plain truth
WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1975

THE U.N. AT 30 – DEEP TROUBLE BEHIND THE FACADE

FOOD FACTS AND FALLACIES

The Passing of Europe's Old Guard

Henry Bureau — Sygma; Wide World; Camera Press

Personal from...

ABUNDANT LIVING

WHY DO some religious people feel that their religious life must be one of giving up all the fun and enjoyment of living – that in order to please God, they must endure a life of morbid gloom?

For that matter why do some NON-religious people feel that to become a Christian would mean a life of living painful penance?

As a boy I was brought up in a respectable Protestant church of traditional Christianity. I never did know very much, as a boy, about what the church believed – but I did know that it regarded *sin* as violating *their* many DON'TS: – don't smoke, don't dance, don't play cards, don't go to the theater, don't drink a drop of wine, don't do this, don't do that!

A world-famous philosopher, editor, and lecturer whom I knew said he had no desire to live a life of Christian repression. "I desire," he said, "to be radiant, cheerful, friendly – to meet people with a smile." He was a highly educated man – but he was a biblical illiterate!

Where do people get all these distorted ideas about the religion of Jesus Christ? Certainly NOT out of the Bible.

They know nothing of the Jesus of the Bible, who said, "I am come that they might have LIFE, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Somehow a lot of people have received a lot of weird and false ideas about Jesus Christ – I mean the Jesus of YOUR BIBLE. Actually, I think almost NO ONE knows what the Bible says about Him.

It seems most people think SIN is the thing that is BEST for us, but which a stern, wrathful God denies us. Some years ago a little book was selling big on Hollywood newsstands. It was titled *How to Sin in Hollywood.*

Why don't people know that God our Creator has never forbidden us a single thing that is GOOD for us – never said "DON'T" about a single thing except that which is going to HARM us to our own hurt. What God does command us NOT to do are the very things that bring on unhappiness, frustration, pain, suffering, and a life of morbid gloom.

Let's get this matter straight. The REAL Jesus Christ said He came to bring us HAPPINESS and JOY! Jesus said, "I am come that they might have *life,* and that they might have it more *abundantly!"* And He came that we might enjoy full, ABUNDANT life ETERNALLY. God Almighty intended the *real* Christian life to be HAPPY. Jesus said, "My *joy* I leave with you!"

There is a WAY of life that *causes* peace, happiness, and joy. God the great Creator set THAT WAY as an inexorable LAW – an invisible spiritual law – to PRODUCE peace, happiness, joy, abundance! There is a *cause* for every effect. In this unhappy confused world we have discontentment, unhappiness, wretchedness, suffering. The world is full of that. It SHOULD be full of peace, happiness, and joy. There's a CAUSE. People don't like God's law. That law is the CAUSE of peace and everything desirable and good. People *want* everything that is good and desirable. They just don't want to OBEY that which would cause it! They want to BE right, but they don't want to DO right.

Christ came to call people to REPENT. Repent of WHAT? Repent of causing unhappiness, strife, war, and pain – and then to receive the *gift* of the holy spirit.

And what kind of results will the spirit of God produce in you?

I'll tell you, first, what it WON'T produce. It won't produce the morbid, unhappy, painful, gloomy life that many think is the Christian life. Let the Bible tell you what "fruit" it will produce in you. "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law" (Galatians 5:22-23).

Look at that more closely: "the fruit of the spirit" – this is the spirit of GOD. This is the holy spirit that God imparts *only* to those who have *repented* – that is, turned FROM that which has *caused* unhappiness, morbid gloom, discouragement, frustration, emptiness. On the contrary, that fruit of the spirit is first of all *love.* And the second fruit is *joy!* Joy is happiness brimful and running over. That doesn't sound like an unhappy, empty, gloomy life, does it? And God's spirit is not static. It FLOWS. It flows, spontaneously from God into and through YOU, and out from you making still OTHERS happy and joyful.

The very first result produced in your life by God's spirit is *love.* Love is a righteous love of and for OTHERS. It will mean your face is beaming. It's an *out*going concern for the good and welfare of OTHERS. It will mean that you are really GIVING OUT – that you are radiant and HAPPY. And love *results in joy* – that's the second of these fruits. The third is *peace.* Instead of an attitude of hostility, instead of going around quarreling, being resentful and bitter, angry, and arguing, you'll be in an attitude of PEACE – peace in your mind and with your neighbor and with your GOD.

Next comes *"longsuffering."* That means *patience.* How much has impatience made you unhappy? Probably impatience makes more people unhappy than almost anything else! If you can really come to have patience, you'll be acquiring one of the things that will allow you to be happy and make life worth living.

Then next is *gentleness.* That makes others happy and automatically adds to your happiness. And then *goodness* and *faith!* Faith is *confidence* – not SELF-confidence, but RELIANCE on the SUPREME POWER. It means that the SUPREME power of God is working for YOU. It means reassurance. It means assured HOPE instead of doubt, fear, discouragement.

If you could evaluate in dollars what all these tremendous benefits mean in your life, you'd have to put on them a value of millions and millions of dollars. But these are benefits you CAN'T BUY. God simply wants to GIVE them to you. What they COST you is REPENTING of that which has been producing unhappiness, pain and suffering, discouragement and frustration. It's a tremendous BARGAIN! That is the fruit of God's spirit that will spontaneously spring forth from you, RADIATE from you and cause you to be a JOY to others, as well as to yourself.

Now this is not to say that there are never troubles in the Christian life. Far from it. There will be PERSECUTIONS. Jesus Christ was persecuted. He said, "If they have persecuted me, they will persecute you." That comes from WITHOUT. But UNHAPPINESS is something that springs from WITHIN. Happiness is a STATE OF MIND; happiness is WITHIN. And the person who does have this inward peace – this joy, this patience and love, and absence of resentment and bitterness – isn't going to be anywhere near as disturbed and unhappy as when he didn't have them. You'll always face problems – but you'll have FAITH and God's help in solving them. But problems and tests of faith are good for us – the very building blocks of perfect spiritual character.

I know that the Bible says: *"Many* are the afflictions of the righteous," but the same scripture adds, "but the Eternal delivereth him out of them all" (Psalm 34:19).

It's true Jesus was "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief." It's true He SUFFERED – He knew what suffering is. But His suffering and grief was not caused by pain others inflicted on Him – not from resentment, or being hurt by others – but by His *love* for others. He suffered because they were bringing so much suffering on themselves. But He also was a man of boundless JOY, and He said, "My JOY I leave with you."

Yes, He said, "I am come that they might have LIFE, and that they might have it more ABUNDANTLY" (John 10:10). □

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THE PASSING OF EUROPE'S OLD GUARD

by David Price

LONDON: The Franco era in Spain is over. And with its passing undoubtedly will also pass Spain's relative tranquility of the last three and a half decades.

Changes must take place soon in other countries ruled by aging patriarchal leaders. The future of Yugoslavia after Tito is uncertain. The country has long borne the intimate stamp of his own personality. Moreover, the uncertain health of the U.S.S.R's Leonid Brezhnev and his impending retirement cast a greater shadow over the whole of Europe. Will his successor follow the path of *détente* or will he choose a policy of more aggressive and violent exploitation of the West's "crisis of capitalism"?

Juan Carlos' Thankless Task

General Franco's successor, King Juan Carlos I, is faced with the thankless task of heading off dissent and possible revolution in the country. Realizing that the most important pillar of Spanish society is the army, the new King has tried assiduously to curry support from its ranks.

The support of the army will be especially important in assuring an orderly and peaceful transition from the autocratic style of Franco to a perhaps more democratic style under Juan Carlos. Recently Spain has been rocked by shootings and bombings by urban guerrillas wanting greater political freedom and separatism. In the twilight of his rule, Franco earned the odium of left-wing supporters around the world by the execution of five men responsible for police assassinations.

If Spain's new leader is to rely on the army, he will find it no solid pillar of strength. According to recent reports by exiles, as many as a thousand officers support the popular front of the democratic junta comprising communists, socialists and Christian Democrats.

Juan Carlos is therefore faced with the difficult task of maintaining national unity in Spain, while bringing the country slowly closer to the mainstream of the European democratic tradition. The peaceful unfreezing of political freedoms for Spaniards will require a great deal of astute and wise leadership. In the coming months and years, as this political evolution takes place, it will become clearer whether Spain will take its place as an aspiring member of the European Community, remain a semi-isolated neutral state, or drift under Soviet influence should presently outlawed communists rise up in strength.

Yugoslavia: Will Collective Scheme Work?

Ever since the days when Tito's name came to the fore as a resistance fighter against the Nazis, he has towered head and shoulders in political stature above any of his rivals. The 83-year-old communist leader has been the mainstay which has held together the crazy-quilt federation of differing nationalities, languages, and religions — even alphabets — which is Yugoslavia.

Numerous purges of aspiring politicians during the years have meant that there is no heir apparent to Tito. Instead he has engineered a new constitution which decrees that, after his departure, power will pass to a collective council with members drawn from the constituent regions of Yugoslavia.

Some observers feel the shared authority plan is a recipe for disaster. They believe that the Soviet Union will attempt to drive a wedge between nationalist factions of the federation, with the object of bringing all or part of Yugoslavia back into the Moscow orbit, from which she was expelled in 1948.

Of course, such activity would be in clear violation of the principles of the European Security Conference. Nevertheless, a Soviet-controlled corridor through Yugoslavia would realize the centuries-old Russian dream of a doorway on the Mediterranean Sea. Soviet naval bases on the Adriatic would shake the very foundations of NATO and put the democracies of Italy, Greece and Turkey in grave danger.

Brezhnev — Stepdown Believed Near

It has been apparent that for some time General-Secretary Leonid Brezhnev has been suffering from some type of sickness — perhaps cancer. His retirement from public affairs is expected in the next few months. The possible change of leadership could not have come at a more critical period for the West. For, at the moment, the Kremlin seems divided among itself as to the best policy to follow.

There are those who argue that the Soviet Union, needing a prolonged infusion of Western technology in order to attain a position of world industrial domination, will continue its program of cooperation with capitalist powers. Others maintain now is the time for Moscow to exploit divisions in the West, while it is ailing with an economic recession. Recent pronouncements in the Soviet press have reminded Communist Party leaders in Western Europe that revolution, not parliamentary processes, is the way to political power. Should this militant faction gain control in the Soviet leadership, it would destroy the policy of *détente* and return the world to Cold War confrontation.

Of considerable bearing on this are relations between the U.S.S.R. and China in the post-Mao, post-Chou En-lai period. It's no secret that Moscow would like to see new leadership in Peking that could eventually agree to some form of rapprochement between the two powers.

One thing is clear. When one looks at the "old guard" in several key countries, major changes — as in Franco's case — may be only a heartbeat away. □

UPI

PRIME MINISTER *Wilson and President Ford at the six-nation economic summit in France.*

ECONOMIC SLUMP, FEAR OF TRADE WAR

"RICH NATIONS" SUMMIT— PROMISES HARD TO KEEP

by Gene Hogberg

"The allied statesmen who shaped the post-war international order would not recognize the planet we inhabit today.... Interdependence has spawned a host of unprecedented social, ethical and economic dilemmas. No government alone can resolve the rage of problems before it."

– Henry Kissinger, Nov., 1975

It was in this setting that the heads of state of six leading industrial nations of the free world met outside the French capital at the Chateau Rambouillet, November 15-17.

Together the six countries – the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain – account for fully sixty-five percent of the world's production and seventy percent of its trade.

Our correspondent at the conference, Ray Kosanke, reports:

"The leaders of these major nations decided to confer at this high level because, with rising levels of unemployment, declines in industrial production, high energy costs and a slowdown in international trade, the present worldwide economic climate is the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

"As also in the '30s there has occurred a steady erosion of confidence in democratic institutions to cope with these problems.

"The prosperity and stability of the industrialized societies have changed dramatically – and perhaps irreversibly – in two short years. The five-fold increase in the price of oil since the autumn of 1973 has forced the whole gamut of problem-areas out into the open."

Fear of the Past

Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing, along with Prime Ministers Miki, Moro, Wilson and Chancellor Schmidt did their best at this unique highest level economic summit to assure the democratic, free-enterprise world that they and their governments had both the will and the policies to improve the sluggish world economy.

A shoring up of a sense of confidence in the economic future was critically important – and with good reason. No one wants to relive the traumas of the 1920s and '30s when the Boom followed by the Bust led to worldwide social unrest, political extremism and finally global warfare.

The big task before the six men, therefore, was to try to pull the Western world out of the recession without spilling over into either runaway inflation or a disastrous trade war.

The results of the conference showed how hard this goal is to achieve.

Good Will, Few Specifics

The 1,500-word joint declaration issued at the close of the summit listed 17 points which showed that good will was indeed present. It did not, however, reveal any concrete steps for improving the slumping economic picture.

In fact, some of the rhetoric, such as "we will not allow the recovery to falter; we will not accept another outburst of inflation," gave one the impression that there was a certain lack of perspective as to economic realities in the world today. For the plain fact is:

(1) The old "boom" days of rapid industrial expansion, full employment and ever-rising standards of living, characteristic of the 1960s are over. Any attempts to restore the high growth rates of the '60s will either lead to new explosions of inflation or intensify competition among the industrial nations for the shrinking world market. Therefore, growth from now on will be, at best, very moderate.

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

Double Digit Inflation– In Crime!

While their worries over the economy have slackened a bit in the last few months, Americans are not about to enjoy any relief from the wave of crime and violence – clipping along at double-digit increases.

According to the latest FBI crime report, the 1974 increase was the largest yearly jump in U.S. history – a whopping 18% over 1973. Police reported over 10.1 million serious crimes for the year – *four times* as many as reported only ten years ago!

