negotiate. Only in a strong Israel can there be a hope for peace."

Recent events in Lebanon have perhaps made Israel's position more acceptable to the United States. In bringing about a destruction of a Lebanon that has thrived for almost a millennium as a haven for minority groups from all over the Mideast — minorities as disparate as Christian Maronites, Armenians, Druses, and Jews (as well as Palestinian refugees during the past 20 years) — the Arab world has demonstrated Israel's right to be skeptical of Moslem or Arab tolerance and a true desire for peace and reconciliation in the area.

Out of all of the Arab states, Lebanon was the only democracy. It has been held up for so many years by moderates in the Arab world as an example of Christians and Moslems (as well as other minority groups) living together in peace, harmony, and cooperation as they succeeded in building a financial community without parallel in the Arab world.

Now PLO forces, supported by Syria, are patrolling the streets of Beirut, although there is some evidence that a withdrawal of these forces is taking place. Mr. Arafat has demonstrated that he is calling the shots, however, and that he has strong backing from Syria, the most bellicose of Israel's neighbors.

In the Lebanese crisis the world was reminded once again of the terrible dangers that are ever-present in the explosive Middle East. Confrontation between the superpowers was a distinct possibility last week. The United States was forced to exercise all of its influence to persuade Israel to restrain itself, perhaps, from invading Lebanon to protect Israel's vital interests. At the same time, the United States was forced to exercise great restraint in the face of an eleventh-hour request for American intervention, as occurred in 1956 when President Eisenhower sent in 5,000 United States marines to maintain Lebanon's sovereignty.

Several columns ago, this reporter emphasized that the civil strife in Lebanon would not cease without great efforts on the part of all parties within and without Lebanon, despite a cease-fire that was being observed at the time. The cease-fire that is now in operation will likely be no more successful. The Christian Maronite element, presently conceding to the demands of Syria, the PLO, and the Moslem element, will not give up completely, and it is doubtful that Syria will not be further tempted to force a permanent division of Lebanon. Syria's prestige has already been greatly enhanced as a result of its role in dictating the terms of the agreements concluded with the Lebanese government.

Tomorrow, Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong and I will depart for Paris, Jerusalem, and Cairo. We expect to have very meaningful discussions with leaders in both Israel and Egypt, where the world is fortunate to have many men of goodwill and peace who continue their efforts to bring about a solution to a problem that concerns all of humanity. Mr. Armstrong will speak before the leaders in Jerusalem and Cairo, as he has in the past, as an ambassador for world peace.

Mr. Armstrong will stress, as he has so often, that the world needs great humanitarian efforts. It needs demonstrations of concern for others. It needs an understanding and appreciation of international cultures and, above all, the world sorely needs to grasp the spiritual dimension — an understanding of the great transcendent purpose for all humanity.

## orchids & onions

### letters

#### Baikal and Tahoe

It was with great trepidation that I read the article, "The Death of the Oceans" in the January 1976 issue. It is very regrettable that Garner Ted Armstrong in this article has compromised his integrity as to stating fact. . . . When a gross untruth is stated it makes one skeptical about accepting any other statement as truth.

The gross untruth: "The world's largest fresh-water lake, Lake Baikal" — area 13,180 sq. miles (ranks 8th if we eliminate the Caspian).

Fact, Lake Superior: area 31,820 sq. miles.

Second doubtful statement: "Lake Tahoe. . . one of the largest fresh-water lakes in the world. . ."

I think he is letting his imagination run away with his reason.

Lake Tahoe doesn't qualify in the first fifty. Let us have fact, not fiction.

H. J. Bolivar,  
Oliver, B.C.

• The answer to the question you posed lies in the meaning of the word "largest." Largest in what way? By surface area? Or by volume?

The fact is, volume is now being increasingly used as the determinant for ranking bodies of water by size. The 1974 edition (15th edition) of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, rates Lake Baikal in Siberia first in size on this basis (see volume 10, page 600).

Lake Baikal — the world's deepest fresh-water lake (over a mile deep) — is believed to contain one fifth of the entire world's fresh water reserves, almost as much as all of the Great Lakes combined! Baikal contains about 22,000 cubic kilometers (or 5,000 cubic miles) of water. Lake Superior, by contrast, contains only 12,000 cubic kilometers (or 3,000 cubic miles). In total volume of water, therefore, Lake Superior is far from superior.

