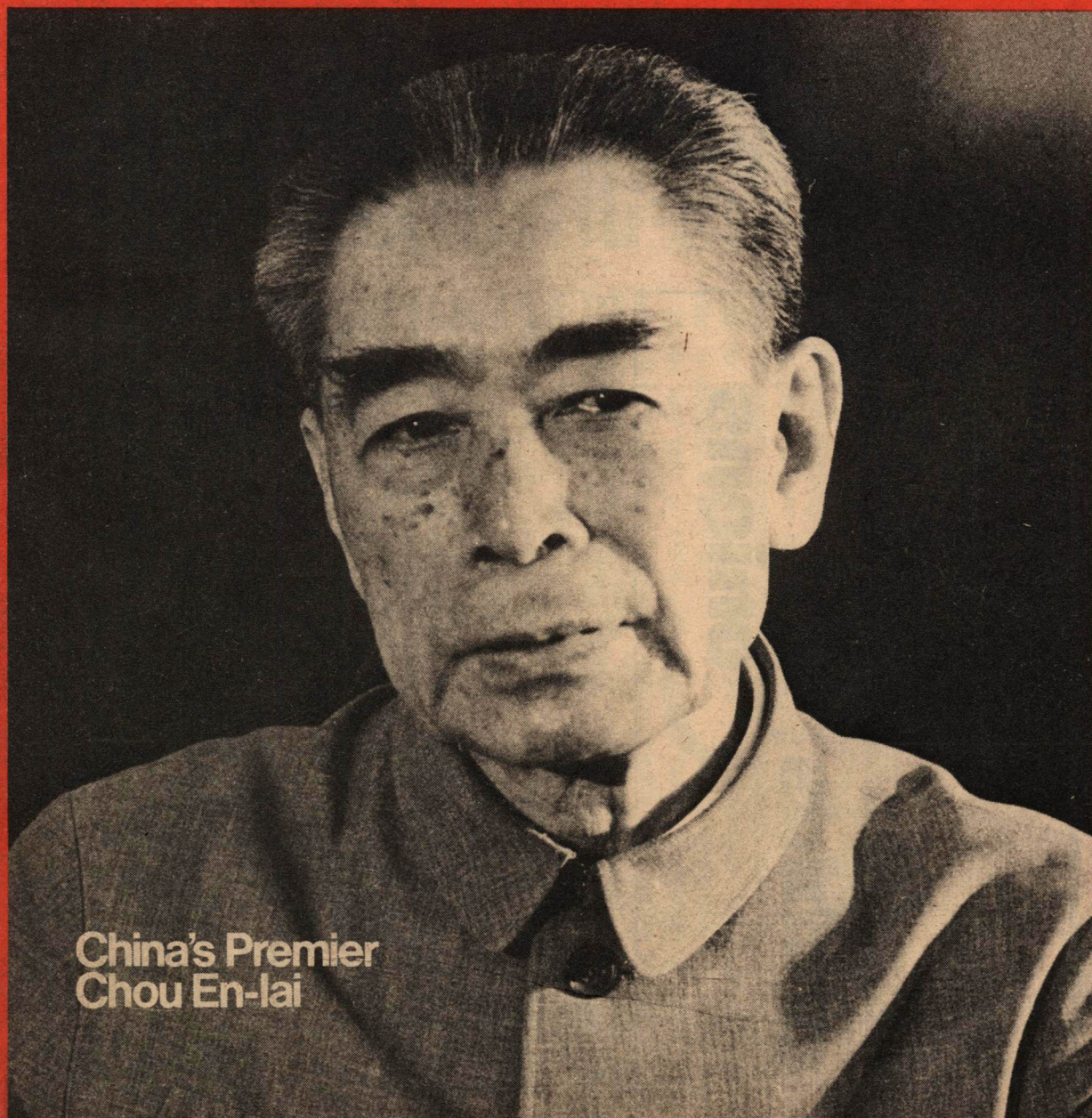


Hope for the Future

The Missing Dimension in Sex

**Tough Decision for U.S.
TAIPEI OR PEKING**



**China's Premier
Chou En-lai**

DO YOU see a bright future ahead? For you? For humanity?

Personally, I do — and if you can join me in saying that, you are one in a hundred thousand!

Where is any *good news* today? Where is any future to be found in nations developing nuclear weapons which can erase all human, animal and plant life from the earth?

Where is any hope to be found in the wretchedness, ignorance, poverty, squalor and filth in which more than half the world's population lives?

Where is any joyous anticipation to be found in prosperous "have" nations where sources of drinking water — the rivers and lakes — are being polluted and the air we breathe is being befouled, the soil is worn out and contaminated and the foods are being robbed of nutrition in food factories; where homes and families are being broken up, crime is rapidly increasing, racial problems and violence are erupting, and sickness and mental disturbances multiplying?

Where is happiness today? Sixty years ago, driving along country roads in Iowa, I saw and heard farmers plowing behind teams of horses, singing happily as they walked. Today, the farmers ride tractors — but where did the singing and the happiness go? Where do we find encouraging reassurance for tomorrow on university campuses where the leaders of tomorrow are consigning morality to the limbo of an outmoded past, where suicides are on the increase, and where unproved doctrines are being absorbed by impressionable minds?

Where do we find inspiration in the assertions of world leaders and the "great," warning us that we must adjust to a future of growing problems and dangers where there are NO SOLUTIONS?

Well, for those of the above prevailing concepts, the future must indeed appear discouragingly bleak — if they take a look at it instead of kidding themselves into the assumption that by ignoring the dangers they will somehow go away.

There is a CAUSE for every effect.

There is a CAUSE for the state of the world today. And there has to be a CAUSE that will produce the peaceful and happy world tomorrow. There had to be a first cause for the very existence of "matter, of life, of forces and energies."

But today, it is considered "intellectual" to be willingly IGNORANT of that. I have said that in the first two centuries of the so-called Christian era, it was popular to embrace gnosticism — meaning, "we know." But today, it is popular to embrace agnosticism — meaning, "we don't know — we are ignorant." Today, ignorance is embraced and labeled "knowledge."

Is it IGNORANCE to recognize the facts of the great first cause who reveals the true cause of all of today's ills? Is it wise, intellectual and knowledgeable to be deliberately ignorant of basic facts and truth?

There are two main ways of life — two basic principles — two fundamental philosophies. One is the way of GIVING, the other of GETTING. One is LOVE, the other LUST. One believes it is more blessed to give than to receive. The other insists that acquiring, taking, accumulating, in the way of competition, leads to progress and happiness.

The one way is God-centered, the other is SELF-centered. The one accepts the Golden Rule, the other says, "Do it to others before they do it to you."

The one is the way of the divine nature; the other, the way of human nature. The one is the way of humility; the other, of vanity.

This world — all civilization — this world's society — is based on the hostile, competitive, SELF-centered way. It has produced every wail of human woe. It is the way that now threatens the extinction of humanity.

This all means one thing. Man, imbued with human nature, is utterly UNABLE to solve his problems. He can only worsen problems and create new ones. By the "knowledge" and efforts of man, this world is doomed and hopeless.

Is there, then, nothing to live for? Is there no hope for the future? Not within the knowledge, the skills and abilities of this world's great minds.

Personal from...

Robert W. Armstrong

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Of self-professed "great" men, God says, "Professing themselves to be wise, they have become fools!"

But there emphatically is a bright future ahead! The world tomorrow — which the *Plain Truth* proclaims — will bring world peace, universal prosperity, universal right education, universal good health.

In the wonderful world tomorrow, we shall have knowledge of the TRUE values. People will cease chasing the false values and suffering the painful consequences. People will learn the way to real happiness and find it. Life will be continuously interesting and invigorating. There will be world peace. There will be universal prosperity.

But I am not naive enough to suppose that this utopia will blossom forth automatically, through the imminent acceptance of these truths by all mankind. This coming utopia does not depend on the planning or doing of men. It will be produced in *spite of men*.

The greatest event of all history will be the coming of the *living* Jesus Christ again to earth. But this time, he is not coming as the gentle young man from Nazareth, bringing the announcement that led to his flogging and death at the hands of angry men. Jesus Christ rose from the

dead. He went to the throne of the government of the vast universe to be GLORIFIED, and coronated as supreme RULER over the entire earth. When he returns, the world will know something of the meaning of "the power and the glory!"