One of the biggest surprises in the annual survey was the 20% increase for 1974 in suburban and rural crime, while cities of over 250,000 population registered "only" a 12% increase.

Another surprise was the rapidly increasing involvement of women in crime. Arrests of women since 1960 have increased almost 110%; arrests of males in the same period rose 24%.

The "crime clock" shows that, nationwide, there is a murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, or other theft every three seconds. And since it has been clearly demonstrated that much more crime – from two to five times in some categories – goes unreported than enters into official statistics, an average of one serious crime *every second* is probably much closer to reality.

So much for the criminals. What of the victims?

A Justice Department crime survey showed there were 37 million victims of crime in America in 1973. Other studies have demonstrated that astounding numbers of Americans do not think it is worthwhile to report they have been the victims of criminal attacks.

Arrest odds demonstrate that crime pays. Following the average of the past several years, only 21% of serious crimes were "cleared" by arrest in 1974.

. . . for the land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence.

— Ezekiel 7:23

Many of the nation's leading criminal justice officials met recently in Washington, D.C. Most doubted that merely more police and better courts and prisons would significantly reduce crime rates. Only a change in society's moral values will, they agreed. And these values, most felt, must be based first on family cohesiveness, love, and instruction in self-discipline. These character traits must be further supported by the community, the church, and the schools.

Glenn D. King, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said at this meeting: "At the present time there is no effective deterrent to crime at all. In the past there was a social stigma attached to crime, but we don't see much of that attitude now."

And so double-digit crime inflation may be here to stay. Already it is up 13% in the first half of 1975. □

"PROJECT POLARKA"

YUGOSLAVIA— Potential Balkan Powder Keg

Upon the death of Yugoslavian leader Marshal Tito, the Soviet Union launches a sudden, massive invasion into Eastern Austria, using Czechoslovakian troops as a vanguard. After the occupation is consolidated comes the primary objective: the invasion of Yugoslavia and its reintegration into the Soviet bloc, from which it was expelled in 1948.

Thus runs the basic scenario for "Project Polarka," a detailed military blueprint developed by the Soviet high command in the late 1960s and exposed by Major General Jan Sejna, who defected from the Czechoslovakian military at the time of the Russian invasion in 1968.

At the time the "Polarka" project was revealed, the Soviet Union strenuously protested the publicity which the plan was given in the Western press. However, the Kremlin did not directly challenge the authenticity of Sejna's revelations.

Since that time the Helsinki Conference on European Security has been held, with its stated pledges of the "inviolability of frontiers." But many observers feel that this principle is subject to widely varied interpretations.

The recent Soviet-East German "friendship" treaty, for ex-

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China Discovers Oil Power

In an age when oil means power, communist China is in a big hurry to tap its newly discovered oil reserves and join the big league of oil producers.

With a flurry of activity from the desolate stretches near the Soviet border to the South China Sea, China's backward oil industry is pressing hard to find, tap, refine, and sell its new-found treasure trove. Near Shanghai, construction of an "oil city" complete with refinery, petrochemical complex, and tanker facilities goes on around the clock.

In the fifties, China was considered to be poor in oil reserves by Western geologists. From importing over 60% of its oil needs from Russia in those days, China has come to the place where she is now more than self-sufficient. With 1.2 million barrels a day in production, China is already second to Indonesia in Asian output. With sufficient Western technological help, some oil experts even feel China, by the early 1980s, could match the output of Saudi Arabia today.

China's suspected large deep-water oil pools almost certainly will require U.S. technology – and very likely help maintain the political "connection" to Washington.

Estimates of Chinese on- and offshore oil reserves vary widely. But even conservative estimates are staggering. Minimally they are at least as big as Alaska's North Slope. Other oil experts estimate potential reserves larger than those of the entire Mideast.

Geopolitical Leverage

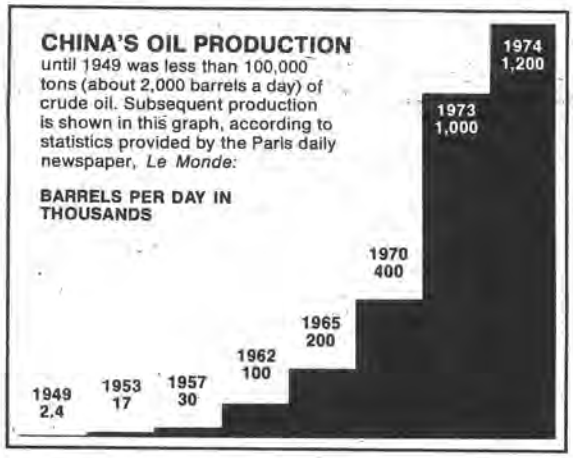
Naturally the magic of black gold has awakened the Chinese leadership to economic and political potentials that were otherwise elusive. Suddenly a new great leap forward toward industrialization is possible. Such expanded oil production formed the basis for Chou En-lai's pledge in January to move the Chinese economy "into the front ranks of the world" by 1990.

China's present oil needs, while growing, are not huge (80% of its energy comes from coal). This leaves rapidly expanding oil production for exports which Chinese leaders realize is the quickest and least painful way for Peking to solve its vexing shortage of foreign exchange.

Already Chinese oil power is exercising significant leverage and influence on the world political scene. Japan eagerly absorbs the great majority of China's oil exports, though present export tonnages are still relatively small in relation to Japan's needs. But, as a result, Russian's Siberian oil fields are not as attractive to Tokyo as they once were.

China crude has been used to maintain leverage with North Korea and North Vietnam. Oil sales at special rates have greased diplomatic wheels with the Philippines and Thailand. For others, the Chinese ask what the traffic will bear – reaping OPEC benefits without incurring any limiting obligations.

Whether the new communist "Sheiks of the East" fully tap China's oil producing potential depends on a lot of vagaries: direction of the communist Chinese leadership in the years ahead, acceptance or rejection of major foreign technological assistance or mutual bilateral deals, and overall trade and political relations with the rest of the free world. All of these areas are still big question marks. □



YUGOSLAVIA

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ample, seems to indicate that the "Brezhnev doctrine" – whereby the U.S.S.R. asserts its right to militarily intervene in the affairs of its East European bloc – is alive and well.

The major clause of the treaty states that the partners agree to undertake the necessary steps for "the protection and defense of the historic achievements of socialism." Most diplomats believe the words have the sort of elasticity which would allow Soviet tanks to keep the East Germans in line under the pretext of "protecting socialism." Few doubt that the same reasoning wouldn't be applied someday to Yugoslavia.

Political Housecleaning in Belgrade

Yugoslavian authorities are already alarmed over the possibility. The Tito government is now prosecuting a number of pro-Moscow communists. Fearing that the Russians are trying to stir up division among Yugoslavia's diverse nationalities, authorities in Belgrade are also cracking down on leaders in the various republics and autonomous regions who stray too far from the concept of Yugoslav federalism.

Furthermore, guerrilla warfare classes are now being conducted in Yugoslavian schools. At the same time, Yugoslavia has speeded up construction of the new fighter-bomber it is building jointly with neighboring Romania, another maverick communist state. The pattern is clear: The Yugoslavs are preparing for the worst in the uncertain period which will inevitably follow the death of the aging Tito.

Frightened Europe

The shock of seeing Russian troops massed on the Yugoslav-Italian border would send shock waves throughout the rest of Western Europe. There would be outcries in certain quarters for free Europe to develop its own military defense system (probably relying on tactical nuclear weapons) as well as a crash program toward political union.

A Russian takeover of Yugoslavia would wreak havoc on the Italian political scene. The Italian communists would first of all gain immediate extra strength. The Italian government might be forced at last to take the communists into the ruling coalition. The result could be a "Finlandized" Italy, moving into a neutralist position, dropping out of NATO and becoming subservient to the Kremlin.

NATO, in its present form, would very likely collapse. London's *Daily Telegraph* warns that the alliance, under the strain of the events in Yugoslavia, as well as the Greco-Turkish troubles, "might well not survive." Conceivably, the trend which would begin with the neutralization of Italy could continue unabated throughout Western Europe. Leftist governments would come to or stay in power in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and the Low Countries.

At this point, a violent reaction could set in. The same sort of leftish-tinted political chaos which prevailed in Europe in the 1930s could occur again. The time would be ripe for a "man on a white horse" to rally a flagging Western Europe back to life by promising "order" through a strong "European Union."

No Pushover

All of the above, of course, presumes the worst will happen – that the Soviet Union would try to take advantage of future developments in the Balkans and that the Yugoslavs themselves could be easily divided and conquered. Perhaps in the present era of détente, with the Soviets needing security in the West and continued access to capitalist technology, no overt action toward Tito's wayward communist state would be attempted for some time.

But the Balkans, almost by their very nature, seem to invite political adventurism. It was in Sarajevo, now capital of the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, that the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand took place and touched off World War I.

Keep your eye on Yugoslavia. □

SUMMIT.

(Continued from page 3)

(2) The major industrialized nations are no longer the complete masters of their own destinies. The so-called Third World nations are issuing increasingly strident demands for a bigger slice of the economic pie. And these are the same nations that control the bulk of the vital raw materials upon which the industrial world depends.

Worrisome Comparison

The English magazine, *The Economist*, pointed out that the six-nation summit was "a repeat performance of the abortive world economic conference in London of June 1933.... At that conference in London 42 years ago, there were proposals for co-ordinated monetary and fiscal policies, a tariff truce and gradual abolition of controls on imports and capital movements, support for commodity prices."

A look at the Rambouillet summit conference reveals almost embarrassing similarities. The talks were full of generalized proposals for the control of monetary fluctuations and broad appeals to avoid trade restrictions and other aspects of economic nationalism.

But will these laudatory principles work out in practice? Correspondent Kosanke asks in particular:

"Does it mean that France, for example, will lift the protection it has thrown over its own wines and once more allow Italian wine easy access to French markets? Will Britain ease the pressure against importation of foreign automobiles? Will Western Europe in general lift its prohibition on acrylic fiber and footwear coming from the Orient? Will the United States let up on its anti-dumping claims against numerous foreign-made products?"

There is no doubt that, with the possible exception of Britain's Wilson, whose country has specific short-term problems, the Summit Six were sincere in professing their continued commitment to free trade.

"The obligations undertaken here by the six nations," said West Germany's Schmidt, "are of greatest significance in view of the great temptations that exist in some countries to isolate themselves and close their borders to foreign imports."

The degree of cooperation on trade matters, however, will depend very greatly on the complex interplay of each nation's own internal economic, political and social situations. Industry, labor unions, and opposing political parties exert tremendous pressures within each nation to advance their own interests – which may not be in the long-range national interest on the world scene.

Pressures to limit imported goods, for example, become great during times of high domestic unemployment.

As correspondent Kosanke concludes: "If the nations of the world exhibit the will to sacrifice in order to help out the nation next door or across the ocean, then this conference will have been a historically unique success.

"If not, 'the unprecendented social, ethical and economic dilemmas' before us, to quote Dr. Kissinger, threaten the entire world with a new round of confrontation, the likes of which we've probably never seen." □

Rhodesia – Ten Years Later

SALISBURY, RHODESIA: The nation which British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said would be brought down "in a matter of weeks, rather than months" celebrated its tenth anniversary of independence on November 11.

A friendless nation, defying the world, firmly committed to principles other countries detest, Rhodesia has emerged with a stable government in a continent of coups, countercoups, and revolutions.

Few Rhodesians envisioned the events that would follow their unilateral declaration of independence (U.D.I.) from Britain that Friday morning in 1965. Most expected a constitutional settlement over the weekend, with Rhodesia accepted as a Dominion within the British Commonwealth. But the British government would not back down on its insistence on a speedy path to black majority rule for the rebel colony.

If Harold Wilson, through the British appointed Governor-General in Salisbury, had ordered the arrest of the rebel prime minister and his cabinet, the whole enterprise might have failed. While Wilson hesitated, Rhodesia consolidated.

Within weeks, Harold Wilson appeared at the U.N. urging all members to cease trading with the rebel government in Rhodesia. Neighboring white-ruled South Africa and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique refused to comply — a severe blow to Wilson's strategy.

Negotiations were tried again. Two sets of talks followed between the two prime ministers, on board H.M.S. *Tiger* (1966) and H.M.S. *Fearless* (1968). The prime ministers agreed, but Mr. Smith was unable to sell the proposals to the right wing of his party.

A further blow to a settlement came in 1969, when Rhodesia introduced a republican constitution, breaking the final link with Britain – the Crown.

Economy

Still unrecognized and a virtual pariah among the nations, Rhodesia was battling through on the economic front.

In the first eight years after U.D.I., Rhodesia's production in the mining sector more than doubled. Gold, nickel, asbestos, chrome and coal are all mined in large quantities and like tobacco sold abroad secretly. Chrome is openly purchased by the U.S. as a strategic metal.

The manufacturing sector grew in leaps and bounds following independence. As foreign goods became unavailable, enterprising Rhodesian businessmen produced their own versions. At first, these products were often inferior, but now they rank as top quality products anywhere in the world.

While Ford and BMC closed down their motor assembly plants due to a lack of spare parts, French and Italian companies opened new ones.

However, cars remain Rhodesia's most apparent problem. A newcomer to Rhodesia soon notices the age and the price of most cars. Pre-1965 models sell at exorbitant prices, but customers have no choice as money is not available for luxury imports. Petrol is rationed, not because it is unavailable, but because there is no foreign currency to pay for it.

Settlement?

The change of government in Britain in 1970 opened the door to a new settlement opportunity. Rhodesian leaders meanwhile have approved the principle of gradual progress to black majority rule.