As for Lake Tahoe, the situation is similar. Tahoe (which is also very deep, 1645 feet in one place) contains such a tremendous volume of water that it could cover all of the state of California to a depth of fourteen inches!

#### Moderates and Marxists

I really enjoyed the article, "Women's Lib '75: Moderates vs. Marxists." But I think you've failed to understand the entire issue.

You were agreeable with equal pay for equal work. That isn't possible, however, unless husbands assume equal responsibility for child rearing. Otherwise women feel forced to give up their goals and careers. There is no reason for this! Instead the decision must be made by both, before marriage.

This again would be impossible for most marriages unless men could come to feel that housework/child care is an honorable position that wouldn't threaten their egos. So it is utterly necessary to re-evaluate sex roles. This would not destroy the family (i.e., my mom's best friend is a doctor and

her husband successfully raised two children; where it's possible for one family, it can be for others).

Until a fair and humane policy is reached nationally, women's organizations must fight on.

Mrs. Margaret Brown,  
Placerville, CA

Regarding Women's Liberation: Women, like men, should be allowed choice, the freedom to decide. Some women shouldn't be allowed anywhere near children. Just because they can breed does not make them mothers.

Some are absolute slobbers where running a house is concerned, but they can run a department or ward. Some loathe cooking, sewing or any of the so-called "feminine arts."

Then there are men of great tenderness and love who adore children. There are those who love to cook, make things and run a home very efficiently. And why not? Let men also enjoy the freedom of choice.

The family will not disappear, but it will change radically, which is good. Its conception is left over from another age, when a female bore children endlessly and was only valued for her ability to do so. . . . Brains, intelligence are essential today whether male or female, and we can't afford to waste any.

Brenda Smith,  
Lake Como, FL

I propose adding a simple sentence to ERA as it stands now. The exact wording could be changed if needed, but I word it: "no person may be denied the right of personal choice in matters regarding traditional sex roles, or natural differences between the sexes."

Isn't personal choice what 99% of the Women's Libbers say they want? And isn't this same right of personal choice what makes the opposition so mad? I doubt if over 1% of the libbers are actually Marxists, despite the fact that they make most of the noise. Most of these women are sincerely trying to make a better opportunity for women. As the article says, these are worthy goals.

Evan Hansen,  
Beryl, UT

I appreciate your fair assessment of the women's movement in your article, "Women's Lib '75: Moderates vs. Marxists."

However, I disagree with your statement, "If more women would disown the radical fringe, more men would accept more readily the reasonable requests of responsible women."

Perhaps if men had accepted the reasonable requests of responsible women in the first place, the women's movement would never have taken on such militant overtones.

We can't afford to play, "You do your part, then I'll do mine," with the future of our civilization. Both men and women must join in a cooperative effort to insure the rights of all of us.

D. J. King,  
Mankato, MN

## "PEOPLE ASK ME CONTINUALLY ABOUT AMBASSADOR COLLEGE. JUST WHAT KIND OF COLLEGE IS IT?"

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Our academic program is built around a core of course work in theology as well as in liberal arts. Theology courses examining the Bible in the light of today's world, as well as moral, ethical, and spiritual values of the individual, are emphasized in a positive perspective. Major degree programs built on this basic foundation include business administration, chemistry, English, history, home economics, mass communication, music, physical education, psychology, Spanish, speech com-

munication, and general studies. Course work in vocal and instrumental music, dance, theater arts, newspaper journalism, and broadcasting are also available.

Ambassador College is known not only for its beautiful campuses, but also for a small-college, personal atmosphere. Its faculty-to-student ratio is conducive to much more personalized instruction than is available in the huge institutions of tens of thousands of students in computerized studies. There are only 800 students on the Pasadena, California campus and 600 enrolled on the Big Sandy, Texas campus.

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year with a winning season and doing very well this year against such schools as the University of Redlands, University of Nevada, U.C. San Diego, U.S.I.U., Southern Utah State, and Simon Fraser University of Vancouver, British Columbia.