His eyes will flash like flames of fire. His face will not be pale white. It will be like the sun shining in FULL STRENGTH. He will come with all the POWER that created the universe!

He is coming to crush every government of men, as if to grind them into powder! He is coming as the King of kings, ruling over ALL NATIONS.

He is coming to *change human nature!*

He is coming to enforce the way of outgoing concern, or love, of giving, serving, sharing, helping, instead of grasping, taking and self-centeredness.

He is coming to abolish war, competition, strife and violence. He is coming to inaugurate a universal, right education. He is coming to clean up this filthy earth. He is coming to restore the government of God as the all-powerful world government. Yes, I see a very bright future — just ahead!

It's the only GOOD NEWS in the world today! □

Editor-in-Chief: HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG
Editor: GARNER TED ARMSTRONG

Managing Editor: Arthur A. Ferdig
Assistant to the Editor: Robert L. Kuhn
News Editor: Gene H. Hogberg
Features Editor: Gary Alexander
Art Director: Allen Merager
Publishing Coordinator: Roger G. Lippross
Copy Editor: Jim E. Lea

Senior Editors: C. Wayne Cole, David Jon Hill, Herman L. Hoeh, Charles F. Hunting, Raymond F. McNair, Roderick C. Meredith
Bureaus: Brussels: Ray Kossanke, Henry Sturcke; Jerusalem: Mark Armstrong, Chris Patton; London:

Peter Butler, David Price; Sydney: Don Abraham; Washington, D.C.: Dexter Faulkner

Correspondents: Auckland: Graeme Marshall; Bonn: John Karlson; Johannesburg: Robert Fahey; Manila: Colin Adair; Mexico City: Enrique Ruiz; Sydney: Don Abraham; Vancouver: Dean Wilson
Contributing Editors: Amy Bowman, Jeff Calkins, Robert Ginsky, Ron Hornwell, Brian Knowles, Gerhard Marx, Adil Mubadi, Carole Ritter, George Ritter, Don Schroeder, John R. Schroeder, Keith Stump
Graphics: Art: John Dunn, Monte Wolverton, Garry Haggerty, Ron Lepeska; Photography: David Conn, Alfred Henning, Phil Stevens, Warren Watson; Photo Files: Al Leiter
Business Manager: Frank Brown
Circulation Managers: United States: Benjamin Chapman; International Editions: Les McCullough

Volume XL No. 10

Circulation: 3,100,830

WITHOUT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: *Plain Truth* has no subscription or newsstand price. It is supported through contributions from our readers and those who have chosen, voluntarily, to become co-workers with us in this worldwide work. *Plain Truth* is non-profit, accepts no commercial advertising, and has nothing to sell. Contributions are gratefully welcomed and are tax-deductible in the U.S. Those who can be encouraged to add their financial support in the spirit of helping to make *Plain Truth* available, without price, to others. Contributions should be sent to *Plain Truth*, Pasadena, Ca., 91123, or to one of our offices nearest you (addresses listed on back cover).

Plain Truth is published twice monthly (except monthly in July and October) by Ambassador College, Pasadena, California, 91123. © 1975 Ambassador College. All rights reserved. Second Class Postage paid at Pasadena, Ca., and at additional mailing offices. PRINTED IN U.S.A.

3

SIGN OF A TOUGHER AMERICA?

President Ford acted swiftly and resolutely to restore honor on the high seas — and honor at home.



4

BITTER MEMORIES KEPT ALIVE

The News Editor's tour of Eastern Europe revealed that World War II is more than just a dim memory.

6

THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX

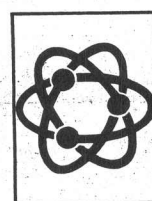
Chapter 2 of the Editor-in-Chief's revised book.



8

WHEN TERRORISTS GO NUCLEAR

In our center spread, Science Editor Robert Ginskey shows how easily nuclear terrorists could blackmail a city, a nation . . . or the entire earth.



IS THE AMERICAN ECONOMY CURABLE

When an immovable recession meets an irresistible inflation, something has to give . . . or does it?

10

IN BRIEF

General Counsel to the Editor-in-Chief, Stanley Rader, sees renewed pride in U.S. power in the wake of the Mayaguez.

11

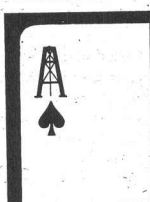
GARNER TED ARMSTRONG SPEAKS OUT!

It's Moshe Kol's turn to "speak out," as Editor Garner Ted Armstrong interviews the Israeli Minister of Tourism.

14

PLAYING POKER WITH PETRODOLLARS

Aces in the hole are replaced by dericks in the desert in this bizarre game of winner-take-oil.



TAIPEI OR PEKING—TOUGH DECISION FOR U.S.

by Keith Stump

Following in the footsteps of his predecessor, President Ford is planning a state visit to the People's Republic of China later this year. Speculations are rampant as to what new initiatives might be forthcoming from the visit.

"He's not a tourist," an official in Taipei, capital of the "other China" on the island of Taiwan, recently remarked somewhat glumly to a visiting journalist. "He'll certainly want to accomplish something."

That "something," the people of Nationalist China fear, could be further steps toward eventual recognition of Communist China.

The death of Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek in April prompted widespread speculation that the U.S. might now feel free to change its longstanding policy toward Taiwan — the primary obstacle to closer relations between Washington and Peking. President Ford's recent reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to the island has helped to allay Nationalist fears, at least temporarily. But as one reviews the developments in Washington-Peking relations during the past four years, it becomes obvious that besides full recognition of the Communist giant, there is little else of importance left to be accomplished — and little reason for a state visit.

Henry Kissinger's undercover mission to Peking in July 1971 initiated U.S. overtures toward the People's Republic, ending 20 years of mutual hostility and nonrecognition. The Kissinger sojourn led to President Nixon's historic China trip in February 1972.

A year later, mainland China and the United States opened "liaison offices" in each other's capitals. Washington, however, continues to formally recognize the Nationalist government on Taiwan despite this *de facto* recognition of Peking.

Until recent years, the Nationalist government had been recognized by most nations as the legitimate government of China. But after Taiwan was ousted from its U.N. seat in 1971 in favor of Peking, dozens of nations withdrew recognition from the Nationalists. Currently, only 30 nations still recognize Taiwan. In contrast, over 90 nations have established ties with Peking.

For Americans, Taiwan is a sensitive and emotional issue. During World War II, Chiang Kai-shek refused Japan's offer of a separate

peace and continued to hold at bay over 2 million Japanese who would otherwise have been fighting Americans in the western Pacific. Later, following his expulsion from the Chinese mainland in 1949 by Communist forces under Mao Tse-tung, the strong-willed Generalissimo inspired America's admiration with his unrelenting determination to one day lead his armies back to the mainland in victory.

Pro and Con

Proponents of recognizing Peking assert that the United States cannot afford to ignore a nuclear power of 800 million people. Furthermore, they observe, recognition does not necessarily mean *approval*. And finally, recognition of Peking would give the U.S. greater maneuverability against the Soviet Union.

Opponents of withdrawing recognition from Taiwan assert that the U.S. has little to gain from any further moves toward full relations with the mainland — but much to lose.

First, to terminate diplomatic relations with Taiwan would automatically abrogate the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty between the U.S. and Taiwan, which obliges the U.S. to defend the island. For the U.S. to unilaterally scrap this treaty with a time-tested friend would, they assert, result in a further loss of U.S. credibility around the world.

There is also the question, opponents point out, of *who* and *what* the U.S. would be recognizing. Aging leaders Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai are not far from death's door. There is much uncertainty as to how the chips will fall within China after their departure. So is *now* the time for recognition?

Finally, there is the basic issue of political morality. In abandoning a longstanding, faithful and tested ally in favor of recognizing its avowed enemy, the United States would be sacrificing a friend on the altar of political expedience and would lose a large measure of national self-respect in the bargain, opponents of Peking recognition assert.

Despite all these considerations, most observers feel that recognition of Peking is only a matter of time. But no matter what face-saving formula Washington may eventually come up with to explain such a move, to the people of Taiwan, at least, it will be a clear-cut case of being sold down the river. □

WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1975

Return of the Mayaguez

SIGN OF A TOUGHER AMERICA?