The situation has been complicated by other changes however. Future direct negotiations are unlikely between Britain and the Rhodesian government. The formula now is for Rhodesia's black nationalist groups and the white government to get together on a joint program. When these two opposing forces agree, British recognition will be a mere formality.

Also complicating the chances of a real settlement is the division within the black nationalist movement itself. The A.N.C. (African National Council), united only last December, has now split again into two factions.

The hard-line terrorist faction, based in Lusaka, Zambia, is led by Bishop Abel Muzarewa. The more moderate wing is led by Joshua Nkomo who presently has a strong popular following among the African population.

The three-year-old war against black terrorism is an increasing drain on the nation's economy. All white men between the ages of 18 and 50 are drafted into the security forces for a period of five weeks, two or three times a year. This practice is noticeably harming Rhodesia's economy and is leading to disillusionment and despair among many Rhodesians. A significant number of young whites, faced with a lifetime of military service, are leaving the country.

If Smith were to make a major concession to the blacks, there is now a good chance of a peaceful settlement and recognition from the community of nations. Once adamant about no power-sharing, the ruling Rhodesian Front is now talking openly of a mixed-race cabinet and the possibility of a black prime minister. Racial barriers are gradually being removed, and equal opportunity is being introduced.

Whatever the settlement, the whites believe they have earned a permanent place under the Rhodesian sun. Prime Minister Ian Smith has stressed he wants a society where "neither race dominates the other."

That's not an easy task in a country where blacks outnumber whites 22 to 1. But, after defying the world for ten years, Rhodesians are not about to surrender to the forces of black nationalism, terrorism, economic sanctions and ostracism by the world. □

— Melvin Rhodes

ART BUCHWALD

Explaining the Grain Deal to the Russians

WASHINGTON: It must be a terrible blow to the Soviet government to explain to their people that they have had to buy American wheat and corn from the United States because their agricultural plans have failed.

But they're probably up to it.

Let us go to a Soviet school and listen in on a class.

"All right, Comrade Children. Today we shall talk about food. Who is greatest agricultural country in the world?"

Class in unison: "Soviet Union, Comrade Teacher."

"That's good. Now we will discuss Sputnik."

"Comrade Teacher."

"What is it, Comrade Ivan?"

"Why, if the Soviet Union is the greatest agricultural country in the world, do we buy wheat and corn and grain from the United States?"

"I'm glad you asked that question, you little bourgeois counterrevolutionary Maoist. The reason we are buying wheat and corn and grain from the United States is because of détente. Our leader Comrade Brezhnev is bringing peace to the world by accepting capitalist surplus food which we don't need. Détente in English means 'to buy grain.'"

"Comrade Teacher, why does the United States have a surplus of wheat and grain and corn?"

"Because, you stupid Ivan, the United States has no five-year plan, and they grow more than they can eat. In Soviet Union we grow just enough food for everybody, so there is no waste. But the capitalists plant wheat and corn whether they need it or not."

"Why do they do this, Comrade Teacher?"

"It's simple. There is no state planning commission to tell them how much wheat and grain they can grow. In the Soviet Union we tell farmers how much wheat they should plant. The farmers don't grow a bushel more than what the state planning commission tells them. Now sit down and shut up, Ivan."

"But, Comrade Teacher, if the state planning commission tells Soviet farmers how much wheat they can grow, and they grow enough wheat for everyone, then what are we going to do with the American wheat?"

"Eat it, you Trotskyite. We are going to eat the American grain to prove to the United States that communism will get fat on capitalism's mistakes. Can we now discuss Sputnik?"

"Comrade Teacher, would it not be better to refuse to buy American wheat so they will be stuck with it and then they will have a depression and we can bury them?"

"Ivan, you ask stupid questions. If we buy American wheat, the price of bread goes up in the United States and then you have depression and finally comes the revolution."

"But you said the United States has a surplus of wheat."

"They do unless we buy it. Ivan, I don't want to send you to the KGB office, so will you stop asking so many rotten questions."

"I'm sorry, Comrade Teacher. I was only asking for my mother."

"Why were you asking for your mother?"

"Because she said she couldn't give me any bread for lunch."

"It's nonsense that your mother couldn't buy bread when the Soviet Union has had another bumper crop of grain. Let me see the hands of anyone else in the class whose mothers couldn't buy bread this morning. . . . Put down your hands, you fools: Do you want to get us all arrested?"

"What should I tell my mother, Comrade Teacher?"

"Tell her what our great leader Comrade Lenin's wife said when she was told the people had no bread."

"What was that, Comrade Teacher?"

"'Let them eat cake.'"

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Food Facts and Fallacies

by Ron Horswell

What do many Americans consider to be a "food crisis"?

Is it when thousands starve each day and billions are chronically malnourished? No. Is it when drought grips the Sahel or floods wipe out crops in Bangladesh? Of course not!

A genuine bona fide food crisis is when supermarket prices in the United States rise forty percent in three years. It's when Americans spend more of their disposable income for food (17.4 percent in 1975) than in any year since 1967. Now *that's* a real disaster, a terrible "food crisis."

Selecting a Scapegoat

The *energy* crisis has its scapegoats – the "cunning" Arabs and the "money-grubbing" oil companies with their "obscene profits." Likewise, the food crisis must have its villains. There are more scapegoats than you can shake your food stamps at. You can even take your pick between: farmers, agribusiness, grain companies, commodity speculators, consumer advocates, environmentalists, communists, the Illuminati, banks, any secretary of agriculture from Henry Wallace on, any President since Herbert Hoover, a whole assortment of "middle men" (truckers, processors, and labor in general), supermarket chains, advertisers, exporters, and, of course, God, who's accused of botching the weather.

It's time to separate some facts from fallacies.

Fallacy #1: Earl Butz Caused It

Fact: The Department of Agriculture has certainly made some mistakes over the years, but Earl Butz's biggest blunder is simply that he became secretary of agriculture at a time when the forces that affect food prices were changing from a situation of domestic surplus to one of worldwide shortage.

Earl Butz understands and articulates the essence of the food crisis often and well. Writing in *Skeptic,* he observed, "There can be no adequate supplies of food produced in any country that insists on clinging to a so-called cheap food policy. It won't work."

Alas, dear Earl of Ag, yon consumer spends too much on food to buy your argument or eat your words, even though you're right.

Fallacy #2: The Russians Caused It

Fact: It is true that the Soviets bought a lot of U.S. grain at low prices in 1972, causing grain prices to skyrocket the following year.

However, food prices continued to rise dramatically in 1974 and 1975 when the Russians were not in the market. Clearly other factors were involved. The main problem with Russian wheat purchases is that the Soviets have only entered the international market sporadically and unexpectedly. The Russian wheat problem now seems to be solved with the conclusion of a U.S.-Soviet agreement that provides for annual Soviet grain purchases.

Fallacy #3: The Farmers Are Getting Rich

Fact: True, farmers are generally better off than in most previous years, and if export doors remain open, rural prosperity will probably continue. The sudden swelling of grain prices made 1973 an all-time record year for farm profits, but that's not the whole story.

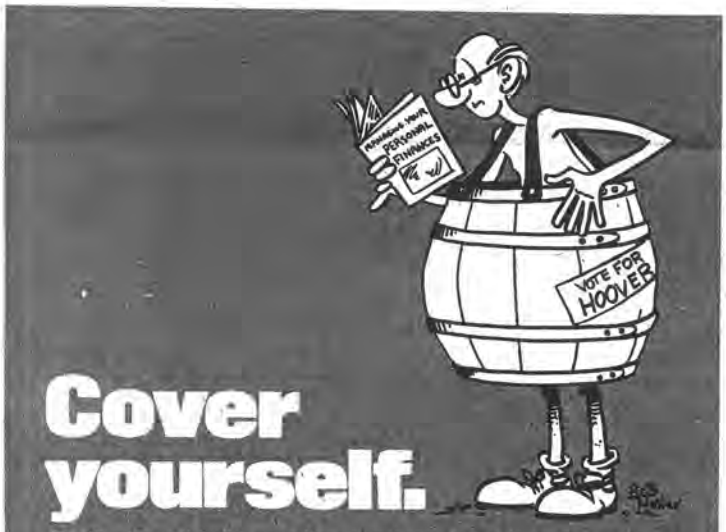
Farmers suffer from the energy crisis, inflation, and high interest rates even more than most other Americans. The price of agricultural machinery has risen 35 percent in the last two years and 70 percent since 1967. The average price of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals is up 125 percent from two years ago.

And one good crop year doth not a rich farmer make! One year giveth, and the next year taketh away. After the 1973 record, farm profits fell by 37 percent in 1974. Many farmers are heavily mortgaged, and a bad crop year or tumbling prices in a good crop year could trigger massive foreclosures. With the rising cost of feed grains, many cattle ranchers are currently on the financial brink.

Fallacy #4: Food Exporters Push Prices Up

Fact: If the U.S. closed its export doors, prices would temporarily go down, but in the long run these low prices would drive farmers out of business, thereby cutting production and forcing prices back up.

If the government chose to avert foreclosure on the farms, it could support the farmer with massive payments. Con-



Cover yourself.

Don't get caught with your finances down. Inflation has many of us over a barrel, or even worse. Last year, Americans experienced the sharpest decline in their standard of living since the depression. Who knows what the future holds? Why not invest a minute to write for the booklet entitled, *Managing Your Personal Finances.* Its sections on savings, credit, budgeting record-keeping, etc. can be most helpful. Go ahead — make a commitment for financial solidarity! Send for your copy today.

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The Jolly Grain Giant – American Agriculture

U.S. domination of grain markets is even greater than Middle-East domination of petroleum markets. Individual states, such as Illinois and Iowa, produce more of certain crops than any nation on earth! Two thirds of our amber waves of wheat are sent abroad, while over half of all world grain trade comes from the United States.

The grain giant is certainly generous, if not jolly, in sharing his wealth. Here is a rundown of his three major crops:

CORN: The United States is far and away the world's largest corn producer. This year the United States corn crop will be about 5.7 billion bushels, or 45% of world production. Of all corn that moves in the international markets, 50 percent comes from America.

Farmers in Iowa grow well over a billion bushels of corn per year, or nearly a *tenth* of the entire world crop. Iowa alone, in fact, produces more corn than China, the second-ranking nation. Iowa's production is about equal to that of Brazil and the Soviet Union combined. Those two huge nations represent the world's third- and fourth-ranking corn producers.

SOYBEANS: The United States soybean crop this year was almost 1.5 billion bushels, or 75 percent of total world production. America exports over 40 percent of her soybean crop each year, while 55 percent of world soybean trade emanates from the United States.

Illinois alone grows one seventh of the world's soybeans, more than any other nation on earth. As with corn, China and Brazil rank second and third – behind Illinois!

WHEAT: The world's largest wheat producer, surprisingly enough, is the Soviet Union, annually growing about 30 percent of the world's wheat. The United States ranks second, with just less than half as much as Russia. The wheat of the Soviet Union, however, is mostly consumed domestically, whereas over 65 percent of American wheat is shipped abroad.

America's two leading wheat-growing states, Kansas and North Dakota, annually produce almost as much as Canada and *more* than Australia – the third- and fourth-ranking wheat producers.

EXPORTS: Perhaps the best way to measure the agricultural strength of a nation is by its influence in the world market. About half of all world trade in corn, soybeans, and wheat comes from America, and the value of that trade has risen dramatically in recent years, reaching $16 billion in 1974.

America's total food exports rose to $22 billion in 1974. It has been these rising export earnings that have enabled the United States to pay the higher prices now being demanded for vital imports such as oil. □

sumers would then pay for their food twice, once at the supermarket and once again through higher taxes.

In addition to higher food prices, America's large balance of trade earnings from agricultural exports would be lost, making it difficult if not impossible to buy international necessities such as oil.

Finally there is the moral and geopolitical implication of seeing the world's wealthiest nation slamming its granaries shut in the faces of the world's less fortunate peoples.

Fallacy #5: Grain Reserves Are the Answer

Fact: Reserves cannot be rebuilt without closing the door on exports (with all the attendant problems listed under the category above).

Blessed shall be thy basket and thy store . . . and thou shalt lend unto many nations, and thou shalt not borrow.

— Deut. 28:5, 12

As a nation we may ask if reserves are needed to protect ourselves against privation due to a bad crop year (the like of which we have not had in recent history), but that's a totally different question. But if you think reserves will keep food prices low — forget it. The supply and demand equation must now include the demand of the whole hungry world, *not just U.S. demand.*

Fallacy #6: Government Subsidies Should End

Fact: Government subsidies to the nonproducing farmer actually ended recently. The government is now only committed to support commodity "target prices," which costs little.

Actually, two thirds of the Department of Agriculture budget goes to *another* kind of welfare project — food stamps.

Fallacy #7: Higher Grain Prices Cause Inflation

Fact: The value of wheat in a loaf of bread has gone up *one cent* in the last three years, although the loaf of bread has escalated eleven cents in price. The price of the loaf is leavened at every truck stop along the way — commodity brokers, processors, truckers, and retailers.

Fallacy #8: The U.S. Can Have Dirt-cheap Food Again

Fact: Not so. Americans must now compete on the world market for the American farmer's food. Two recent dollar devaluations, plus the rising affluence of the rest of the world, have combined to make U.S. food seem attractively priced on the world market.

The *nouveaux riches* of the world want to eat more protein, and they are buying it, mainly through buying feed grains and soybeans.

The Japanese, for example, have doubled their consumption of red meat since the late 1960s. This trend should continue for decades to come, since the average Japanese still eats less than one fifth as much red meat as does the average American.