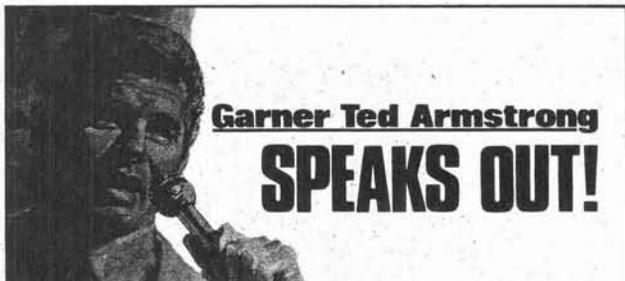
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*Barner Lee Armstrong*  
President, Ambassador College





## America's Two Choices

There is a gigantic battlefield being drawn today, which is, in fact, the entirety of the world. On one side are arrayed the "have" nations; on the other side are the "have-not" nations. The first group comprises the industrialized, non-Communist, democratic nations with only about 750 million citizens in Europe and Britain, the United States, South Africa, Australia, and Canada. These 750 million citizens are consuming a disproportionate chunk of the natural resources of the world, producing a great percentage of its manufactured commodities and goods, and enjoying, as a result, the very highest standards of living in all history.

Then, on the other hand, there are the hundred or more nations which are undeveloped, poor, usually in the throes of violent overthrows, coups d'état, guerrilla warfare, civil war, and strife — and quite often the unwitting pawns in the ideological struggle between the superpowers.

These "have-not" states represent well over two billion people, millions of whom live their entire lives at an abject poverty level.

So far, this global battle between the rich and poor nations has been limited to economic pressures, to political pressures, and to fiery speeches from new despots. It has been limited to the forming of various blocs and pressure groups — such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC.

But we have no assurance this conflict will be limited in the future to only political and economic pressures. Will it eventually emerge into actual warfare — an armed worldwide struggle?

Ironically, some Third World nations have been promised nuclear reactors by the United States, which would enable them, if they chose, to go about the business of making themselves a low-yield — maybe in the kiloton range — "dirty" bomb of the type that obliterated about 90,000 lives in Hiroshima or Nagasaki. They could then indulge in a little nuclear "saber rattling," not only against their own immediate neighbors — as might occur between India and Bangladesh, for example — but against members of the developed "First World" as well!

### No Time For Isolationism

It's time to take a good look at the way the world really is. And that requires some serious introspection on the part of the American people! What are we? What should we be?

Today one hears a great deal of talk about isolationism. Many people have been saying, in effect: "Let's go isolationist and let other people solve their own

problems." There are people in Congress and in governmental positions who actually advocate such a "world dropout" policy (always claiming the Vietnam debacle as their rationale).

At the end of World War II, the United States emerged holding just about all the marbles. We were the biggest military and industrial power the world had ever seen. We alone possessed the nuclear weapons with which to intimidate, if we so chose, the entirety of the world.

From that time on the United States, like it or not, was shoved into a role of "playing empire." America was the big hope for the underdeveloped world. The U.S. supplied not only money, but also technical know-how and skilled manpower in a massive effort to bring impoverished peoples out of their grinding poverty. But today, nearly all of these nations, it seems, are our avowed enemies.

There's something else rather annoying that we are beginning to see happen in this country. I don't know quite how to label it, but it involves the vast hypocrisy of attempting to wash our filthy linen before the rest of the world to prove how clean we really are. By this I'm referring to the new mood in Congress and the press, and a good part of the public as well, to uncover all undercover operations, to take the cloak off all governmental secrecy, to expose CIA agents abroad, to take everything to the people because "they have a right to know" and, thus to effectively force our own government to cease functioning as far as foreign policy is concerned.

The sobering fact is that Americans live in a world filled with people who want us dead. We live in a world of other states and governments who would rejoice in the streets, light bonfires, go arm in arm, drinking, singing, and cheering if they could hear that the United States of America is no more.

They would react in exactly the same manner spoken of in the book of Lamentations in the Bible, chapter 2, verse 16: "All your enemies rail against you; they hiss, they gnash their teeth, they cry: 'We have destroyed her! Ah, this is the day we longed for; now we have it; we see it!' " (RSV.)