U.S. MARINES scramble from helicopter on Koh Tang island. UPI

For one brief moment, the United States once again acted like a great power. In mid-May, decisive and direct military action successfully recovered the U.S. merchant ship *Mayaguez* with its 39 crewmen from Cambodian hands.

The incident was distinguished by its brevity. The Khmer Rouge government of Cambodia seized the American vessel on Monday, May 12; by Thursday, May 15, the U.S. had the ship back.

After diplomatic overtures to the People's Republic of China and a request for United Nations intervention had failed, 200 American marines, with the help of air cover, physically retook the pirated *Mayaguez* in Koh Tang harbor. Soon afterward, a Cambodian fishing boat, flying white flags, turned over the captured crewmen.

In the course of the fighting, nearly a fourth of Cambodia's known navy — three Khmer Rouge gunboats — were sunk.

The swift use of American power, in contrast to the protracted military operations of the Vietnam war, drew a mixed world reaction.

China accused the United States of committing an "outright act of piracy" by bombing Cambodian territory and shipping, ignoring the fact that it was Khmer Rouge gunboats which had originally "pirated" the unarmed merchant vessel in international waters.

South Africa, on the other hand, generally applauded the American use of force. *Plain Truth* correspondent Robert E. Fahey reports that the news "helped most South Africans enjoy their breakfast and head to work in a cheerful frame of mind. After so many embarrassing reversals, it seemed the Americans were showing a bit more self-respect."

In Britain, the *Daily Mail* pointed out that the Americans were "justified in going to the limit to rescue their men and their ship," sentiments generally echoed by conservative and middle-of-the-road papers such as the *Daily Express* and *The Times*. The liberal *Guardian*, however, called the incursion "both hasty and reckless" and said President Ford had tried "too much too soon."

The Belgium press was di-

vided: *La Cite* said the United States had been treated as a paper tiger and, in order not to lose face, had to react and show its teeth. *La Libre Belgique*, however, said the incident had only hurt American prestige.

Domestically, the American Congress joined in broad bipartisan support of President Ford's handling of the ship seizure. Praise came from both conservatives (Senator Barry Goldwater said he was glad Mr. Ford had "the guts to do what he should have done") and liberals (Idaho Democrat Frank Church said Mr. Ford was to be commended for the way he handled the crisis).

The only exception came from the left-wing of the Democratic party. Senator George McGovern called the action "precipitous," adding, however, that "it appears to have worked."

The Thai Connection

The most violent response to the *Mayaguez* operation occurred in Thailand. In Bangkok, thousands of demonstrators burned President Ford in effigy. The Thai government recalled its ambassador from Washington. Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj denounced the United States for having "violated our sovereignty" in using the U.S. base in Thailand as a staging point. An angry Thai Foreign Ministry official, upon learning that Cambodian boats had been sunk by U.S. planes based on Thai soil, called it "piracy" and "madness" — an action taken with no thought for the consequences to Thailand. The Thai government demanded an apology from Washington. The United States responded with a message of "regret" for the action, but no apology. Bangkok accepted it nevertheless.

The Exception That Proves the Rule

Lloyd M. Bucher, captain of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*, has said that if the North Koreans' seizure of that ship in 1968 had been handled the same as the Cambodian seizure of the *Mayaguez*, the Cambodians would never have dared capture the American vessel in the first place.

His statement underscores the fact that the headlong re-

Panama Canal: New Move to Erode Control

Reports are circulating in Washington that authority in the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal Zone over police, fire protection, and postal services will soon be unilaterally handed over to the Republic of Panama. The situation would be analogous to, say, authorities in Tijuana, Mexico, assuming civil functions in San Diego, California, prior to the reversion to Mexico of America's southwestern states.

The move is obviously intended to move the United States further along the road of total relinquishment of U.S. sovereign rights to the strategic

world waterway. At the same time, the State Department is continuing to work out the "details" of a new canal treaty which will hand full ownership of the canal to Panama (see *Plain Truth*, April 5, 1975).

Apparently the giveaway will not be accomplished without a fight; over 36 Senators have affixed their names to a resolution that the U.S. must not surrender sovereignty over the 50-square-mile zone.

They are also expected to resist the new State Department attempt to subtly erode U.S. authority in advance of a formal treaty.

Since it only requires a third of the Senate to block any treaty, it would seem that the canal will remain under American jurisdiction for some time to come. However, the "historical momentum" surrounding the canal issue is against American retention. Nearly every revision of the principles of the original 1903 treaty which gave the U.S. "sovereign rights in perpetuity" has weakened the American claim to canal control.

The biggest single "adjustment" was the decision made in 1960 to allow Panamanian flags to fly alongside the Stars and Stripes at selected points in the zone. This action was meant to symbolize Panama's "titular" or residual sovereignty in the zone. Friction between Panamanians and American "Zonians" over the flag issue erupted into bloody violence in January 1964.

The popular argument that U.S. "relations" with the rest of Latin America will be harmed if the canal zone is not surrendered, however, may weaken the anti-giveaway Senate bloc. It is believed that only twenty of the thirty-six Senators who signed the resolution are said to be really hard-core opponents of a new treaty.

If, or perhaps better yet, when, the canal does go, it will not only mean one more step backward in a long American trek from the pinnacle of world power and prestige it enjoyed just after World War II. Even more, it will represent the loss of one of the vital "gates" (see Genesis 22:17) promised to the descendants of Abraham. □

treat in which the United States found itself at the time of the Cambodian seizure was largely the result of America's failure to use power it already had. After vacillating militarily for a decade in Vietnam, America had finally conducted an operation in Southeast Asia with definite goals and purposes. It was against this backdrop that many observers applauded the strong action which forced the return of the *Mayaguez*.

But, despite this isolated incident, the U.S. remains in global retreat. The recapture of one merchant ship does not erase recent American failures in Indochina or the Mideast. The doubts that the Indochina collapse raised in American allies still remain.

The timing of the *Mayaguez* incident was unique. After the Vietnam debacle, the forthright action off the Cambodian coast could not have come at a better time. But would the U.S. act the same six months from now when circumstances are different?

In this instance, President Ford's personal prestige was on the line. Already under fire from his own party for being a weak leader, he had to react with strength at the point where world perception of American power was at its lowest ebb since the thirties.

It remains doubtful whether the *Mayaguez* incident will mark the reassertion of American strength in world affairs. The historical momentum is going in the other direction. □

Mrs. Gandhi Walks a Tightrope

by Norman Cousins

NEW DELHI: It is difficult to think of any head of state whose political life is more of a high-wire balancing act than that of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India.

Like her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, first prime minister of India, Mrs. Gandhi's main job is to keep her nation united. Considering the ethnic and cultural pluralism of India, with 14 separate major languages and hundreds of sects and subsects, this is one of the most difficult political undertakings in history. She is widely criticized, but almost everyone agrees that she is probably the only political figure in India today who can hold the country together.

Some people complain because she doesn't use all the powers of her office to solve the country's problems. Others attack her with equal severity because she has been too arbitrary and dictatorial. The pressures and counterpressures are as fierce as they are prodigious. Just in the past 10 years, India's population has swelled to more than 500 million, an increase of almost 100 million since Jawaharlal Nehru's death. The amount of arable land has shrunk during this period. The government is attempting valiantly but with small success to stem the onrushing population tide. The number of mouths to feed is beyond the food-growing capacity of the country. It is also greater than the amount of food India is able to import from the outside world.

India is a Hindu country, but its minority of 60 million Moslems represents a major factor in government policy, both domestic and foreign. India can never forget that the presence of so many Moslems could create a serious internal crisis in the event of a break with Pakistan. The sympathy of India's Moslems for the Arabs in the Middle East crisis is a potent factor in the formation of Indian foreign policy. A related pressure on the prime minister's Middle East policy comes from India's dependence on the Arab states for its oil. Pakistan gets its oil at a low price, while India's oil costs have quadrupled. Vast pressure has been brought on the prime minister to withdraw



STRIKING ITALIAN airport workers demonstrate in Rome. UPI

ITALY IN TURMOIL

Italy's future survival may be threatened by possible Communist power sharing in the government as well as potential Neo-Fascist reaction.

At the general elections in 1977, the Communists are expected to significantly increase their votes and boost their chance of sharing real power in national politics for the first time.