Fallacy #9: American Food Is High-priced

Fact: Americans spend less of their disposable income (17.4%) on food than any other nation. The British spend 25 percent; the Japanese 27 percent; European nations spend 30 percent and more; in Asia and Africa, it's well over 50 percent. Food is still cheap in the U.S. We could try to make it cheaper by closing export doors and isolating our surplus. Or we could recognize that today's food crisis demands international leadership.

Fallacy #10: America Can (and Should) "Go It Alone"

Fact: American food policy will increasingly become *world* food policy, for the simple reason that the United States has a virtual corner on the market (see box).

Supply and demand yet live, and demand for food has never been higher. There is economic demand in the form of marks, pounds, francs, yen, pesos, and rubles, and there is moral demand in the specter of gaunt, hungry faces.

Whether supply rises toward world demand is a choice for America. If she chooses to "go it alone," she will indeed be alone. She would be a nation without a friend, a nation without a conscience, and a nation without a future — all because she would be a nation without the *facts,* a people clinging to fallacies about the "food crisis." □

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In Brief

by Stanley R. Rader

A Hollow Victory for Dr. Kissinger

In January 1973 the Israeli and Egyptian forces signed what was referred to as the 101 Disengagement Pact. The actual signing took place in the Sinai and was executed by the respective field commanders of the opposing forces. Immediately thereafter, to lend a little pomp and circumstance to the military formalities, Henry Kissinger flew to Aswan in upper Egypt to "celebrate" the occasion with President Sadat. Mr. Herbert Armstrong and I were already in Aswan, having arrived an hour earlier than Dr. Kissinger with members of a Japanese delegation. The following day, after conferring with Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Abdel Hatem, we flew to Israel for a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Allon (who is now Israel's foreign minister as well).

I was very much interested in knowing just what Dr. Kissinger's role had been in bringing about the so-called disengagement pact, and I asked Mr. Allon directly for his assessment. With a very wry smile Mr. Allon said that Dr. Kissinger's prime contribution was to get Arab leaders in Syria and Egypt to agree on one thing: that there was something undesirable about Israeli arms being within some fifty miles of Damascus and Cairo.

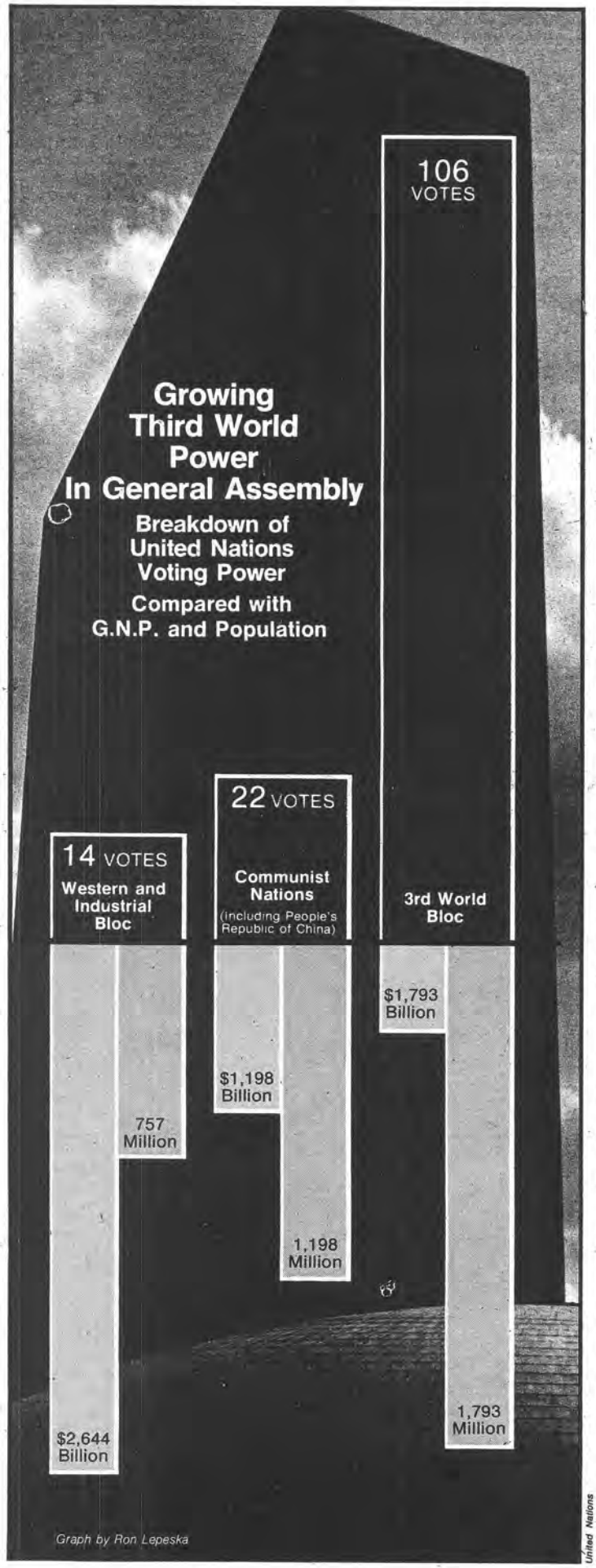
Although I had not been present and cannot vouch for the veracity of the story, I have been told that when Dr. Kissinger first arrived in Peking on the secret mission for President Nixon, his ploy to thaw the very cold relationship (in fact unrelationship) between the United States and the People's Republic of China was to point to a map showing clearly the frontier between China and Russia, upon which map he hastily drew some undistinguishable marks and said, "Gentlemen, those are Soviet troops, that is the Sino-Russian border, and that is your enemy." Apparently, if the story is true, the Chinese also agreed that there was something undesirable about having countless Russian divisions, as well as Soviet missiles and other military hardware, poised on their borders.

If it were true, however, one can easily see why Dr. Kissinger's recent trip to China could well be described as "chilly," and one can easily see why the Chinese are not looking forward (nor is President Ford) to Mr. Ford's forthcoming visit to Peking. If the Chinese were cool to Dr. Kissinger several weeks ago, it is very easy to predict how very cool they will be now that Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has been removed from office — because it is very well known that the most effective and persuasive critic of détente in the U.S. government was Mr. Schlesinger, who not only was persuasive but was also well-informed and intellectually astute. In addition, he was Dr. Kissinger's most severe critic, not in the sense of criticizing Dr. Kissinger in a personal and direct manner, but by contesting his ideas about détente and the Russians in Congress, in the Cabinet, in the White House, and in public.

In an earlier column, I expressed concern that détente meant one thing to the Russians and apparently another thing to us. This very concern has recently been stated again and again in European journals, where the informed and enlightened are very concerned that the Kissinger policy in arms limitation talks with the Soviets will play directly into Moscow's hands and will lead to a Europe that gradually but steadily becomes defenseless. Yesterday, as a result of Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal, West Germany's Defense Minister Georg Leber was described by an aide as "quite stricken." Mr. Leber has been a leading European exponent of Mr. Schlesinger's views about the importance of maintaining a high level of defense spending and of not sacrificing preparedness for the sake of détente. A few months ago I also criticized Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger for failing to meet with famed Soviet Nobel Prize winning author Solzhenitsyn because of admitted White House fears of disturbing the Russians and détente.

It seems a pity that the Ford government does not have room for both a Mr. Schlesinger and a Dr. Kissinger. If Dr. Kissinger ever needed a man of intellectual ability, proven experience, and great integrity to make his ideas and policies stand the test of competition in the market place (the President's mind), it is now. It is a pity that Dr. Kissinger was able to convince the President that Mr. Schlesinger should go. It is a pity that the Secretary of Defense will now be Donald Rumsfeld — "one of my guys" (as Mr. Ford referred to him) — a very nice man, without question, and a man with a bright "political" future and a man described as able to keep his footing on this fast moving Washington treadmill. But is Mr. Rumsfeld a man big enough to fill the shoes of Mr. Schlesinger?

It is a pity that, in this day and age when a country needs its best men in the key positions, Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal should be referred to as a "victory" for Dr. Kissinger. A few months ago the renowned author, John Hersey, after having been given the opportunity to spend considerable time watching the President and the White House in action, reported how frightening it was that the only person advising Mr. Ford on foreign policy was Dr. Kissinger. It is much more frightening now that Dr. Kissinger's primary critic in foreign policy matters has been so neatly eliminated.



United Nations

THE U.N. AT 30

Deep Trouble Behind the Facade

by Keith Stump

Rising impressively from the banks of New York City's East River, the United Nations' tall, stately Secretariat building and the neighboring General Assembly, Conference, and Library buildings project an image of dignity, stability, and purpose.

Few visitors walking for the first time into the modern, well-lit lobby of the General Assembly building fail to be impressed by a sense of far-reaching importance. Surely, behind these walls serious diplomats from around the globe are carefully pondering and resolving weighty matters of great international significance — striving, in the words of the U.N. Charter, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

But behind this illusory facade lies the increasingly apparent reality — the United Nations, 30 years old last month, is in deep trouble.

"Infamous Act"

In an action strongly denounced by the United States, the U.N. General Assembly in early November voted 72 to 35, with 32 abstentions and 3 nations absent, to declare Zionism — the movement to set up a Jewish national homeland in Palestine — "a form of racism and racial discrimination."

Chiam Herzog, Israel's British-educated ambassador, declared that in passing the resolution, the U.N. "had been dragged to its lowest point of discredit by a coalition of despotism and racists."

Outspoken U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan also vigorously assailed the Arab-sponsored resolution, asserting that the U.S. "does not acknowledge, it will not abide by, it will never acquiesce in this infamous act."

President Gerald Ford termed the U.N.'s vote "a wholly unjustified action," and Secretary of State Kissinger said the United States "will pay no attention" to the resolution. The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives both passed bipartisan resolutions condemning the U.N. action.

And in what may have been the bluntest denunciation of all, Senator Bob Packwood declared: "Wherever Hitler may have been last night, I'm sure he drank a toast to the devil and rattled his cage!"

The passage of the anti-Zionist resolution sparked strong reaction among the U.S. public as well. Long-smoldering resentment toward the U.N. flared into mass protest rallies and demonstrations across the nation. Public approval of the world body — which had dropped from a high of 87% in 1959 to an all-time low of 34% earlier this year — has been even further eroded by the U.N. vote.

Increasing numbers of Americans are demanding the complete withdrawal of the U.S. from the United Nations. Some are even calling for the removal of U.N. headquarters from U.S. soil and its transplantation in Vienna, Geneva, or, more cynically, in Antarctica. At the least, most Americans would like to see some sort of curtailment of the huge U.S. contribution to the U.N. budget.

The U.S. has contributed more than one third of all funds received by the U.N. in the course of its 30-year history. This year Washington is footing 25% ($81.3 million) of the total U.N. budget of $325.1 million. At the same time, the Soviet Union, its allies, and many developing Third World nations remain heavily in arrears, refusing to pay their full share despite their continued utilization of the U.N. forum.

The U.N. carries on its books 65.4 million in overdue assessments against nations refusing to pay. Over one half of this — $36.4 million — is owed by the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine, the three votes the Soviets have in the General Assembly.

This situation, coupled with what many see as increasingly irresponsible and reckless actions in the General Assembly, has seriously threatened continued U.S. participation in the world body. The recent public outcry has seemingly given credence to last year's warning by then U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. John Scali that a "tyranny of the majority" — the militant and nationalistic Third World majority bloc — threatened to undermine U.S. support of the world body.

Hollow Resolutions

In the debate over the worth of the United Nations, the widely respected activities of its specialized agencies — to which over 80% of the U.N. budget goes — are generally not at issue. Such agencies as UNICEF (U.N. Children's Fund), WHO (World Health Organization), and FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) are playing a vital role in bettering the daily existence of the world's impoverished.

The focal point of the controversy is the U.N. General Assembly. Once billed as the "town meeting of the world" where nations could gather for constructive dialogue and problem solving, that body is increasingly being used for purposes other than those intended by the architects of the organization. It is not uncommon these days to see the international forum being used for spreading of self-

serving propaganda, for attracting publicity, and for verbally attacking and embarrassing one's adversaries.

The highly publicized appearances during the past year of Yasir Arafat, chief of the terrorist Palestinian Liberation Organization and a self-admitted murderer of women and children, and of Uganda's erratic, Hitler-admiring President Idi Amin (labelled a "racist murderer" by U.S. Ambassador Moynihan) have been widely cited as examples of the abuse of the General Assembly.

The reason for the increasingly dismal record of the General Assembly is easily understood. It is an axiom of international relations that nations do not generally bring to the U.N. forum disputes which they feel they can mutually solve. Such disputes are solved bilaterally or through a more regional forum such as NATO, the EEC, or the OAS.

If the involved nations, on the other hand, are totally and irrevocably bent on war, the U.N. is again generally ignored. "The West's basic misconception," observes veteran political observer Otto von Habsburg, "is the belief that this organization is an instrument for the preservation of peace. Everybody should have understood that if two countries are determined to fight each other, all the incantations of the international authorities cannot change their course of action."

What disputes, then, find their way into the General Assembly? In the main, they are those which show little promise of immediate bilateral resolution and over which the involved parties are not ready or willing to go to war. Since the U.N. has no real power to impose a settlement, it merely provides one or both parties to the dispute a marvelous opportunity to present its cause to the world.

A showdown vote may be called in the Assembly, forcing member nations to choose up sides in a confrontation which does not directly concern them or to display solidarity with their particular voting bloc when they may not totally agree with the particular resolution.

The result: hollow resolutions which solve nothing, empty victories by votes.

Moreover, this situation actually *promotes* the formation of new blocs and factions which work against cooperation and effective problem solving in the world body.