It's a perverse desire to see the big giant come crashing down.

The economic weight and leverage of the United States of America is incredible. The gross product of one state alone, California, is larger than the vast majority of all the other countries on the face of the earth.

Now, in the meantime, we see this ultimate hypocrisy of wanting to appear to be righteous before all the rest of the

world, to appear to be so totally righteous that we would never dare engage in any kind of furtive or clandestine activities elsewhere in the world.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, doesn't recognize any "rules," but will play the game of big power politics any way it can. And many other states are the same way.

But we are righteous, you see. We are holy. We play fair, and we want them to appreciate that. We're sure they will. We're sure that by the time we expose every CIA agent in the entirety of the world, all of these wonderful people who want us dead, who would rejoice in their streets to see us go straight down the drain, will laud and praise America (in their government-controlled news media) and say what a marvelous country she is: "Look at that honesty. Look at that integrity. Isn't it wonderful that America doesn't have such a thing as an undercover agent? America is so openminded. Isn't America wonderful?"

One would have to be insane to believe other nations would look at America that way. It just doesn't make sense.

Here we are, the world's wealthiest nation. We also happen to be a democratic nation. We happen to believe in the basic freedoms and the dignity of humankind. We happen to believe precious are those founding concepts and precepts of our forebears and founding fathers who could envision and produce such absolutely marvelous documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights.

There are only two possible ways in which we can maintain our wealth and our freedoms: either by the force of our military or by trusting God. Now, it's obvious from our national conduct that we are not going to trust in God — in spite of the slogan on our currency to that effect. So let's be realistic and deal with the way things really are.

The only way the United States can survive in this gigantic global conflict even now beginning to shape up with two billion people on the one side — who are lusting after the wealth that we have and want to take away the freedoms that we have — is for the United States to maintain the kind of army, navy, air force, marine corps, coast guard, and other auxiliary services which are required to safeguard our peace and freedom. It's that simple.

But take a look at what has been happening to the U.S. military over the last few years.

I don't know whether it all began with the mother who wanted to sue the Marine Corps D.I. at Camp LeJeune or whether it began with revelations from turned off "boots" who would go over the hill to tell people the D.I. had called him a dirty name or whether someone lost his life because of the rigors of an obstacle course in a Marine Corps boot camp. But somehow, gradually, incessantly, and primarily as a result of overexposure and constant torturous coverage by the press of some of these alleged "horrible treatments" of young men in the military services, the whole national feeling about the military began to change.

Perhaps it began in Korea, during the "police action" of 1950-53. Until then, and especially as a result of World War II, Americans were basically given the notion of great patriotism, great courage, and great bravery under fire on the part

of our troops. But Americans came face-to-face for the first time, in Korea, with American military personnel deserting not only their army, but also deserting their country and going over to the other side.

Many, if not most, of the deserters have come back to the United States, and we have seen that they learned some rather severe lessons. But it took them 10, 15, or more years to learn those lessons.

But it was the agony of the long conflict in Vietnam that really changed American attitudes toward the military. We began to see young men refusing to go into battle, directly contravening commands of their officers. And, as if that wasn't enough, we heard reports of open warfare behind the lines among our own troops, where the enlisted men were actually shooting at their own officers! And where officers didn't dare venture into the rice paddies ahead of some of the enlisted men for fear they would be the ones to end up with a bullet in their back.

Our young people of today want all the pleasures of our materialistic society. They want their automobiles. They want their homes. They want their jobs. They want their freedoms that they take so much for granted.

Our people want the various governmental programs — housing subsidies, food stamps, and various other welfare programs and help for the poor.

But incredibly, we are determined we shall not maintain the kind of military organization that can guarantee the retention of our way of life.

I have already said there is another way. But, of course, you and I both know we'd be crazier than a mandrill if we think this world, let alone the United States of America, is going to depend upon God for its protection. In Isaiah 40:21-22 we read: "Have you not known? Have you not heard? Has it not been told you from the beginning? Have you not understood from the foundations of the earth? It is he who sits above the circle of the earth, and his inhabitants are like grasshoppers; who stretches out the heavens like a curtain" (RSV).