But if the example of recent events in Portugal is any indication, power sharing by the Communists is an eventual one-way ticket to the establishment

of a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

In a recent interview published by the Turin newspaper, *La Stampa*, the leader of Italy's dominant Christian Democratic Party, Amintore Fanfani, warned that his party would commit political suicide if it agreed to a Christian Democratic/Communist coalition in the future.

An electoral triumph by the Communists could provoke a strong reaction from the right, especially from the extreme element of the Italian Social Movement. In retaliation, the Communists — already controlling Italy's three largest unions — could paralyze the nation by calling a national strike.

Italy's continual political stagnation has permitted violent extremist elements to arise. The growing incidence of street battles by the politically motivated mobs in the larger Italian cities are reminiscent of pre-Mussolini days.

Although the Neo-Fascists do not have the numerical support the Communists have, they did emerge, however, with almost 10 percent of the votes in the last elections. Since that time there has been an upsurge in radical, rightist activities with some members embarking on a terrorist campaign of violence and intimidation. Rumors of rightist plots, attempted coups, and assassinations are increasingly becoming part of the Italians' day-to-day conversation. In addition, the specter of violent crime — often politically motivated — is rearing its ugly head, and kidnappings are on the increase. Amid such political and social turmoil, we may be close to witnessing the twilight of Italian democracy. □

Copyright 1975, Norman Cousins.
Dist. by Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



Worldwatch

by Gene H. Hogberg

Bitter Memories Kept Alive

WARSAW: It is hard for the casual observer, walking along Warsaw's broad, brightly lit boulevards, to realize that this now-bustling capital lay in near-total ruins 30 years ago. But Warsaw, like the phoenix of legend, has risen from the ashes to become perhaps the most impressive and appealing city in the whole communist world.

But the memories of that most cruel of all human conflicts remain deeply etched in both the soil and psyche of Poland and the other lands of Eastern Europe which I have been touring along with *Plain Truth* Washington correspondent Dexter Faulkner.

In Warsaw itself, at the site of the old Jewish ghetto, a solitary monument of Swedish granite — originally intended to be part of Hitler's Victory Column in Berlin — stands as mute testimony to the valiant fighters of the ghetto who challenged their Nazi oppressors to a three-week standoff before sealing their inevitable fate.

Two hundred miles to the south of Warsaw, the gruesome concentration camps of Auschwitz-Birkenau are visible for all to see almost in their entirety, especially in the case of Auschwitz. Here, one is able to tour the dormitory blocks, the prison cells, the crematoria, and the displays of prison life and conditions. One tries to contemplate the enormity of the crimes perpetrated here — the torturous, inhuman, brutal deaths of four million men, women and children — but the mind fights against what the eyes see.

Across the border in Czechoslovakia, banners and posters in the big cities portrayed the liberation of the country from the Nazi yoke 30 years ago by the Red Army. We noticed that in Prague nearly every shop window dutifully displayed its "May 9" victory placard. (This was done partly to maintain the facade of Czech-Russian solidarity. There were no posters proclaiming the country's "re-liberation" in August 1968.)

In Romania and Yugoslavia, where we also traveled, solemn May 9 ceremonies commemorated the final victory over Nazi Germany. In Belgrade, where we stopped on May 8, workmen were adding the finishing touches to the parade stand where the aging President Tito and his aides were to view independent Yugoslavia's armed forces the following day. It was largely Josip Broz Tito and his band of partisans, of course, who rid Yugoslavia of the "fascist pest."

The following day in Bucharest, Romania, we witnessed the somber Victory Day proceedings at the base of the Soviet War Memorial — a bit more subdued perhaps since, for the greatest part of the war, Romanian soldiers fought on the German side.

The biggest celebration of all was reserved for the Soviet Union itself. Western observers were surprised to note that the size and scope of this year's observance even eclipsed that of the 25th anniversary in 1970. The role of Soviet armed forces in the "Great Patriotic War" was exaggerated even further this year by Soviet historians, the participation of her democratic allies being further discounted and diminished.

In the West, by rather stark contrast, the memories of the struggle against the greatest single tyranny known to date seem to have waned, perhaps dulled by the influence of two decades of nearly unbroken prosperity. French President Giscard d'Estaing even decided that this year's celebration of the end of the war should be the last, that further future observances would only harm the close cooperation of a rehabilitated Germany with her European allies. Predictably, many Frenchmen, especially those who fought in the resistance movement, reacted in outrage against their President's suggestion. They also didn't take too heartily to the recommendation of some French officials that West Germany should be entrusted with an equal hand in the operation of a European nuclear defense force, suggested to be created from the pooled resources of the British and French weapons systems.

One wonders. Do the Soviets and their allies in Eastern Europe know something — or, at least, have a greater sense of history and apprehension of the future than the somnolent West? □

WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1975

BUREAU REPORTS

South African Trade With Europe Soars

JOHANNESBURG: A strong surge in South African business with West Germany has rocketed South African trade with the European Economic Community to record levels. Sixty percent of South Africa's total world trade is now conducted with the EEC. As an importer of EEC goods, South Africa has taken a lead over Canada, Australia, and Japan.

South African exports to the nine Common Market countries zoomed from \$1.96 billion to \$2.53 billion between 1973 and 1974, while imports rose even more dramatically from \$2.09 billion to \$3.31 billion.

1974 also saw a remarkable shift in South Africa's trade away from Britain — traditionally South Africa's major source of imports — and toward West Germany. In 1973, West German exports to South Africa stood in the region of \$293 million, but leapt to \$518 million in 1974. This continuing trend puts West Germany ahead of Britain as an exporter to South Africa by \$132 million.

The anti-South African stance adopted by Britain's Labour government has seemingly played into the hands of Britain's competitors in world trade. As Britain, by design as well as negligence, severs the lifelines of her economic survival, the continental European economic powers are hastily cashing in on the situation. In a recent development, a French delegation

headed by Mr. Norbert Segard, France's External Trade Minister, arrived in South Africa for the express purpose of strengthening ties between France and South Africa.

Also, Western Europe is fully aware that despite the recent opening of the Suez, the strategic Cape Sea Route could still play a significant role in channeling vital Middle East oil to the European continent. As Britain fades out of this sphere of influence, the maintenance and development of cooperation between Western Europe and South Africa — in both economic and military spheres — would therefore appear to be a mutually advantageous inevitability.

— Sydney Hull

Europe's Nuclear Program: Too Little, Too Late

BRUSSELS: To end its near-total dependence on imported oil, the European Economic Community is about to embark on a multi-billion dollar nuclear development program.

Presently, 50 to 60 reactors are in operation in Western Europe, providing less than 2% of the Continent's energy needs. If present proposals are implemented, the number of reactors would quadruple in the next decade. Germany, France, and Britain alone would have over 50 nuclear reactors each.

Environmental groups, however, are concerned about the

hazards of such a program. The greater number of plants will increase the risk of leaks and malfunctions and will also raise the serious problem of the disposal of massive volumes of nuclear waste.

There is also concern over the question of faulty technology. Westinghouse's Pressurized Water Reactor — currently responsible for 40% of Europe's nuclear production — has come under fire by critics, after several operating and engineering problems have come to light in the United States.

Even if these difficulties are overcome, the European nuclear program, as massive as it is, would still leave the Continent in a precarious situation. Optimistic estimates indicate that such a crash program — if combined with reduced consumption — could provide only 17.5% of total energy needs. Although coal, geothermal energy, and other sources will make a contribution, Community planners forecast that oil will still supply 40% of Western Europe's power needs in 1985. Most of that will have to be imported oil, regardless of the result of current North Sea explorations. And increased energy demand will mean that the same amount of oil needed today will still be needed then!

And, ironically, nuclear plants also need a fuel — uranium — and Western Europe depends heavily on foreign sources for her supply. Europe is sensitive about this dependence, as borne out by her nervous reaction in April to a temporary U.S. suspension of delivery. The U.S. and the Soviet Union share a virtual monopoly on uranium enrichment. Europe is working hard to develop two processes of her own,

EURODIF and EURENCO. Even after these are producing (1980 at the earliest, according to experts here), Europe will still have to import the raw uranium — primarily from third world countries anxious to demonstrate their power as suppliers.

Clearly, Europe's industry, already reeling from the blows of worldwide recession, has no safe energy supply.