"So, if the issues nations want to settle cooperatively are kept out of the U.N.," summarizes Paul Weaver in a recent issue of *Fortune* magazine, "and if the issues they have no hope or intention of settling cooperatively are the ones they take to the U.N., then the presence of the U.N. on the world scene tends to perpetuate conflict."

Needed — Reform

In all fairness, it must be noted that many of the substantive accomplishments of the U.N. take place discreetly on the sidelines of the General Assembly — in the Delegates' Lounge, in the popular Indonesian Lounge, in corridors, at the bar, in the Delegates' Dining Room, and, sometimes, even in the men's room. Face-to-face talk in these locations has often quietly accomplished much important diplomatic business which would have been much more difficult — or even impossible — in the more public, three-ring-circus atmosphere of the General Assembly.

In September, for example, a breakthrough in the stymied talks on development and economic cooperation was achieved by the chief U.S. negotiator and a leading Third World spokesman in the U.N. cafeteria.

In addition, it must be remembered that despite warnings of the General Assembly's "threat" to the United States, any real power the U.N. can exert lies — as it always has — in the Security Council, where the U.S. can at any time exercise its veto prerogative.

This, however, by no means obviates the need for meaningful reform in the General Assembly. Says a recent article in the London *Times*: "In its thirty-year history, the U.N. has never appeared less equipped to meet the challenges of a fragile world than it does today, and has never stood more in need of reform."

One Vote, One Mess

One major area singled out — by the United States, at least — as needful of change is the method of voting in the General Assembly. Over one half of the U.N.'s 142 member nations have fewer people than New York City! Yet each nation has fully one vote — no more, no less — in the Assembly. The Maldive Islands (pop. 115,000), in other words, carry as much weight in the Assembly as does the United States or Britain.

Fortune's analysis of the U.N. notes that under the present one nation, one vote configuration, "the nations that are dominant in the world — by wealth, power, even population — are a tiny minority, and the nations that are weak and unimportant are in a position of unassailable superiority." Theoretically, the analysis adds, it would be possible "to assemble a majority in the General Assembly that would represent as little as 4.7% of the world's population, 1.3% of gross world product, and an even smaller fraction of the world's military power."

Voting reform, however, would entail substantive changes in the U.N. charter, which would prove a nearly impossible task. The organization's smaller members are not going to willingly relinquish their present voting advantages in favor, for example, of weighting votes by population.

Beyond any possible structural and procedural reforms, the United States itself, it has been suggested, can do much to straighten out the General Assembly.

Ambassador Moynihan's "get tough and speak out" policy is widely hailed as a step in the right direction. "It's time for the United States to go into the United Nations . . . and start raising hell," Moynihan said in an interview earlier this year. He added that he is opposed to a U.S. withdrawal from the U.N., insisting that the world body can be made to work if the U.S. displays a new spirit of initiative and vigorous leadership.

American economic retaliation — withholding aid, for example — against nations participating in irresponsible General Assembly actions, combined with skillful maneuvering to break up bloc voting by playing nations one against another, could go far toward setting the Assembly back on the right track.

Otherwise, continued reckless actions on the part of various blocs and interests in the U.N. could wreck the organization altogether — and despite all its limitations and drawbacks, this is viewed as undesirable even to most of its critics.

Should the Arab and allied blocs, for example, succeed in denying Israel the right to participate in the General Assembly, the U.S. would retaliate, at minimum, by severely slashing its appropriations to the U.N. And as its single largest contributor, even a token reduction of U.S. payments would cause hardship in the organization.

Furthermore, should the U.S. — whose support, in the words of Henry Kissinger, is "the lifeblood of the organization" — ever be driven to completely sever ties to the world body, it could no longer even hold forth the pretense of being a viable organization of any real worth.

Beating Swords Into Plowshares

The original framers of the U.N. charter had a noble aspiration. A mechanism for international discussion and cooperation on problems of global significance is even more essential today than it was three decades ago. "Worldwide organization," observed President Ford on the occasion of the U.N.'s 30th anniversary, "is necessary to deal with worldwide problems."

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim also noted that the "problems facing mankind are, in the main, problems common to all nations and regions, and it is not possible to resolve them anymore by purely national, or even regional, responses."

But in a world of sovereign and diverse nations, the U.N. is simply limited in what it can do. It is doing just about all that its sovereign members will, at present, *allow* it to do.

The U.N. is not a world government — not even the *embryo* of one. It is simply an association of sovereign states — an instrument of international diplomacy with many limitations and shortcomings.

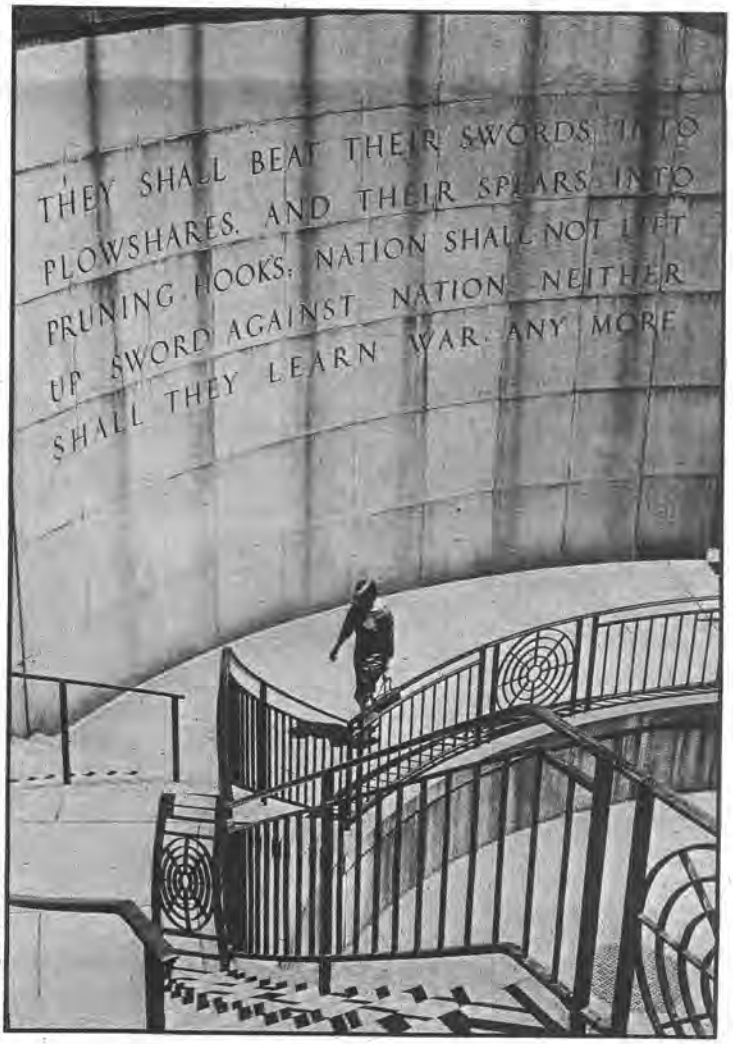
Only when nations, in a spirit of mutual understanding, abandon their selfish aims and petty quarrels and learn to cooperate for the good of all, will a truly effective world government be possible.

Inscribed on a marble wall at the U.N. headquarters in New York City is a portion of the ancient prophecy of Isaiah 2:4, symbolizing the ultimate goal of the U.N.:

"They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore."

The first portion of this prophecy — not quoted on the marble wall — provides the answer to how worldwide peace and prosperity will ultimately be achieved: "And *he* [God] shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people. . . ."

The world will soon see the realization of its centuries-old dream of permanent peace — but not through the efforts of man. □



H. Armstrong Roberts

Hendrickson — Plain Truth

WHEN THE OIL RUNS OUT...

by Robert Ginskey

A fourth essential has been added to the age-old necessities of life. Besides food, clothing, and shelter, we must have energy.

In the 30 years since World War II, we Americans have used more energy than all our forefathers combined. We've invested it in many grandiose projects. The American highway system, for example, is 75,000 miles long, connecting every city in the nation. It's the largest man-made object in the world – larger than the pyramids, the great wall of China and the Parthenon all rolled into one.

Early Americans found a wilderness rich in wood, coal, and oil. And they used it to make machines, which made more machines, which made more – until today less than 1% of our work is done by human muscle. In a sense, everything was made possible because energy was available in great plenty.

Energy has made us affluent and freed us from drudgery. The only trouble is we're running out of the oil and gas that have become the mainstay of our energy supply. And therein lies one of the most potentially devastating problems ever to face the American people.

The Energy "Inconvenience"

On October 17, 1973, most of the oil-producing countries of the Mideast placed an embargo on oil shipments. The shock waves from this action reached around the world and were followed by economic and social disruption in most of the industrialized nations.

The valves were reopened in March 1974, and oil began to flow again. But the world was no longer the same. The embargo was an exclamation point – a dramatic dividing line between the past era of cheap energy and the era of expensive energy into which we have entered.

Before the traumatic embargo of 1973, the U.S. was expected to use more energy in the period 1970 to 1982 than it did throughout all of its entire previous history. Indeed, even after the embargo and under the most optimistic circumstances, the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) still expected U.S. energy consumption to roughly double during the next 25 years. If no new initiatives are taken to develop alternative sources or conserve energy, the ERDA estimates consumption might rise by 150 percent. A previous estimate by the Federal Power Commission had forecast energy consumption tripling by the year 2000.

One study asserts that America will need to build a new power plant every 25 days for the next 20 years if our energy consumption is not controlled. Yet, energy authority Frank Murray believes that even this estimate may be too conservative (see accompanying interview).

The fact is that the developed Western world, especially the United States, has been on an energy-guzzling binge of unprecedented proportions for over 30 years. The U.S. has 6% of the earth's population, but uses 35% of all the energy consumed in the world. Most of that energy comes from fossil fuels. In fact, petroleum fuels account for 75% of U.S. energy consumption. Last year Americans burned up some 25 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 6.3 billion barrels of oil.

Is Energy Independence Possible?

Experts say it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to become totally energy independent. The U.S. imports 36% of the oil it uses, while the proven reserves in the U.S. have been steadily declining since 1971. Every day, the U.S. consumes some 17 million barrels of oil, but daily domestic production is only about 9 million barrels. And the gap is not narrowing; it's widening.

Increasing scarcity at home is underscored by the fact that petroleum producers have been sinking more holes into American soil than at any time since the mid-1960s; yet very little new oil is being discovered. Last year the number of wells drilled in the U.S. rose 15% above the 1973 level to 32,000, but the nation produced 7% fewer barrels per day (8.4 million) than the year before. In the first quarter of 1975, 8,568 wells were drilled, 22% more than during the same quarter of 1974; yet, production has shown only a miniscule rise.

Actually, oil companies have had less money to spend for drilling since Congress eliminated most of their depletion allowance, causing their profits to drop. Exxon, for example, reported a 34.4% decline in net profit from the second quarter of 1975, compared with 1974.

The plain truth is that there may just not be much oil left in the continental U.S., at least not in amounts large enough to justify an all-out drilling drive in the search for oil. The U.S. Geological Survey recently cut in half its estimate of recoverable oil left in the U.S., setting the figure at 82 billion barrels. Oil from the Alaskan pipeline may feed America's demands for a few years – but then what?

Offshore oil offers some potential, but even there disappointments have occurred. The Destin Anticline off the coast of Florida looked so lucrative that oil companies bid a record $1.49 billion for leases on it. But, after drilling 14 dry holes, Exxon, Shell, and three other producers pulled out their rigs.

The Gas Gap

The U.S. is also facing a looming shortage of natural gas, the leading energy source after oil. Natural gas provides fuel for an estimated 60% of U.S. industry, 55% of all American homes and about 33% of the nation's total energy consumption. Shortage of natural gas threatens to become America's number one worry.

The Federal Power Commission predicts that in the year ending next April 1, gas shortages will cut 45% deeper than in the previous 12 months. This will give rise to a serious crisis this winter, even if weather is only normally cold. It could mean devastating loss of jobs and closing of plants, seriously affecting the economy. The economic recovery we all hope for may very well be nipped in the bud due to increasing energy shortages.

Now, as winter is beginning, the Federal Energy Administration is saying that the nation's network of interstate gas pipelines will be 1.3 trillion cubic feet short of the 9 trillion cubic feet needed for the winter. Large shortages, ranging up to 30%, are forecast for portions of the mid-Atlantic coast from South Carolina to New York.

Sooner or later, the U.S. will run out of oil and natural gas, even if prices quintuple and consumption levels off. Despite this, the U.S. continues to use imported oil at near pre-embargo levels. The U.S. now imports 26% of its oil from Arab countries, up from 16% in late 1974. With 80% of the free world's oil underlying the OPEC nations, the U.S. is now more dependent than ever on Arab oil, and more vulnerable to an Arab (OPEC) embargo than in October 1973.

The Hidden Energy Crisis

Our dependence on oil and natural gas for heating and transportation is alarmingly acute. But oil and gas are not used only as fuel; they are also used in making a myriad of petrochemicals and plastics which directly affect our daily lives. Literally thousands of products – including carpets, paints, pesticides, fertilizers, drugs, and synthetic fibers – come directly from petroleum. Such products are often virtually unobtainable without petrochemicals.

Since oil and gas are absolutely essential for so many important products, a new and often overlooked dimension is added to the energy crisis. If we continue to squander precious petroleum by using it as a common fuel, we will lose more than an energy source. We will also be unable to manufacture the countless by-products made from oil and gas. They simply will no longer be available, and the repercussions throughout our economy and in our lifestyle may well be calamitous.

Energy Policy?

Yet, U.S. energy policy is stymied by endless wrangling between Congress and the White House. We've witnessed a potentially disastrous year-long conflict between the Ford Administration and the Democratic Congress over energy policy. The lack of leadership is appalling.