God says furthermore: "To whom then will you compare me, that I should be like him? says the Holy One. Lift up your eyes on high and see: who created these? He who brings out their host by number, calling them all by name" (RSV).

And he continues: "Have you not known? Have you not heard? The Lord is the everlasting God, the Creator of the ends of the earth. He does not faint or grow weary, his understanding is unsearchable. He gives power to the faint, and to him who has no might he increases strength. Even youths shall faint and be weary, and young men shall fall exhausted, but they who wait for the Lord shall renew their strength" (RSV).

And then comes that famous Bible text so many people know: "They shall mount up with wings like eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint." He says he holds nations in the hollow of his hand. He says all countries are as the small dust of the balance. He sets up and deposes kings, rulers, countries, and governments.

But we don't believe in the power of that God, so we're not going to depend upon him for our well-being. But what doesn't make sense to me, as a minister, an evangelist, a news commentator, and an observer is this: Knowing we won't trust God, I can't understand why we want to tear down our military. □

**THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG BROADCAST**

**DAILY RADIO LOG**

**U.S. STATIONS Eastern Time**

AKRON — WSLR, 1350 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 8:30 p.m. Sun.  
 ALLENTOWN — WSN, 1470 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 ASHEVILLE — WWNC, 570 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily.  
 \*ATHENS — WOOL, 1470 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 BLUEFIELD — WKOY, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 1:30 p.m. Sun.  
 BOSTON — WRV, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sun.  
 CAYCE — WCAY, 620 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.  
 CHARLESTON — WCHS, 580 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 CHATTANOOGA — WDEF, 1370 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat, 6:30 a.m. Sun.  
 \*CHESAPEAKE — WCPK, 1600 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 CINCINNATI — WKCY, 1530 kc., 5:00 a.m. daily.  
 CINCINNATI — WLW, 700 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.  
 CLEVELAND — WERE, 1300 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.  
 DAYTON — WONE, 980 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.  
 DETROIT — WDM-FM, 95.5 mc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat, 9:00 a.m. Sun.  
 ERIE — WWGO, 1450 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 FLINT — WKMF, 1470 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 \*FRANKLIN — WFTN 1240 kc., 12:15 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 GAINESVILLE — WAKA, 1390 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 GAYLORD — WATC, 900 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 GREENVILLE — WNCN AM & FM 1070 kc. & 107.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, HARRISBURG — WHP, 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.  
 HARTFORD — WCXN, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 JACKSONVILLE, FL — WQIK, 1090 kc., 12 noon daily.  
 JACKSONVILLE, N.C. — WLAS, 910 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 JOHNSTOWN — WJAC, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 KINGSPORT — WKPT, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 KISSIMMEE — WFIV, 1080 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 LANCASTER — WXRL, 1300 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 LENOIR — WJRI, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 LONDON — WFTG, 1400 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 LOUISVILLE — WHAS, 840 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. Sun.  
 MIAMI — WIOD, 610 kc., 8:25 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 8:30 p.m. Sun.  
 MONTPELIER — WSKI, 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 NEW HAVEN — WELI, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 p.m. Sun. & Sat.  
 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.  
 NORFOLK — WTID, 1270 kc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 PHILADELPHIA — WRCP, 1540 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat, 10:30 a.m. Sun.  
 \*PIKEVILLE — WPKE, 1240 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 PITTSBURGH — WPIT, 730 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat, 11:00 a.m. Sun.  
 PITTSBURGH — KQV, 1410 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

PORTSMOUTH — WIOI, 1010 kc., 12:35 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 PROVIDENCE — WJAR, 920 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 RALEIGH — WPTF, 680 kc., 1:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 9:30 a.m. Sun.  
 RICHMOND — WRVA, 1140 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.  
 ROANOKE — WFIR, 960 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.  
 ROCHESTER — WHAM, 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:00 a.m. Sun.  
 ROCHESTER — WWNH, 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 SCRANTON — WGBI, 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.  
 SPRINGFIELD — WACE, 730 kc., 12 noon daily.  
 SYRACUSE — WSOQ, 1220 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 TAMPA — WING, 1010 kc., 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 TOLEDO — WSPD, 1370 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.  
 WALTERBORO — WALD, 1060 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.  
 WHEELING — WWVA, 1170 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun.