The biggest threat is the time-lag that even this ambitious program offers: 10 years. Who can guarantee stable access to Middle East oil in the meantime?

— Henry Sturcke

U.S. Lags in Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON: In a recent address before the national convention of the Navy League, President Ford warned U.S. maritime leaders of the growing strength of the Soviet navy, noting that the number of ships in the U.S. navy had been reduced by half since 1968.

"Today, our fleet of 501 ships is the smallest since 1939, two years before Pearl Harbor. And it is still shrinking," Mr. Ford observed.

The President was echoing fears recently expressed by Representative Charles E. Bennett, Chairman of the Seapower Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. Bennett, releasing the subcommittee's report on extensive hearings held last year, recommended that Congress immediately enact a five-year naval shipbuilding program to catch up with the Soviet Union. He

stated that "a viable, healthy system of shipyards — both naval and private — is necessary to our national security," adding, however, that "our shipbuilding program is experiencing serious difficulties."

The report noted that the key cause of the trouble has been the inability of shipyards to plan for the future because of "the lack of a clearcut, long-range, national program."

In 1969 the United States had a navy of about 1,000 ships. That number is now down to 500. The subcommittee report said the Soviets passed the United States in the number of nuclear submarines in 1971, and in the number of surface combatants in 1973.

Since the Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet Union has gone on a virtual shipbuilding spree, sending new combatants down the ways at a rate of 90 per year. In contrast, as one U.S. naval authority points out, there are "only 67 new ships under construction in the U.S. for delivery in the next five years." The \$30.5 billion shipbuilding program suggested to the subcommittee by the Navy calls for construction of 35 to 40 ships in each of the five years.

The merchant marine sector of shipbuilding is also having difficulties. According to *Fairplay International*, the authoritative British shipping weekly, the U.S. merchant fleet, seventh in the world, was the only one of the top 24 national fleets which had less tonnage underway in 1974 than in 1973. The percentage of U.S. overseas trade carried in U.S. flag ships has steadily declined over the past quarter century from 57.6 percent in 1947 to only 5.0 percent in 1970.

— Dexter Faulkner

Uganda Chief Will Erect Monument to Hitler

LONDON, April 23, Reuter: Ugandan President Idi Amin today reiterated his belief that Nazi leader Adolf Hitler was a great man and said he would erect a monument to him on a spot where British and German troops fought in the First World War.

Radio Uganda, monitored here, said General Amin told Mrs. Ruth Hills, the German-born estranged wife of British teacher Denis Hills, who is un-

der arrest on espionage charges, that he had received a warm welcome when he visited West Germany in February 1972. General Amin met Mrs. Hills today to present her with a certificate of permanent residence.

The Ugandan president praised the Germans, particularly Hitler, for their bravery, but said he had been disappointed not to see Hitler's portrait or a monument to him in

Berlin, the Radio Uganda broadcast added. Radio Uganda quoted General Amin as saying that, although some people felt Adolf Hitler was bad, he was a great man and a real conqueror whose name would never be forgotten.

An historical spot in Kizegi province would be named after the late dictator and a monument to him would be erected, the Ugandan leader added. British and German troops fought in the province during the First World War. Uganda had been a German colony before the war. □

Chinese Warn Europe to Strengthen Own Defense

PEKING, April 22, Reuter: The Chinese think a new world war could break out in Western Europe because countries there are weak and neglect their defense, sources close to a visiting Belgian delegation said. The sources were giving an account of talks between Chinese officials and the Belgian Prime Minister, Leo Tindemans, who is on a ten-day visit.

Mr. Tindemans told reporters

today that his exchanges had centered on Western European unity and defense. He added that he had also discussed Taiwan, China's relations with America and Russia, and the energy crisis with the Chinese side, led by vice-premier Chi Teng-kuei. Sources close to his delegation elaborated on these remarks, saying how the Chinese had warned of the risk of war in Europe.

The Belgian sources also said that Peking favored NATO as a counter to Soviet expansionism, but thought it ought not to depend on the U.S. for defense. □

THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX

The dissemination of knowledge about sex has occurred only since World War I. Medieval ignorance, coupled with the "sex-is-shameful" attitude and church repression, caused frustration and miserably unhappy marriages. But the modern diffusion of sex knowledge and the permissive sexual freedoms of the "new morality" have plunged the Western world from the frying pan into the fire. Why?

by Herbert W. Armstrong

Part II

THE most vital dimension in knowledge about sex and marriage has been missing.

But this vital dimension is missing not only from knowledge about sex and marriage. It is missing from knowledge in general.

To understand, we need to realize the impetus behind the general knowledge explosion and how the most vital dimension came to be missing.

The dramatic rise in the world's total fund of knowledge began, roughly, 170 years ago, with the advent of modern science. The new knowledge in the fields of science and technology developed slowly at first. Knowledge production gained momentum gradually, and then, finally, came the knowledge explosion.

Even when I was a boy, we used kerosene lamps, horse-and-buggy transportation, and the little "dinky" trolleys which had just replaced the horse-drawn street cars. Radio, television, and airplanes were unheard of by most people.

It's hard to realize, now, that this world went along on virtually an even keel — with no material progress to speak of — for thousands of years. It was primarily an agricultural world, using primitive farming methods. The cast-iron plow was not invented until 1797 — the disc plow not until 1896, when I was a growing boy. The first harvester came in 1836.

Think of it! Through those long millennia the world was virtually without transportation or means of communication. Transportation was by foot, mule-back, camel, elephant or horse. By sea it was by slow-moving sailboat. The telephone was not invented until 1876, wireless in 1896. The first steamboat (Fulton) was 1803.

In my lifetime we have seen the machine age, the jet age, the nuclear age, and the space age. What stimulated this accelerating materialistic development?

It occurred simultaneously with the sudden spurt to national wealth and

power of two nations — Britain and the United States — 1800 to 1803. With this suddenly acquired material wealth, our people became materialistically minded.

The New Messiah — Modern Science

Our scientists assured the world that man had progressed to the point where he could safely dispense with the superstitious crutch of religion and belief in God. Now humanity could rely on the new messiah — modern science.

"Given sufficient knowledge," said the scientists, "we shall solve all of humanity's problems and cure all the world's ills." The tools of modern science were merely a stepped-up use of those man had employed since the dawn of history — observation, experimentation, and human reason.

So knowledge production has increased at a continuously accelerating pace. And this includes the area of sex!

But Evils Increased Also

But, paradoxically, humanity's problems, troubles and evils have been increasing at an equal pace of acceleration! In the one most recent decade, from 1960 to 1970, man's total fund of knowledge DOUBLED! But, incredibly, in that same ten short years the world's TROUBLES and EVILS doubled also!

WHAT'S WRONG with the dictum that knowledge is the sole need for solutions? Increasing evils have come with increasing knowledge! That's the hard, cold fact that must be faced!

Is it wrong to possess or gain KNOWLEDGE? Most certainly not! Am I discouraging the acquisition of knowledge? BY NO MEANS!

On the other hand, we are face to face with the FACT that evils have escalated along with the production of knowledge. That does not necessarily mean that the knowledge produced CAUSED the evils. It does mean that the knowledge produced did NOT cure existing evils or prevent new evils.

There *has* to be a knowledge gap — a missing dimension — somewhere! It's high time we learn what it is!

For every effect, there has to be a CAUSE!

There has to be a CAUSE for all the world's evils! There has to be a CAUSE for the worsening moral problem! There can be TWO KINDS of knowledge — true and false.

Academic Freedom

In this feverish development of knowledge production, scholars in universities have been placing great emphasis on *academic freedom*. Academic freedom is defined as the independent judgment allowed teachers, scholars, scientists, students, in the pursuit of knowledge.

Science as a whole and higher education have exercised the academic freedom to postulate a creation without a Creator. They have engaged in the activity of knowledge production with total rejection of any possibility of the miraculous, the supernatural, the existence of God — or anything outside the realm of the material. They have rejected utterly revelation as a source of basic knowledge!

When I engaged in research on the theory of evolution, I studied Darwin, Haeckel, Huxley, Vogt, Chamberlain and other exponents of the theory. But also I looked at the other side of the question. But I would venture to say that most of those whose higher education has been acquired during the past half century have been taught and have accepted without question the evolutionary theory, *not having examined with any seriousness* the biblical evidences of special creation. To go along with the evolutionary concept has become the scholarly "IN" thing. In most institutions of higher learning, the world's "best seller" has been dismissed *without a hearing*.