As 1976 approaches and our energy supplies become increasingly uncertain, the need for sound and effective leadership has never been greater.

Our Energy Options

In the final analysis, the U.S. and other industrialized nations face three choices:

(1) Get along with less energy and face the consequences, with all its potentially disastrous effects on the economy and our standard of living.

(2) Rely more on imports of oil and gas, competing with the rest of the world and placing ourselves in a precarious and vulnerable position with respect to future price increases and/or embargoes.

(3) Develop new, alternative energy sources of our own. This option will take time, foresight, and dedication, and certainly is not without risks and possible failures (see accompanying articles).

Actually, all these choices should play a part in America's energy future. The first option has already been exercised to a certain extent. Electrical power consumption is down, cars are being engineered for better gas mileage, and home insulation is increasing. Much more can be done in terms of conservation and the reduction of waste. But, conservation alone is not the answer. We need options two and three as well.

Option two, the dependence on foreign oil, may be acceptable in the short run if it cushions the transition to options one and three. But if it only delays or precludes the implementation of the other options, the increasing reliance on expensive and uncertain foreign sources of energy can only spell economic, political, and perhaps even military disaster in the future.

The greatest long-term hope must lie in option three – the development of alternative energy sources. With a good measure of luck and hard work, option three may provide the ultimate answer to our energy needs. But time is short.

Robert C. Seamans, Jr., the head of ERDA, puts it this way: "Twice before it has happened: from wood to coal in the 19th century, and from coal to oil and gas in this century. Each time it took about 60 years to reach maximum use. We cannot afford to take another 60 years to accomplish the changeover we need now."

Long before 1776, Americans had come to consider themselves a distinct and different people, totally free and independent. The irony now is that we Americans, on the eve of our bicentennial, must confess that in energy – the very thing which helped make greatness and affluence possible – we are not independent. Instead, we must hearken to the voices of non-Americans with oil, whose decisions will drastically affect our ability to produce, to move, to grow.

America now finds herself in a position where the decisions of others affect her unemployment rate, her economic health, her standard of living, her foreign policies, and perhaps even her military security.

Only a dedicated and united people, with strong and decisive leadership, can hope to overcome what is rapidly becoming the greatest economic, social, and political crisis this nation may face in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

We'd better agree on a course of action now – for there will be no time for developing new energy sources when the oil runs out. □

ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

PANACEAS OR PIPE DREAMS?

As supplies of oil and natural gas dwindle, a number of alternative energy sources are being seriously considered for providing future power.

Coal is a prime candidate for meeting America's future energy needs. Truly staggering amounts of energy are locked up in North American coal deposits. The U.S. has 1.3 to 2.0 trillion tons of coal, of which 390 billion tons are considered readily recoverable. At current levels of consumption, the U.S. has a 1,600-year supply of coal.

But coal is bulky and expensive to ship. It requires large storage facilities, and much of it is high in sulfur and other impurities. Moreover, despite extensive research, scientists have not yet found a truly reliable way to cleanse the stack gases of coal-burning electric generators.

Yet if the technologies for coal gasification and liquefaction can be developed on a commercial scale, the one-time king of American energy might return to the throne.

Nuclear fission also holds promise. Already, 56 nuclear plants generate over 8% of the electrical power in the U.S. One pound of uranium, with present technology, will supply as much heat as 50,000 pounds of coal going into a coal-burning plant. Proponents of nuclear power claim that nuclear-generated electricity is also less expensive than electricity generated by fossil fuels.

Opponents maintain that the dangers from reactor accidents, radioactive wastes, and nuclear terrorism preclude the widespread reliance on nuclear power.

If the dangers and risks of nuclear power can be overcome, however, it may provide much needed electrical power in the future. But so far, the controversy over the risks of nuclear power has not been resolved.

Solar power is another potential alternative energy source. Solar energy is free, it's available in every country, its technology is understood, and it is clean and safe. It has no political overtones, and there are no ways to steal it, monopolize it, or deplete it.

The power of the sun's rays is enormous, averaging about one kilowatt per square meter of surface. At high noon on a clear day in June, the sunshine falling on New York City is the equivalent of the energy produced by all the power plants in the entire world at peak performance. It is estimated that 3,600 billion billion BTU's reach the surface of the earth each year, while only 1 billion billion BTU's are projected to be needed for world consumption by the year 2000.

If only two tenths of one percent of the land in the U.S. were equipped with conversion devices capable of a ten per-

Where will you be when the lights go OUT?

The energy crisis. But a short time ago, it dominated the news. Now, it's nearly forgotten. But consider this: what would happen if the Arabs once again decided to use Middle East oil as a political weapon? It *could* happen. And such an embargo, if prolonged, could be catastrophic for Western economies. Every one of us would be severely affected. The energy crisis may be out of sight and out of mind, but it's not over. Its importance cannot be overemphasized; all of us will feel its effects. If you'd like to know more about the energy problem, and the prospects for the future, write for the free booklet, *What's Behind the Energy Crisis?* This informative, 62-page publication explains the energy problem, outlines present efforts to solve it, and suggests its ultimate solution. Write for your copy today.

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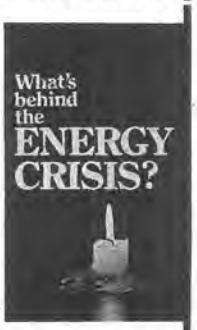

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cent conversion efficiency, the total U.S. demand for electricity could be met. Solar heating and cooling programs could save the equivalent of 1 million bbl. of oil daily by 1985. This is because more than 80% of the average homeowner's energy bill is for heating, cooling, and hot water. One quarter of the energy consumed in the U.S. goes to this end.

The challenge is to come up with cheap and reliable systems. So far, solar energy has had only very limited use. This is partly because we have had abundant, cheap fossil fuels in the past.

Solar energy development is also very capital-intensive. In four years, federal funding for solar-energy research has gone from less than 1 million dollars to more than 100 million. The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) has a fiscal '76 budget of $144 million for solar research. But even with lavish government support experts caution that it will be many years before this energy source accounts for any appreciable portion of the nation's needs.

Wind-generated electricity is being reborn in certain areas of the country where wind velocities average 15 to 20 miles per hour. This generally occurs in coastal regions, the Great Plains and on the U.S.-Canadian border. Hill and mountain tops are also likely locations. Huge (100 megawatt) systems are being planned, requiring 50 to 100 windmills per 50 acres of land.

The primary difficulty is that wind is intermittent, hence the need for suitable storage devices for the generated electricity. Whether wind can make a significant contribution to our energy needs remains to be seen.

Geothermal energy is a bright prospect, especially west of the Rockies. Already dry steam from the Big Geyser area north of San Francisco is generating the equivalent of half the city's electrical power. "Hot-rock" technology is also being explored in other parts of the southwestern U.S. But technical problems, high brine concentrations, and a relative paucity of suitable sites may limit geothermal energy to special localities.

Fusion energy also has great potential if it can be perfected in the laboratory and developed on a commercial scale. If current attempts prove successful, mankind would have a virtually unlimited source of clean power at his disposal, since the raw materials of nuclear fusion are abundantly available from ocean water.

Yet at present, fusion power remains only a hope for the future. A breakthrough may occur tomorrow. On the other hand, controlled nuclear fusion on a commercial scale may elude man's mastery indefinitely.

Other more exotic energy alternatives also exist. Tides, ocean thermal differences, and bio-mass fuels may be utilized for tomorrow's energy needs. But one fact is certain. It would be foolhardy to place total reliance on any one source of future power. None of the known energy alternatives are justification for perpetual power profligacy, and some may prove to be more of a pipe dream than a panacea. □

Sturcke — Plain Truth

INTERVIEW WITH FRANK X. MURRAY ENERGY EXPERT

What power sources can we count on in the future? Will conservation play an important part in tomorrow's energy picture? To find out,* Plain Truth *interviewed a representative from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Plain Truth: Mr. Murray, are we facing a long-term energy crisis or is the current problem merely a temporary inconvenience to the American people?

Murray: I think the general public has simply not grasped the seriousness of the energy crisis. We have experienced a fundamental change in our basic energy requirements. And the public has not really recognized the fundamental nature of this change and become willing to accept the necessary changes in their life-styles, the inconvenience, and possibly even some degree of hardship. I think people have tended to wish the problem away and have been unwilling to squarely face the facts.

Plain Truth: A lot of people are saying that the United States doesn't have a national energy policy. Is this true?

Murray: In a sense, that's correct. I think what we're doing now is struggling to form a national energy policy. There's a lot of conflict and disagreement both on basic objectives and on how one should go about obtaining them. I think it's going to take us some time before we truly arrive at what we call a national energy policy.

Plain Truth: What percentage of our energy requirements is supplied by the various fuels we are currently using?

Murray: Basically there are three main fuels. About 45% of our current energy needs comes from petroleum; another 30% comes from natural gas. Those two make up about 75% of our current energy consumption. The remainder of our energy sources come from either coal, hydroelectric, or nuclear power.

Plain Truth: Do you expect these percentages to change radically in the next few years?

Murray: No, not in the next few years. The system that we have evolved over the last eighty years is so large, so complex, and so thoroughly interwoven throughout our economic and social systems that it's very difficult to change it rapidly without tremendous upheaval. That's why imports will undoubtedly continue for many years.

Plain Truth: How much of our total energy supply is imported?

Murray: We currently import somewhere between six and seven million barrels of petroleum every day. This is about 40% of our petroleum consumption. We also import a significant amount of natural gas. In total, we probably import in the neighborhood of about a fifth of our total energy requirements right now.

Plain Truth: Is the United States more dependent upon foreign sources today than say five years ago?

Murray: In terms of petroleum, we're importing almost twice as much as we were in 1970. That's not a very comforting fact, and it's unlikely to change in the near future. In fact, assuming there is a significant economic recovery in the next six months to a year, it's probable that those imports will go up, not down.

Plain Truth: What impact will the Alaskan pipeline have on our energy supply?

Murray: The pipeline capacity has been stated at about two million barrels per day. In terms of our current production, this would be about a fifth of our domestically produced petroleum. So it is significant.

Plain Truth: Where does nuclear energy rank as an alternative energy source in comparison to fossil-type fuels.

Murray: Basically, nuclear power is used for the generation of electrical energy. This in some degree limits its applicability, particularly to the current economic system with its investment in consumer and industrial goods that use fuels other than electrical energy. Of course, the problems with it are generally known, as are the problems with fossil fuel. So one has to trade one against the other.

Plain Truth: Would it be better to bequeath to our children adequate power with the responsibility of caring for radioactive wastes than to leave them deficient in energy?

Murray: This is the crux of the dilemma we face with nuclear power, as well as with other forms of energy. How does one weigh the present benefits from the energy which we would obtain or from the power we get versus the future long-run cost? Personally, in terms of waste disposal, I feel a little more optimistic than I do about some of the other problems with nuclear energy. I think within 100 or 200 years we will find a way to effectively utilize these very waste materials which are giving us such a problem.

Plain Truth: What about coal?

Murray: Coal has some problems associated with it too. They involve both the mining (strip vs. underground) and the air pollution associated with burning the coal once one gets it out of the ground to the power plant. Neither of these are trivial problems if one intends to increase the amount of electric power which is provided by coal. They can both become very significant.

So you're confronted with a dilemma between the environmental problems associated with one fuel versus the environmental problems associated with another. These are the types of things that societies have to weigh and evaluate.

Plain Truth: Is energy from controlled nuclear fusion a likely prospect in the next 25 years?

Murray: Fusion energy is really in its infancy. I think from that one must conclude that fusion power in a commercial sense is many years away. Probably one really ought to think in terms of decades rather than years.

Plain Truth: Is it true that if we keep increasing our demands as in the past few years that we'll need to complete one new power plant every 25 days for the next 20 years?

Murray: That's probably a conservative estimate compared with some that I've heard. We may well be faced with that situation if we continue to increase our energy consumption the way we have in the past. Of course, the whole point of much of the debate and discussion going on now revolves around the ideas of conservation and of changing the energy consumption patterns of the people.

Plain Truth: You mentioned conservation. If we curtail or drastically reduce consumption of energy, will this adversely affect the economy?

Murray: There seems to be a very direct relationship between energy consumption and various measures of economic well-being. Some people use GNP, some people use employment, some use disposable income. No matter what you use, traditionally and historically, we've had a very tight relationship between increases in energy consumption and increases in economic well-being. It's unlikely that we can change this relationship quickly. Now, in the long pull I think we can make some changes and perhaps we can reassess the connection between energy and economic growth. But it will take time. It will not happen quickly.

Plain Truth: What can the average citizen do to conserve energy in a meaningful way?

Murray: I think the biggest thing the average citizen can do is to reorient himself, to view his actions and activities in terms of their energy consumption. In other words, he should be energy conscious.

There are many little things which he might do. We did many of them – if you'll recall – in 1974 during the oil embargo. People were asked to turn their thermostats down, and most of them really did.

People were asked to car pool, and they did; and take the bus, and they did. But somewhere along the way we lost our commitment. It had a lot to do with things that took place shortly thereafter involving Watergate and involving the confidence that people had in their government. That was a very unfortunate sequence of events because I think we lost that edge which we had in 1974. But I think conservation is very important. I think we're going to have to learn to make it a meaningful part of our everyday life. □

Women's Lib '75: Moderates vs. Marxists

by Linda Blosser and Jeff Calkins

Taking a cue from the motion picture, "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore," the National Organization of Women (NOW) set aside Wednesday, October 29, as a national women's strike, to be known as "Alice Doesn't." Women were asked to cancel all their normal activities – shopping, working, and even sex – to demonstrate how much "the system" depends upon them.