**Central Time**

ATOKA — KEOR-AM, 1110 kc., 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 ATOKA — KTFM-FM, 93.3 mc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 AUSTIN — KLBK, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 9:30 a.m. Sun.  
 BIRMINGHAM — WYDE, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 6:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. Sun.  
 CHICAGO — WMAQ, 670 kc., 5:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 COFFEYVILLE — KGGF, 960 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 DALLAS — KRLD, 1080 kc., 4:30 a.m. Mon.-Sun., 10:45 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 11:00 p.m. Sun.  
 DES MOINES — KWKY, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 9:30 p.m. daily.  
 DULUTH — WEBC, 560 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Sat.  
 FARGO — KRAD, 1590 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 GADSDEN — WAAX 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 12 noon Sun.  
 GLADEWATER — KEES, 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.  
 GREEN BAY — WGEE, 1360 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 HOUSTON — KPRC, 950 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.  
 JONESBORO — KNEA, 970 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 KANSAS CITY — KMBZ, 980 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.  
 \*KANSAS CITY — WDAF-FM, 12:30 p.m. Sun., 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 LITTLE ROCK — KAAY, 1090 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily, 9:30 a.m. Sun., 5:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 MEMPHIS — WREC, 600 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 MILWAUKEE — WISN, 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 MOBILE — WKRG, 710 kc., & 99.9 mc., 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., & 7:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun. 8:00 p.m. daily (FM).  
 MT. VERNON — WMIX, 940 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.  
 NASHVILLE — WSIX, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 8:00 p.m. Sun.  
 NEW ORLEANS — WWL, 870 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 OKLAHOMA CITY — KTOK, 1000 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.  
 PAMPA — KGRO, 1230 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 PEORIA — WMBD, 1470 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.  
 ROLLA — KCLU AM & FM, 1590 kc., 94.3mc 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 1490 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 ST. PAUL — KRSI, 950 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.  
 SAN ANTONIO — WOAI, 1200 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat, 10:00 p.m. Sun.  
 SHERMAN — KTXO, 1500 kc., 5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 SIOUX FALLS — KIOV-FM, 104.7mc 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 SIOUX FALLS — KSCJ, 1360 kc., 6:15 p.m. Mon.-Sun.  
 TEXARKANA — KOSY, 790 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 WATERLOO — KXEL, 1540 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 8:00 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 WATERTOWN — KWAT-FM, 96.1mc 12:00 noon Mon.-Fri.

**Mountain Time**

ALBUQUERQUE — KOB, 770 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 9:30 a.m. Sun.

\*BOISE — KAIN, 1340 kc., 6:55 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 CASPER — KTWO, 1030 kc., 6:05 p.m. & 10:05 p.m. daily.  
 DENVER — KOA, 850 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 7:00 p.m. Sun.  
 FARMINGTON — KRZE, 1280 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 FLAGSTAFF — KCLS, 600 kc., 12:30 p.m. daily.  
 KALISPELL — KOFI, 1180 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.  
 PRESCOTT — KYCA, 1490 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 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 — KTUG, 1400 kc., 12:45 p.m. daily, 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat, 6:30 a.m. Sun.  
 WHEATLAND — KYCN, 1340 kc., 5:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