Is it not human to err?

Could it be possible for the most highly educated minds to have been intellectually misled or deceived? Could they, viewing only *one side* of the question, be infallible, entirely above making mistakes?

The Cause of Errors

For many years now, I have observed that errors almost always come from a false basic premise, carelessly assumed as self-evident, and taken for granted without question, then building on that false basic hypothesis. The basic premise for knowledge production in our time has been the evolutionary concept. It has been the eyeglasses through which all questions have been viewed. Yet it remains unproved, and by its very na-

ture it is a theory not subject to proof. It is a FAITH. And to question it is — to those who embrace this faith — academic heresy!

Do we, then, DARE question the theories so generally accepted by advanced scholarship? Is it heretical to question their assumed conclusions and ask for PROOF? Is it academic heresy to look at the other side of the coin?

Suppose, now, we appropriate the *academic freedom* to carefully examine that which has been dismissed *without examination*.

It might prove exciting and enlightening, at this point, to allow ourselves the latitude of academic freedom unprejudicially to examine the biblical narrative of the forbidden fruit. That bit of revelation purports to describe the crucial initial event in human experience that changed the entire course of history.

The first three chapters of the Bible do have something to say about sex and marriage. And, after all, the man and the woman there described *were naked, weren't they?*

Evidently few, if any — whether scientist, scholar or theologian — have viewed

There has to be a cause for all the world's evils! There has to be a cause for the worsening moral problem! There can be two kinds of knowledge — true and false.

this account with any remote conception that it might explain the origin of the scientific method of KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION. Or, that it might reveal the very source of the fatal missing dimension! Certainly almost no one — theologians included — has ever UNDERSTOOD what this account really does SAY!

Begin at the Beginning

I think we must begin our view of the forbidden fruit narrative at the beginning, the very first verse in the Bible.

So we begin: "In the beginning, God..." That statement definitely puts God in existence before all else. No postulate — no guess — no "perhaps" — just the simple positive statement, "...created the heaven and the earth." Whether fact or fiction — truth or error — that is what was written, purporting to be the revealed Word of God.

Something tremendous is indicated to have occurred between what is stated to have been the original creation of the earth (verse 1) and the statement in

verse 2: "And the earth was [became] without form and void" (Hebrew, *tohu* and *bohu*) meaning ruin, confusion, emptiness (see any Hebrew-English lexicon). What occurred between events and conditions described in those two verses is revealed in many other biblical passages. And this allows for any duration of time between the two verses. So far as biblical statements are concerned, the original creation could have occurred millions of years prior to the state described in the second verse.

Coming to the 26th verse, chapter 1, it is stated: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." Other biblical passages state that man is in the same form and shape as God — but with this difference: that God is composed of SPIRIT and man of physical matter.

Now verse 27: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

Soul — Spirit or Material?

Here is a dogmatic statement that God designed and created SEX!

And next, chapter 2, verse 7: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." The flat statement is here recorded that what was made from material substance (dust of the ground) BECAME a soul — a plain emphatic statement that the "soul" was made from matter, not spirit.

Next, comes the statement that God planted a garden, or park, in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed.

Note well these facts: The plain statement is that the man and woman were created as the final act of creation on the sixth day of the week described in the first chapter of Genesis. They had been created, even as we have been born, with human minds as yet unfilled with knowledge. But they were created as adults, with adult-capacity minds, capable of receiving and reasoning from knowledge.

So their Creator began immediately to instruct them in necessary basic knowledge. And this, it is made plain, included instruction in SEX and MARRIAGE.

Naked — And Unashamed

God had said: "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth" (1:28). Again, "And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed."

Mark, please, the plain statement that the attitude of shame was not imparted by God. At the conclusion of God's initial instruction — which included instruction about sex and reproduction — there was no sense of indecency or shame about that which God had designed and created.

At this point we must bear in mind

that the narrative here is exceedingly brief. It touches only the high spots. There is every indication that God gave Adam and Eve considerable basic instruction — sufficient for their needs for the moment. Only the high-point portions of this instruction are summarized.

But sufficient is recorded to show that they were fully instructed in THE WAY to live that would CAUSE every GOOD effect — peace, happiness, prosperity, comforts, interesting life, abundant well-being.

Notice, now, how much is summarized and condensed into few words:

"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. . . . And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die" (Genesis 2:9, 16-17).

God told Adam that he was mortal and could die. He told him that he had been formed of matter from the earth (verse 7) and also "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return" (chapter 3, verse 19).

Notice, what is symbolized and revealed here. The tree of LIFE symbolized eternal life. They did not, as yet, possess immortal life. This was freely offered to Adam and Eve as God's GIFT.

Compelled to Make a Choice

But they were required to make a choice.

Also in the garden was another symbolic tree — the tree of "the knowledge of good and evil." To make the wrong choice of taking of that forbidden tree would impose the penalty of DEATH. "Thou shalt SURELY die," said God — IF they chose to disobey and take of that tree.

In other words, as we read in Romans 6:23: "For the wages of sin is DEATH; but the gift of God is ETERNAL LIFE. . . ." This clearly shows that God revealed the gospel to them. And what is the Bible definition of SIN? "Sin is," it is written in I John 3:4, "the transgression of the law."

Actually, there exist, overall, only TWO BASIC WAYS of life — two divergent philosophies. They travel in opposite directions. I state them very simply: One is the way of GIVE — the other of GET.

More specifically, the one is the way of humility and of outgoing concern for others equal to self-concern. It is the way of cooperation, serving, helping, sharing, of consideration, patience and kindness. More important, it is also THE WAY of obedience to, reliance on, and worship solely toward God. It is the God-centered way, of LOVE toward God and LOVE toward neighbor.

The opposite is the SELF-centered way

of VANITY, lust and greed; of competition and strife; of envy, jealousy, and unconcern for the welfare of others.

Few realize this vital FACT: The "GIVE" way is actually an invisible, yet inexorable, SPIRITUAL LAW in active motion. It is summarized, in principle, by the Ten Commandments.

The Cause of Peace and Happiness

It is a LAW as REAL, as inflexibly relentless as the law of gravity! It governs and regulates all human relationships!

WHY should it seem incongruous that man's Maker — the Creator of all mat-

Actually, there exists, overall, only two basic ways of life — two divergent philosophies. They travel in opposite directions. I state them very simply: One is the way of give — the other of get.

ter, force and energy — the Creator of the laws of physics and chemistry, gravity and inertia — should also have created and set in motion this SPIRITUAL LAW to CAUSE every GOOD result for man?

If the Creator is a God of LOVE — IF our Maker is a God of all power — could he possibly have done otherwise? Could he have neglected to provide a WAY — a CAUSE — to produce peace, happiness, prosperity, successful lives, abundant well-being?

I repeat: There has to be a CAUSE for every EFFECT.

If there is to be peace, happiness, abundant well-being, SOMETHING MUST CAUSE IT! God could not be God without providing a CAUSE for every desired GOOD.

Isn't it about time we realize that IN LOVE for the mankind he created, God also created and set in motion inexorably this spiritual LAW to provide the CAUSE of every GOOD result!

Now recapitulate: DEATH is the penalty of SIN. SIN is the TRANSGRESSION of this LAW! To transgress this law is to reject the WAY that would CAUSE the GOOD all humans want — to turn to the WAY that CAUSES every EVIL result. God FORBADE Adam and Eve to take the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, under penalty of DEATH!

WHY? Because he wanted them to choose the WAY of every desired GOOD — because he wanted them to avoid causing evils, sorrows, pains, suffering, unhappiness. Therefore, taking this fruit was symbolic of TRANSGRESSING God's spiritual LAW!

To have taken of the tree of LIFE was merely symbolic of receiving the GIFT of God's holy spirit, the very LOVE OF God (Romans 5:5) which FULFILLS this spiritual law (Romans 13:10) and which God gives only to those who OBEY his law (Acts 5:32).

The Cause of World's Evils

Consider further: A just God could not have warned the first humans of the DEATH penalty without having fully revealed to them the spiritual law the transgression of which carried that penalty — the law codified as the Ten Commandments. Remember, the details are not written here — only the highly condensed overall SUMMARY of what God taught them.