The move resembled the theme of the ancient Greek play, *Lysistrata,* in which the women of Athens tried to force their menfolk to stop a war by withholding their conjugal dues. But the modern version wasn't nearly as successful: Employers and husbands across the country reported almost no deviations from the normal flow of life. It seems most women weren't even aware that they were supposed to strike. In the end, Alice *did.*

Ironically, there was another departure from the story line of *Lysistrata.* The participants in the NOW campaign cancelled their activities not to *protest* a war, but rather to *escalate* a war – the war for equality of the sexes.

The Equality of the Sexes

To most people in our increasingly secular, equality-worshipping society, sexual equality would seem to be a laudable goal. But the worthiness of the goal depends upon what is meant by "equality." If the feminists mean the recognition of equal ability and provision for equal opportunity to use that ability (whether through the home, education, or career), then the goal is indeed a worthy one.

Who can find a virtuous woman? . . . She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

— Proverbs 31:10, 26

This type of equality may have been the *original* goal of Women's Lib (and, in fact, still is the goal of many sincere women), but it is not the kind of equality that the movement is demanding today. Women's Lib today is concerned with something far beyond these matters. Its goal is the abolition of all sex roles.

As Ms. Karen DeCrow, newly elected president of NOW, proclaimed in her campaign slogan, "Out of the mainstream and into the revolution."

This seemingly innocuous statement exposes the basic problem with many leaders of the Women's Lib Movement who want to overthrow society. Gay Pauley, UPI's women's editor, puts it very plainly: "We have only scraped the surface in the worldwide women's liberation movement. The revolution now has real momentum and will not cease until the patriarchal system in most of our cultures is overthrown."

The key phrase, "patriarchal system," as used by women's libbers, means more than an overbearing, middle-aged male and his extended family. It means a whole system of morality – much of it grounded upon biblical principles – which acts to preserve and protect the family unit as the building block of society.

MS: Marxist Sisters?

Appropriately, the women's movement adopted the clenched fist – the same symbol that the Black revolutionaries and the Marxists use as one of their symbols.

The movement, as it now stands, wants to overthrow more than discrimination against women. It wants to overthrow all of the sexual distinctions that make up a part of civilized culture, both Western and Oriental. And they will indeed fight to do this.

Women's Lib has more in common with Marxist revolutionaries than just the symbol of a fist. Some of the more radical writers in the magazine *MS.* are virtually plagiarizing Marxist speeches when they write about "oppression," "liberation," "exploitation," and "sexism." Perhaps the letters MS should stand for Marxist Sisters. Indeed, the avowed leaders of Women's Lib – Germaine Greer, Gloria Steinem, Betty Freidan and many others – hold extremely left-wing political views.

Just as the average Marxist scorns changes which make society function better, so the Women's Lib militants call for a society far different from one which simply pays equal wages and allows women to rise to their fullest extent. They want a society without the dreaded "patriarchy" and the "traditional middle-class morality," which often rests on a biblical base.

The Example of Mrs. Thatcher

The Women's Lib response to the political rise of England's Margaret Thatcher is a perfect example of their twisted ideology. Mrs. Thatcher should symbolize what the movement says it supports: an able, extremely bright woman, who, through brains and hard work, makes the best use of her talents to rise to the head of the Conservative Party in Britain. Obviously, the members of the Women's Lib Movement should applaud Mrs. Thatcher's rise in her party's hierarchy. Do they all? No, the militants aren't pleased at all.

While the majority of moderate feminists rally behind the example of Mrs. Thatcher, the radical spokespersons of the movement denounce her middle-class morality and lack of revolutionary views. Mrs. Thatcher doesn't want a society where human distinctions are blurred and "persons" are blended into an egalitarian soup. She is in favor of traditional middle-class values like thrift, responsibility, diligence, and hard work, values which one might apply to either male or female.

The radical libber's rejection of Mrs. Thatcher makes one wonder: Are they against inequality, or are they just uncomfortable with morality?

The pattern that emerges is unmistakably Marxist. The Soviet Union, a bastion of male chauvinism where the women hold full-time jobs and also take care of the family, is rarely condemned by them. Instead, feminist leaders speak of the "decline of capitalist economies" as if they were Marxist theoreticians.

UPI

Marxism in Mexico City

At the International Women's Conference held last summer in Mexico City, the theme was not equal opportunities for woman, but the promulgation of an international welfare state, whereby the "declining capitalist" economies would be soaked for the benefit of the Third World.

At that same conference, Third World spokesman Luis Echeverria called for the obliteration of the traditional feminine role – whether voluntarily accepted or not! "It is essential to avoid encouraging women, on the basis of a mistaken concept of freedom, voluntarily to continue to accept the marginal role which has been imposed upon them."

Echeverria's remarks were a call for *enforced* "freedom." In effect, he asserted that women are not free to decide to be what *they* want to be, but that they should conform to the revolutionist's conception of "liberation." Most women are interested in equality and liberation, but these Third World ideologues cast those noble words into a disguise for blatant totalitarianism.

The end result of such sexual freedom is the abolition of moral codes and the eventual death of the family unit.

Sexual Suicide

George Gilder, in his book *Sexual Suicide,* notes that the family is the mainstay of civilized society. Societies without a family system remain on a primitive level, and those technological societies who began with a family system, but later decided to weaken the family's influence, often are totalitarian in nature.

A family unit necessitates roles and purposes of some sort. No person will stick to a family with all its demands on time and labor unless there is a purpose for his efforts. When the radical feminists call for complete sexual freedom and the abolition of any roles (whether they be traditional or non-traditional makes no difference), they are advocating the destruction of the family and society as we know it.

At this point, the ultimate goals of the hard-core liberationist become clear: She seeks a society of absolute iron-clad equality, with no natural distinctions between human beings – no maternal duties, no moral codes, no middle class – a society which resembles the sterile egalitarianism of Huxley's *Brave New World,* the enforced sexlessness of Orwell's *1984,* or the totalitarian state-run dormitories for raising children in Ayn Rand's *Anthem.*

Women – Speak Out!

Don't confuse the original, worthy goals of the Women's Liberation Movement (such as equal pay for equal work) with the totalitarian equality (the abolition of human differences) now inherent within the movement. The former makes society a little better, while the latter draws an arrow at civilization's frail heart, the family.

It's time for responsible women worldwide – including the liberated women striving for equal opportunity – to speak out against the dominant forces of the Women's Liberation Movement. If more women would disown the radical fringe, more men would accept more readily the reasonable requests of responsible women. If women seek to change society, but end up abolishing the family, they will be quite literally throwing out the baby with the bath water. □

Garner Ted Armstrong SPEAKS OUT!

The Hollow Shell On the East River

The "Dis-united Non-nations" have done it again. They have voted to link Zionism with racism in what the U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan labeled "an infamous act."

By now you've all heard about it. Perhaps you heard some of the rhetoric on television newscasts.

And by the way, did you notice who voted in favor of that resolution? Nations such as Yemen, South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Sri Lanka — in fact, virtually the entirety of the Third World. Also on the list were such "powers" as Oman and Mali. And São Tomé e Príncipe. A lot of you don't even know where those nations are located.

São Tomé e Príncipe, for your information, is nothing but a couple of islands just off the west coast of Africa, below the bulge of the continent. It's a former Portuguese colonial possession which, along with Angola and other Portuguese colonies in Africa, have recently achieved independence.

São Tomé e Príncipe has an airstrip, but not much else. I stopped there for jet fuel one time. Yet it has one vote in the U.N. General Assembly. In this regard the vote of São Tomé e Príncipe is exactly equal to that of the United States, France, Belgium, West Germany, or the Soviet Union. (Oh, excuse me, the Soviets actually have three votes — in case you didn't know that. Back in 1945 ol' Joe Stalin lobbied for additional votes for the "republics" of Belorussia and the Ukraine. He actually wanted 15 votes — one for each of his constituent states, but the U.S. "held" the line at three. All three, of course, voted for the anti-Zionist resolution.)

Voting against the resolution, in addition to the United States, were such nations as Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, Denmark, France. At least, one can spot these nations without difficulty in any atlas.

The vote — which passed by a margin of 72 to 35, with 32 abstentions — was interesting in another regard. On the anti-Zionism side it included such strange bedfellows as the Soviet Union and China. Isn't it amazing that these two bitter enemies can get together on one thing — their mutual contempt for the Jews?

If this whole rancid affair is not the final nail in the coffin of the "Dis-united Non-nations," I'll be amazed.

Back in its beginning days, the U.N. was conceived as being an instrument of reason and international cooperation. It was called "man's last hope for world peace." It was said by the great leaders of that time that the only real solution to the world's problems was a world government. Many idealists saw the United Nations as a step in that direction.

It was billed as being a place where nations, large and small, could all give voice to their various ideas on how to create a new world order out of the ravages of global war. The nations could attempt together to tackle problems common to them all — economic reconstruction and development, health, and food, among others. And they could, when necessary, act upon resolutions to condemn the actions of any member-state who would violate the U.N. charter.

The way of peace they know not; there is no judgment in their goings.

— Isaiah 59:8

But look at the grotesque house of cards that the "Dis-united Non-nations" really has become. Instead of being a house of harmony and reason, it has long since turned into a den of animosity, racism, resentment, anger, hatred, and an incredible amount of plain old geopolitical rhetoric. Most especially, the organization's General Assembly platform has been used time and again as a place from which to bitterly indict and condemn the United States.

When I looked at that U.N. vote on Zionism, I had to agree with what the Israeli ambassador said when he called the resolution "nothing more than a piece of paper, and we shall treat it as such." And following that blunt assessment, he took that anti-Zionist resolution, held it up in front of everybody in the General Assembly, tore it in half, and stomped off the rostrum to the wild applause of all of those who voted against that resolution and to the glum silence of the Third World nations who voted for it.

So, the entire U.N. political framework is an absolute sham. Naked self-interest and unabashed hatred rule the day.

When you realize the urgent requirement for nations to get together in harmony to solve the problems of war and to search for peace, what a pity it is to view the hollow shell that the U.N. has become. The U.N., as never before, is fueling the flames of conflict; as never before, the U.N. is a focal point of global controversy, bitterness, and racism.

The United Nations was formed in the aftermath of a shocked world discovering the persecution and the extermination of six million Jews in Hitler's ovens. The United Nations was established in a time when world leaders vowed that such a holocaust could never again overtake free people anywhere in the world. Now the U.N., thanks to the farce of the one-nation, one-vote principle and the mustering of huge bloc-voting majorities, has come full circle to condemn the very people who were the most vivid example of racial persecution.

The U.N. General Assembly has become nothing more than a shrill sounding board of anti-democratic, anti-American propaganda. It has no power to impose a settlement upon any antagonists in any corner of the world. It has only the power to generate a great deal of rhetoric and a great deal of publicity.

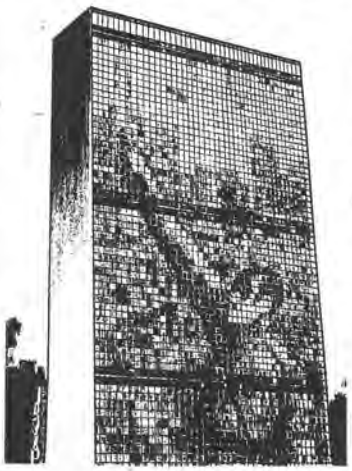
I was surprised when I found that a recent poll said that U.S. public approval of the United Nations stood at 34%. But that was before these recent events. I would imagine at least it'll be down below 10% by the time the full impact of that resolution finds its way into the public consciousness. One thing is sure: The hollow shell on the East River is neither a step toward world peace or world government, *nor* is it, in fact, either "united" or even representative of "nations." I suggest New York City buy the U.N., with borrowed Arab money, and then default.

* * * * *

Prophecies for Our Time Now

Viewing all of the above, is it any wonder then that men and nations have not succeeded in their quest for world peace? Is it any wonder that since the establishment of "man's last hope for world peace" we have had wars and revolutions going on all around the world along with unbridled hatred, racism, and entrenched ideological competition — and we're seeing more of these things, not less?

Centuries ago, a newscaster looked down beyond his day into ours. He talked about a time when nations would be going to war against nations, when coalitions — unions, groups of nations — would be going to war against other groups of nations, when the governments of the earth would seem to be in a giant upheaval.



"Today, the U.N. — tomorrow . . ."

And he spoke in terminology that could only be understood after August 1945 — in the modern day of nuclear weapons arsenals that can deliver the killing power to exterminate the entire human race in an all-out global World War III. That newscaster was named Jesus Christ.

The prophecies Jesus left behind were so couched in futuristic language that it has never occurred to most that they refer to the day in which we live and the time just ahead of us in world events.

Watch Western Europe

For many years in *Plain Truth* I have been saying that you are going to see *two major events* develop. I stressed for years during the very depth of U.S. involvement in Vietnam that events in both Europe and the Middle East would someday pale into insignificance our preoccupation with the war in Southeast Asia. That has happened!

For years on *The World Tomorrow* broadcast, I have talked about an impending United States of Europe, a third superpower bloc armed eventually with its own nuclear weapons, and said that it would emerge to become of far more concern to the United States than Vietnam ever was.

There is a union coming in Europe. Now, interestingly enough, Pope Paul VI in Rome has been saying some things about the responsibility of the "Christian civilization" to save the continent of Europe. Recently, as we reported fully in the last issue of *Plain Truth*, the pope said that "our mission as bishops in Europe takes on a gripping perspective." He added that "no other human force in Europe can render the service that is confided to us, promoters of the faith, to awaken the Christian soul of Europe where its unity is rooted."