**Pacific Time**

ANCHORAGE — KYAK, 650 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.  
 CARSON CITY — KKBC-FM, 97.3 mc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat, 9:00 p.m. Sun.  
 COVINA — KGRB, 900 kc., KOB-FM, 98.3 mc., 12 noon Mon.-Sat, 9:00 a.m. Sun.  
 EUGENE — KORE, 1050 kc., 7:00 a.m. daily.  
 FRESNO — KMJ, 580 kc., 9:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.  
 LAS VEGAS — KVEG-AM & FM, 970 kc., 92.3mc 6:30 a.m. daily.  
 LOS ANGELES — KLAC, 570 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 9:00 a.m. Sun.  
 MEDFORD — KAGN-FM, 98.5mc 8:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 MEDFORD — KSHA, 860 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 \*OLYMPIA — KITN, 920 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 ONTARIO — KSYA, 1380 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 PASCO KOTY, 1340 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat, 12:00 p.m. Sun.  
 \*PORTLAND — KOGL 1440 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 PORTLAND — KYXI, 1520 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 SACRAMENTO — KRKX, 1140 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 SAN DIEGO — KSDO, 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 SAN FRANCISCO — KNBR, 680 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 SAN FRANCISCO — KKIS, 990 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 SANTA ROSA — KPLS, 1150 kc., 7:00 a.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 SEATTLE — KIRO, 710 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat, 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
 SEWARD — KRXA, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.  
 YAKIMA — KUTI, 980 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.-Thurs. & Sat., 7:30 p.m. Fri.

**CANADIAN STATIONS Atlantic Time**

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

**Eastern Time**

BLIND RIVER — CJNR, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.  
 BRANTFORD — CKPC, 1380 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.  
 CORNWALL — CJSS, 1220 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.  
 ELLIOTT LAKE — CKNR, 1340 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.  
 HULL — CKCH, 7:00 a.m. Sun.  
 KINGSTON — CKWS, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 11:10 p.m. Sat, 10:05 p.m. Sun.  
 KIRKLAND LAKE — CJKL, 560 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.  
 LEAMINGTON — CHYR, 710 kc., 5:30 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. daily.  
 LINDSAY — CKLY, 910 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

**THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG TELECAST**

**WEEKLY TV LOG**

**U.S. STATIONS Eastern Time**

AKRON — Channel 23, WAKR-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.  
 ALBANY — Channel 10, WTEN-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sat.  
 ALPENA — Channel 11, WBKB-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 ATLANTA — Channel 11, WXIA-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.  
 BANGOR — Channel 5, WABI-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.  
 BINGHAMPTON, N.Y. — Channel 40, WICZ-TV, 7:30 p.m. Sat.  
 \*CHARLESTON — Channel 2, WCBT-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.  
 CINCINNATI — Channel 5, WLWT-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 COLUMBIA — Channel 19, WNOK-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.  
 COLUMBUS — Channel 4, WLWC-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.  
 DAYTON — Channel 2, WLWD-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 \*FLINT — Channel 12, WJRT-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.  
 GREENVILLE, N.C. — Channel 9, WNCN-TV, 7:00 p.m. Sun.  
 \*GREENVILLE — Channel 4, WFBC-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.  
 HUNTINGTON, W.V. — Channel 13, WOWK-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.  
 INDIANAPOLIS — Channel 4, WTTV-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 \*JACKSONVILLE Channel 12, WTLV-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 JOHNSON CITY — Channel 11, WJHL-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.  
 LANSING — Channel 10, WILX-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.  
 LOUISVILLE — Channel 41, WDRB-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.  
 NEW YORK — Channel 9, WOR-TV, Rotating schedule  
 PHILADELPHIA — Channel 17, WPHL-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.  
 PORTLAND — Channel 8, WMTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 PORTSMOUTH — Channel 10, WAYV-TV, 7:00 p.m. Sun.  
 PROVIDENCE — Channel 12, WPRI-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.  
 \*SALISBURY — Channel 16, WBOC-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.  
 SOUTH BEND — Channel 22, WSBT-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.  
 SPRINGFIELD — Channel 40, WHYV-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.  
 \*STUEBENVILLE — Channel 9, WSTV-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.  
 \*TAMPA — Channel 4, WFLA-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. — Channel 7, WMAL-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.  
 \*WILMINGTON — Channel 6, WECT-TV, 12 noon Sun.

**Central Time**

ABILENE — Channel 12, KTXS-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.  
 ALEXANDRIA — Channel 5, KALB-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.  
 AMARILLO — Channel 10, KFDA-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sat.  
 BEAUMONT — Channel 12, KBMT-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.  
 BISMARCK — Channel 5, KFVR-TV, 12:00 noon Sat.  
 CHICAGO — Channel 44, WSNS-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.  
 CORPUS CHRISTI — Channel 3, KIII-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.  
 DALLAS — Channel 11, KTVT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.  
 DOTHAN — Channel 18, WDHN-TV, 6:30 p.m. Sat.