So God had explained fully to Adam and Eve his WAY OF LIFE — the "GIVE WAY" — his inexorable spiritual LAW. God had already SET IN MOTION the LAW that CAUSES all GOOD. He had explained also THE WAY that causes EVILS — the transgression of that law — else he could not have told them that for transgression they would SURELY pay the penalty — DEATH.

More clearly stated, God gave man his own choice. He could choose to CAUSE every good and to receive eternal life in happiness. Or, he could choose to CAUSE evils. It is HUMANITY — not God — that CAUSES all the evils that befall man. The choice is MAN'S. What man sows, that does he reap.

Yet here's the crucial point: It was necessary for them to TAKE HIS WORD FOR IT — the spiritual law is as invisible as the laws of gravity and inertia! They could not SEE this law. But God had TOLD them the way of GOOD, and the way of EVIL.

Now come to Chapter 3 in Genesis. "Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made" (verse 1).

Much of the Bible is in symbols — but the Bible explains its own symbols. It is, of course, very out-of-date to believe in a devil today, but the Bible plainly speaks of a devil, named Satan. In Revelation 12:9 and 20:2, the symbol *serpent* is plainly explained to represent the devil.

Notice, now, the temptation.

The Subtle Temptation

Satan subtly went first to the woman. He got to the man through his wife.

"And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: but of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods [margin: God], knowing good and evil" (Genesis 3:1-5).

The narration here attributes astute subtlety to the devil. First, he discredited God. In effect, he said, "You can't rely on God's word. He said you are mortal and can die. He knows better than that; he knows your minds are so perfect that you can be God."

(Continued on page 15)

WHEN TERRORISTS GO NUCLEAR

by Robert Ginskey

To *The Honorable Mayor of Your Beautiful City*: A radio-controlled nuclear bomb has been carefully concealed near the heart of your metropolis. If you distribute 20 million dollars in small bills to the minority members of your community within the next three days, you will be notified of the bomb's location and no harm will befall you or your people. However, if you fail to meet these demands, the nuclear device will be detonated. Tens of thousands will be killed, your city will be destroyed, and radioactive contamination will render it uninhabitable. Enclosed are the plans for the device. You bomb experts will confirm that I know what I'm talking about — and I'm not kidding!

In 1970, a precocious 14-year-old Orlando, Florida boy sent local officials a note threatening to annihilate the city with an H-bomb if he were not given \$1 million. He supplemented his demands with a convincing set of detailed plans that had experts more than slightly worried.

The boy was eventually apprehended, and his nuclear black-mail turned out to be a hoax. But the very fact that he was able to supply a realistic set of plans for a nuclear bomb sent ripples of concern and uneasiness throughout the nation. Were home-made nuclear bombs nearer than we dared to admit? Was the day that terrorists go nuclear frighteningly close at hand?

Prying Inside Pandora's Box

Several factors determine just how difficult (or easy) it is to design and construct a nuclear bomb (see the accompanying box). Only six nations — the U.S., U.S.S.R., China, Britain, France, and India — have so far managed to pry into the explosive secrets of Pandora's nuclear box. But one thing is clear. If the essential materials are available, it is very possible to make an atomic bomb using information that is available to the public.

"Any reasonably intelligent person can build a nuclear bomb," claims Dr. Theodore B. Taylor, who helped design much of America's nuclear arsenal. Taylor has long argued that with a do-it-yourself bomb guide drawn from publicly available federal documents or the local library, a person could buy — or steal — much of the materials for a nuclear bomb.

As if to prove Taylor's point, a recent TV documentary, "The Plutonium Connection," revealed that a 20-year-old M.I.T. college student had designed a crude but workable atomic bomb in five weeks. The Public Broadcasting Service, (PBS) challenged the student to design the bomb to test the theory that a home-made nuclear weapon could be fashioned solely through the use of available published documents.

The student said he relied solely on reports and files available in such places as his college library and the Atomic Energy Commission's own public reading room.

"All of these books are available through the National Technical Information Service in Washington, D.C.," the student observed. "I went down and picked them up myself, about five dollars a book. . . . It's really no problem to go down there and get enough information to design a bomb."

Even the *Encyclopedia Americana* gives a very informative discussion of the principles and techniques used in making nuclear explosives.

Atomic scientists were shocked at what they considered a "fair chance" that the student's bomb would go off. Swedish Defense Ministry scientist Jan Prawitz stated that the device might have the power of 100 tons of TNT, and added, "In the hands of the terrorist, from the point of view of authorities negotiating with the terrorist, the fact that the bomb might go off is the important thing."

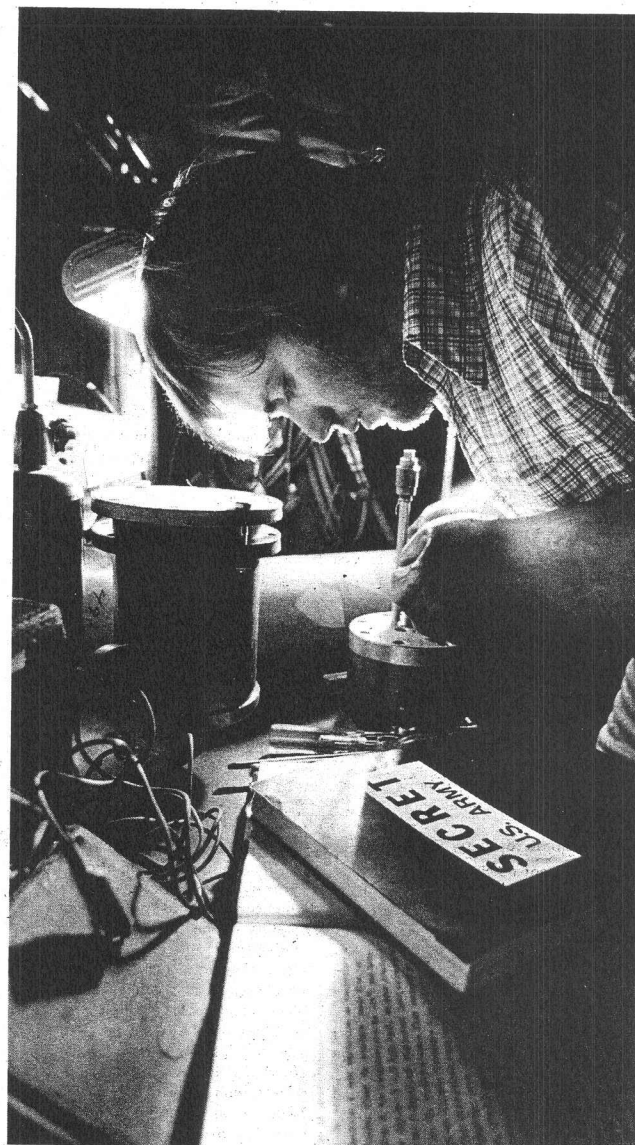
"Now, what you do, you detonate the TNT," states the "student" on the PBS documentary. "That squeezes the tamper and the plutonium core together enough that the plutonium becomes super critical. It stays together long enough that you get a chain reaction and, boom, you get a bomb."

"It's that simple."

Nuclear Theft

Granted, it is possible to design an A-bomb, but just how would one acquire the necessary fissionable material? Undoubtedly this is the greatest obstacle for a would-be nuclear terrorist. Sophisticated nuclear processing plants are incredibly expensive. Yet the solution may be surprisingly and distressingly simple: theft.

Military supplies of nuclear materials and even complete weapons are now widely dispersed around the world. The U.S. keeps 7,000 nuclear warheads in



Plain Truth

Europe alone, with 2/3 designated for use not by the U.S. but by our allies. The security surrounding such supply dumps is often appallingly inadequate.

Retired Adm. Gene R. LaRocque, a former Navy fleet commander and strategic planner who now heads the Center for Defense Information, recently admonished a Senate atomic energy subcommittee that "relatively few men" guard U.S. nuclear warheads and bombs stored in such countries as Greece, Turkey and South Korea. "A well-planned, well-executed terrorist attack could easily capture our nuclear weapons, and a fast plane or helicopter could get them out of the country just as easily," LaRocque warned.