It's remarkable to read some of the things that are being said about unity in Europe today. But you may not yet be aware of them unless you are a regular reader of this magazine.

Over the entire 13 years of his pontificate, Pope Paul has called for European unity repeatedly. And so have many political leaders in Europe.

I have reported repeatedly that any move toward political, economic, or military consolidation in Western Europe — whether one speaks of the European Coal and Steel Community, or the Common Market, Euratom, or the European Parliament — is a step forward in reaching ultimate, complete European unity.

Key leaders in Western Europe, especially in West Germany — and Franz Joseph Strauss, in particular — have called continually for a united Europe of some kind, stating that it should have its own nuclear force.

Now we have a unique call from the Vatican to supply the one common factor to unite all of Europe. As we have said for so many years on *The World Tomorrow* broadcast: There will have to be a unifying force beyond mere nationalism, beyond even the economic, the political, and even military considerations. There would have to be a deeper, unifying force of a common culture and religion to give the diverse nations of Europe a sense of cohesiveness.

Is this call for the "Christian conscience of Europe" the missing element? □

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG BROADCAST

DAILY RADIO LOG

U.S. STATIONS

Eastern Time

***AKRON — WSLR,** 1350 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

ASHEVILLE — WWNC, 570 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily.

***BLUEFIELD — WKOY,** 1240 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

BOSTON — WRYT, 950 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:30 p.m. Sun.

***CHARLESTON — WCHS,** 580 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

***CHATTANOOGA — WDEF,** 1370 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

CINCINNATI — WCKY, 1530 kc., 5:00 a.m. daily.

CINCINNATI — WLW, 700 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.

CLEVELAND — WERE, 1300 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

DAYTON — WONE, 980 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sun.

***DETROIT — WLDM-FM,** 95.5 mc., 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

***ERIE — WWGO,** 1450 kc., 10:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 mid. Mon.-Sat.

***GREENVILLE — WNCT AM & FM** 1070 kc. & 107.7 mc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

HARRISBURG — WHP, 580 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily.

JACKSONVILLE — WQIK, 1090 kc., 12 noon daily.

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.

NEW HAVEN — WELI, 960 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:00 p.m. Sun.

NEW ROCHELLE — WVOX, 1460 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 a.m. Sun.

NEW YORK — WOR, 710 kc., 6:30 a.m. & 11:30 p.m. Sun., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

PHILADELPHIA — WRCP, 1540 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.

PITTSBURGH — WPIT, 730 kc., 12 noon, Mon.-Sat., 11:00 a.m. Sun.

PROVIDENCE — WJAR, 920 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

RALEIGH — WPTF, 680 kc., 1:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

RICHMOND — WRVA, 1140 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.

ROANOKE — WFIR, 960 kc., 7:00 p.m. daily.

ROCHESTER — WHAM, 1180 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:00 a.m. Sun.

SCRANTON — WGBI, 910 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

SPRINGFIELD — WACE, 730 kc., 12 noon daily.

TOLEDO — WSPD, 1370 kc., 10:00 p.m. daily.

WHEELING — 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

AUSTIN — KLBJ, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.

BIRMINGHAM — WYDE, 850 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 p.m. Sun.

CHICAGO — WMAQ, 670 kc., 5:05 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

***DALLAS — KRLD,** 1080 kc., 4:30 a.m. & 10:45 p.m. daily.

DES MOINES — KWKY, 1150 kc., 12:30 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. daily.

***DULUTH — WEBC,** 560 kc., 12:00 noon Mon.-Sat.

GADSDEN — WAAX 570 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon, Sun.

GLADEWATER — KEES, 1430 kc., 12 noon daily.

***HOUSTON — KPRC,** 950 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

KANSAS CITY — KMBZ, 980 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

LITTLE ROCK — KAAY, 1090 kc., 7:30 p.m. daily., 9:30 a.m. Sun., 5:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

***MEMPHIS — WREC,** 600 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

MILWAUKEE — WISN, 1130 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

MOBILE — WKRG, AM & FM, 710 kc., 99.9 hz 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 8:00 p.m. daily, 7:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.

***MT. VERNON — WMIX,** 940 kc., 7:00 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.

***OMAHA — KLNG,** 1490 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.

PAMPA — KGRO, 1230 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.

PEORIA — WMBD, 1470 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

SIOUX CITY — KSCJ, 1360 kc., 6:15 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

ST. PAUL — KRSI, 950 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.

SAN ANTONIO — WOAI, 1200 kc., 5:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:05 p.m. Sun.

WATERLOO — KXEL, 1540 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun., 105.7 FM, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

Mountain Time

***ALBUQUERQUE — KOB,** 770 kc., 11:00 p.m. daily, 9:30 a.m. Sun.

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.

FLAGSTAFF — KCLS, 600 kc., 6:00 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 — KTUC, 1400 kc., 12:45 p.m. daily, 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:30 a.m. Sun.

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., KBOB-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, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.

LOS ANGELES — KLAC, 570 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun.

***MEDFORD — KSHA,** 860 kc., 7:00 Mon.-Sat.

PASCO — KOTY, 1340 kc., 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:00 p.m. Sun.

***SACRAMENTO — KRAK,** 1140 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

SAN DIEGO — KSDO, 1130 kc., 10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

***SAN FRANCISCO — KNBR,** 680 kc., 11:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

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., 10:00 p.m. Sun.

FREDERICTON — CFNB, 550 kc., 10:05 p.m. daily.

GANDER — CKGA, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

GRAND FALLS — CKCM, 620 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

MARYSTOWN — CHCM, 560 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

MONCTON — CKCW, 1220 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:00 p.m. Sun.

NEWCASTLE — CFAN, 790 kc., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:00 p.m. Sun.

SAINT JOHN'S — VOCM, 590 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

SYDNEY — CJCB, 1270 kc., 6:00 p.m. daily.

YARMOUTH — CJLS, 1340 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

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

BRANTFORD — 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.

MONTREAL — CFMB, 1410 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 1:30 p.m. Sun.

MONTREAL (French) — CFMB, 1410 kc., 5:00 p.m. Sat. & Sun.

MONTREAL — CFOX, 1470 kc., CFGM, 980 kc., 11:00 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.

NEW LISKEARD — CJTT, 1230 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.

NORTH BAY — CFCH, 600 kc., 9:00 p.m. daily.

RIMOUSKI — CJBR, 900 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.

SAULT STE. MARIE — CKCY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

SHERBROOKE — CHLT, 630 kc., 8:45 a.m. Sun.

SMITH FALLS — CJET, 630 kc., 8:30 p.m. Fri., 10:30 a.m. Sun., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs., 6:30 p.m. Sat.

STE. AGATHA (French) — CJSA, 1230 kc., 6:30 p.m. Mon., Wed., & Fri.

ST. JEAN — CKCV, 7:00 a.m. Sun.

THETFORD MINES — CKLD, 9:30 a.m. Sun.

THUNDER BAY — CKPR, 580 kc., 9:30 p.m. Sun.

THUNDER BAY — CKPR-FM, 94.3 mc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

TIMMINS — CKGB, 680 kc., 10:00 p.m. Sun., 9:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

TROIS RIVIÈRES — CHLH, 550 kc., 7:00 a.m. Sun.

Central Time

DAUPHIN — CKDM, 730 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

DRYDEN — CKDR, 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.

FT. FRANCES — CFOB, 800 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.

KENORA — CJRL, 1220 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 10:30 p.m. Sun.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE — CFRY, 920 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

PRINCE ALBERT — CKBI, 900 kc., 2:00 p.m. Sun., 8:00 p.m. Sat., 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

REGINA — CKRM, 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

SARNIA — CKJR, 1250 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

SASKATOON — CFQC, 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.

SWIFT CURRENT — CKSW, 1400 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

WINNIPEG — CKJS, 9:00 a.m. Mon.-Sun.

Mountain Time

BROOK — CKBR, 1340 kc., 6:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

CALGARY — CFCN, 1060 kc., 11:00 p.m. Sun.-Fri., 8:30 p.m. Sat.

CAMROSE — CFCW, 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.

DAWSON CREEK — CJDC, 1350 kc., 8:00 p.m. daily.

EDSON — CJYR, 970 kc., 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

GRAND PRAIRIE — CFGP, 1050 kc., 8:30 daily except Wed.

LETHBRIDGE — CJPR, 7:00 p.m. Mon.-Sun.

***LLOYDMINSTER — CKSA,** 1080 kc., 1:00 p.m. daily.

MEDICINE HAT — CHAT, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.

PEACE RIVER — CKYL, 610 kc., 6:00 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.

RED DEER — CKRD, 850 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.

Pacific Time

CASTEEGAR — CKQR, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

COURTENAY — CFCP, 1440 kc., 9:20 p.m. daily.

GRAND FORKS — CKGF, 1340 kc., 9:30 p.m. daily.

KAMLOOPS — CFJC, 910 kc., 10:30 p.m. daily.

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.

ATLANTA — Channel 11, WXIA-TV, 12 noon Sun.

***BINGHAMPTON, N.Y. — Channel 20,** WICZ-TV, 7:30 p.m. Sat.

***CHARLESTON — Channel 2,** WCBD-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.

***CHARLOTTE — Channel 9,** WSOC-TV, 12:00 noon 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, 3:00 p.m. Sat.

***GREENVILLE N.C. — Channel 9,** WNCT-TV, 7:00 p.m. Sun.

***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.

PROVIDENCE — Channel 12, WPRI-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.

SOUTH BEND — Channel 22, WSBT-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.

SPRINGFIELD — Channel 40, WHYN-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.

STEUBENVILLE — Channel 9, WSTV-TV, 12 noon Sun.

***TRAVERSE CITY MI. — Channel 11,** WBKB-TV, 11:30 a.m. Sun.

***WASHINGTON, D.C. — Channel 7,** WMAL-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.

***WILMINGTON — Channel 6,** WWAY-TV, 11:30 p.m. Fri.

Central Time

ALEXANDRIA — Channel 5, KALB-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sun.

BEAUMONT — Channel 12, KBMT-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.

***CHICAGO — Channel 44,** WSNS-TV, 9:30 p.m. Sun.

CORPUS CHRISTI — Channel 3, KIII-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.

DALLAS-FT. WORTH — Channel 11, KTVT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

DOTHAN — Channel 18, WDHN-TV, 6:30 p.m. Sat.

***FT. SMITH — Channel 5,** KFSM-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

GARDEN CITY — Channel 11, KGLD-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

GREAT BEND — Channel 2, KCKT-TV, 1:30 p.m. Sun.

HATTIESBURG — Channel 7, WDAM-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

***HUNTSVILLE — Channel 48,** WYUR-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.

***KANSAS CITY — Channel 4,** WDAF-TV, 11:30 a.m. 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.

***MONROE — Channel 10,** KTVE-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.

MONTGOMERY — Channel 32, WKAB-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.

NASHVILLE — Channel 2, WNGE-TV, 6:00 p.m. Sat.

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.

***ST. LOUIS — Channel 9,** KECT-TV, 6:00 p.m. Wed.

***SAN ANTONIO — Channel 12,** KSAT-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sun.

SHREVEPORT — Channel 6, KTAL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

***SPRINGFIELD, MO. — Channel 27,** KMTC-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sat.

***TEMPLE — Channel 6,** KCEN-TV, 10:30 a.m. Sun.

TOPEKA — Channel 27, KTSB-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

***TUPELO — Channel 9,** WTWV-TV, 4:30 p.m. Sat.

***TYLER — Channel 7,** KLTV-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.

***WICHITA FALLS — Channel 6,** KAUZ-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.

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 10,** KBIM-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.

SALT LAKE CITY — Channel 5, KSL-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

Pacific Time

ANCHORAGE — Channel 13, KIMO-TV, 6:30 p.m. Wed.

***FAIRBANKS — Channel 11,** KTVF-TV, 5:00 p.m. Sat.

FRESNO — Channel 24, KMJ-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sun.

***HONOLULU — Channel 2,** KHON-TV, 2:00 p.m. Sun.

***LAS VEGAS — Channel 8,** KLAS-TV, 4:00 p.m. Sat.

LOS ANGELES — Channel 9, KHJ-TV, 10:30 p.m. Wed.

PORTLAND — Channel 12, KPTV-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sat.

***RENO — Channel 2,** KTVN-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.

SACRAMENTO — Channel 13, KOVR-TV, 11:00 a.m. Sun.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

HALIFAX — Channel 5, CJCH-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

SAINT JOHN — Channel 6, CJON, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

SYDNEY — Channel 4, CJCB-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

Eastern Time

BARRIE — CKVR-TV, 12:00 p.m. Sun.

HAMILTON — Channel 11, CHCH-TV, 10:00 a.m. Sat.

KINGSTON — Channel 11, CKWS-TV, 12 noon Sat.

MONTREAL — Channel 12, CFCF-TV, 5:30 p.m. Sun.

NORTH BAY — Channel 4, CHNB-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.

PEMBROKE — Channel 5, CHOV-TV, 12 noon Sun.

PETERBOROUGH — Channel 12, CHEX-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sat.

QUEBEC CITY — Channel 5, CKMI-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

SAULT STE. MARIE — Channel 2, CJIC-TV, 9:30 a.m. Sat.

SUDBURY — Channel 9, CKNC-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

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

TIMMINS — Channel 6, CFCL-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sun.

Central Time

BRANDON — Channel 5, CKX-TV, 12:00 noon Sun.

REGINA — Channel 2, CKCK-TV, 12 noon Sun.

SASKATOON — Channel 8, CFQC-TV, 12 noon Sun.

SWIFT CURRENT — Channel 5, CJFB-TV, 11:15 p.m. Sun.

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