EL PASO — Channel 13, KELP-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.  
 EVANSVILLE — Channel 14, WFIE-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.  
 FARGO — Channel 11, KTHI-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.  
 \*FT. SMITH — Channel 5, KFSM-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.  
 GARDEN CITY — Channel 11, KGLD-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.  
 GREAT BEND — Channel 2, CKCT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.  
 HATTIESBURG — Channel 7, WDAM-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 HOUSTON — Channel 39, KHIV-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.  
 HUNTSVILLE — Channel 48, WYUR-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.  
 KANSAS CITY — Channel 4, WDAF-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 LUBBOCK — Channel 11, KCBD-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.  
 LUFKIN — Channel 9, KTRE-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.  
 MCCOOK — Channel 8, KOMC-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.  
 MERIDIAN — Channel 11, WTOK-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.  
 MIDLAND — Channel 2, KMID-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.  
 MINNEAPOLIS — Channel 11, WTCN-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.  
 \*MONROE Channel 10, KTVE-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.  
 \*MONTGOMERY — Channel 32, WKAB-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.  
 NASHVILLE — Channel 2, WNGE-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sat.  
 NEW ORLEANS Channel 4, WWL-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 NORTH PLATTE — Channel 2, KNOP-TV, 6:30 p.m. Mon.  
 OKLAHOMA CITY — Channel 5, KOCO-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.  
 OMAHA — Channel 6, WOWT-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.  
 PEORIA — Channel 19, WRAU-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.  
 ROCKFORD — Channel 13, WREX-TV, 9:00 a.m. Sun.  
 SAN ANTONIO — Channel 12, KSAT-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.  
 SHREVEPORT — Channel 6, KTLA-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 SPRINGFIELD, MO. — Channel 27, KMTC-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sat.  
 SPRINGFIELD — Channel 20, WICS-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 \*TEMPLE — Channel 6, KCEN-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.  
 TOPEKA — Channel 27, KTSB-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 TUPELO — Channel 9, WTVV-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sat.  
 \*TYLER — Channel 7, KLTV-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.  
 WICHITA — Channel 5, KARD-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.  
 \*WICHITA FALLS — Channel 6, KAUZ-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.

**Mountain Time**

BOISE — Channel 6, KIVI-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sun.  
 GRAND JUNCTION — Channel 5, KREX-TV, 4:30 p.m. Mon.  
 PUEBLO — Channel 5, KOAA-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.  
 RAPID CITY — Channel 7, KRSD-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.  
 \*ROSWELL — Channel 40, KBIM-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.  
 SALT LAKE CITY — Channel 5, KSL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.  
 \*TUCSON — Channel 10, KGUN-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

**Pacific Time**

ANCHORAGE — Channel 13, KIMO-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.  
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 PORTLAND — Channel 12, KPTV-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sat.  
 REHOBOTH — Channel 2, KTVN-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.  
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 SPOKANE — Channel 6, KHQ-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.  
 TACOMA — Channel 11, KSTW-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sat.

\*Denotes change in time or day, or a new station.



## Christ?...or Impostor?

The real Jesus of Nazareth bore little or no resemblance to the image above. The Christ who lived and taught in Galilee and Judea was not the Jesus perpetuated by tradition. He was not the frail, petulant, effeminate Jesus whose image has adorned religious art for centuries. A strong and vigorous young man, Jesus of Nazareth worked for years as a carpenter before he began his ministry. His hair was not especially long. He didn't wear a forlorn, morose expression. And he had no halo shimmering mysteriously over his head. Unhappily, much of the character and message of the real Jesus Christ has been obscured by tradition, half-truth

and superstition. If you'd like to know more about the difference between the real Jesus and his mysterious "impostor," write for the free booklet entitled *The Real Jesus*.



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MARCH 1976

MAJOR SHIFTS ON THE WORLD SCENE  
WILL CHANGING WEATHER BRING MASS FAMINES?

# Election '76

## DOES IT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE WHO WINS?



Humphrey and Wallace photos Wide World, all others LPI