The danger of atomic blackmail resulting from stolen military supplies could be minimized by increasing security and/or reducing the numbers of such weapons in vulnerable areas. But unfortunately, another source of illicit nuclear material is also on the horizon — the atomic power industry.

Nuclear power plants "burn" uranium and plutonium, both elements used in making an atomic bomb. While being used for power generation, the uranium and plutonium are relatively safe from theft because they are mixed with other highly radioactive substances that make removal of the nuclear fuel extremely difficult and hazardous.

However, the fuel must eventually be removed from the plant and shipped out to a reprocessing facility. It is here that the various isotopes of uranium and plutonium are separated from other radioactive by-products as part of the recycling process. While transporting such nuclear material to and from a reactor, and especially at the reprocessing plant itself, theft can much more easily occur.

A recent Ford Foundation study, "Nuclear Theft: Risks and Safeguards," asserts that "transportation is the weakest link" in the nuclear fuel cycle from the standpoint of vulnerability to theft and diversion. But the report adds that even

while in storage at a reprocessing plant, nuclear materials are often surprisingly susceptible to theft.

The problem of atomic theft is also compounded by the fact that it is extremely difficult to keep track of all the nuclear material. Thousands of kilograms of plutonium are produced each year in nuclear reactors; yet less than four kilograms are required to make an atomic bomb.

The limit of error for "Material Unaccounted For" (MUF) is from 0.5 to 1.0 percent for most reprocessing operations. Since a reprocessing plant might handle 15,000 kilograms of plutonium per year, this means 150 kilograms could be "lost" without anyone necessarily suspecting theft. Yet that's enough plutonium for dozens of atomic bombs! "The degree of protection is less than is typically given to money in vaults," says Theodore Taylor, co-author of the Ford Foundation Study. Adds Taylor, "We guard our money much better than we have guarded, are guarding or will guard our nuclear material... the overwhelming majority of plant managers I talked to said they couldn't stop theft by a large group of professionals. We need more guards, fences, alarms and surveillance."

A Bomb for Every Terrorist

Government officials say the nuclear industry is experiencing about 4 MUF's a year. At one nuclear facility in Pennsylvania, some 100 kilograms of uranium were unaccounted for over a five-year period. Happily, no proven thefts have occurred so far. Yet there is a growing fear that weapons-grade plutonium or uranium could be siphoned off by some of the 120,000 persons who have access to U.S. nuclear weapons and weapons-grade fissionable material... not to mention outside agents, thieves, and terrorists.

In many cases, the purpose for such thefts could be purely financial. Plutonium, for example, is far more valuable than gold and sells for over \$300 an ounce. Plutonium is also incredibly toxic, another factor that could play into terrorist hands.

Plutonium-239 is at least 20,000 times more toxic than cobra venom or potassium cyanide and 1,000 times more toxic than modern nerve gases. A millionth of a gram is reported to cause cancer. A baseball sized mass of plutonium in just one atomic bomb could theoretically — if properly dispersed — cause cancer in almost every human being on earth. Plutonium-238, used in nuclear powered batteries, is even more toxic — 300 times more toxic than plutonium-239. The plutonium-238 in just one small nuclear battery, if dispersed in small particles by a terrorist group, would produce very serious radioactive contamination over hundreds of square miles.

The greatest worry, however, is that an ominous potential exists for the hi-

jacking of nuclear bombs or fissionable material and employing them as exceedingly powerful explosive devices. The stunning successes of the Palestinian guerrillas — Olympic murders, airplane hijackings, ambush massacres — have demonstrated that both nuclear fuel and U.S. tactical nuclear stockpiles could well be vulnerable to raids by dedicated and disciplined terrorists.

Today, more than 50 major terrorist groups are reported to exist worldwide. A half dozen terrorists with either a stolen or homemade nuclear weapon could cause thousands of deaths in a city like New York.

According to Barry Schneider of the Center for Defense Information in Washington, D.C., "a one-megaton bomb exploded on Manhattan Island would inflict casualties exceeding the combined totals of the American dead from the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the U.S. Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War."

Indeed, if terrorists use atomic weapons, the whole strategic doctrine of mutual deterrence will become obsolete and all the vaunted nuclear might of the U.S. (and other countries as well) will no longer serve to ward off all possible nuclear threats.

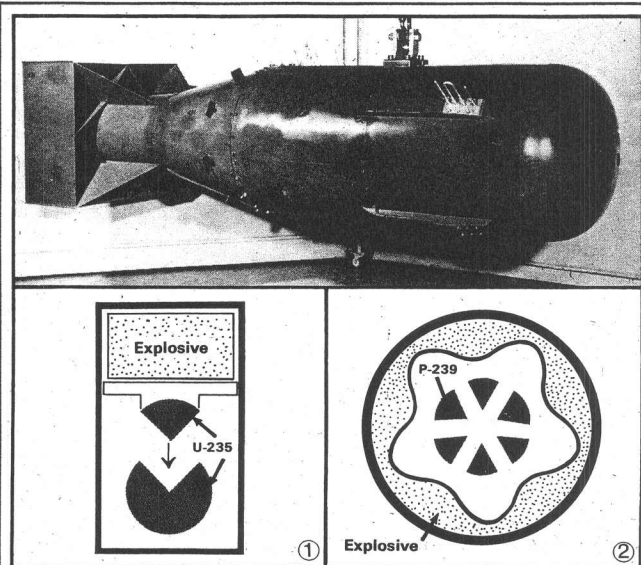
"Imagine the morning after a nuclear explosive has destroyed half of an American city," says Dr. Fred C. Ikle, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. "How are we going to apply our theories of mutual deterrence, of first strike, and second strike, of strategic stability conceived for a bipolar world, if we cannot tell whose nuclear explosive it was? Or even if we could tell, but it turned out to be an organization such as might exist in the future — an organization perhaps with dedicated people but no clearly defined national territory — what good would our more than 2,000 nuclear missiles and bombers do? ... Our society and our political institutions might simply prove incapable of coping with this new age of imminent terror."

Will terrorists go nuclear? Can safeguards be instituted to prevent a nightmare of uncontrolled nuclear proliferation and terror?

Nuclear expert Mason Willrich believes that safeguards against nuclear theft and sabotage must deal with "the risk of malfunctioning humans."

"The possibility of nuclear violence using material diverted from civilian industry is fundamentally a human problem for which there is no technological fix," says Willrich. "There is no final solution. Nor is there any alternative to dealing with it effectively until the last fissionable atom has been split."

No final solution? A sobering if not frightening thought in a world which seems to be entering a new dark age of unprecedented violence and nuclear brinkmanship. □



ABOVE are rough diagrams of two types of fission bombs. The first is a uranium-235 gun assembly, which is the type bomb dropped at Hiroshima (pictured above). It contained less than 100 lbs. of uranium but released the equivalent destructive force of 20,000 tons of T.N.T. In this design, one section of U-235 is shot into the other by the use of high explosives to achieve atomic fission.

The second type demonstrates the implosion technique and was used in the first "Trinity" test blast and later at Nagasaki. It requires a high explosive shell to be detonated around two or more pieces of fissionable material, in this case plutonium-239. Sophisticated atomic bombs using the implosion design can be small enough to be carried in a suitcase.

The Atomic Bomb —How It Works

One of the most intriguing and significant discoveries of the twentieth century was that atoms could be split or "fissioned." Just before World War II, scientists found that fast moving subatomic particles such as neutrons could cause heavy atoms like uranium-235 to fission into lighter atoms, and also release prodigious amounts of energy. Equally important was the discovery that the fissioning of a uranium atom produces 2 or 3 additional neutrons that could, in turn, fission other uranium atoms in a chain reaction.

Therein lies the key to an atomic bomb. All that is required is a sufficient amount of fissionable material to sustain a rapid nuclear chain reaction. In such a situation a sudden release of energy equal to hundreds or thousands of tons of TNT can occur in less than a millionth of a second.

In practice, of course, the making of an atomic bomb is not a trivial achievement. A means must be found to bring two or more "sub-critical" (i.e., non-chain reaction sustaining) masses of uranium or plutonium together in one lump in much less than a thousandth of a second. A slower assembly time

would produce a "fizzle" — a lot of heat and vapor, but not a real explosion. Thus the idea that a man could hold a sub-critical mass of uranium in each hand and threaten to create an A-bomb by bringing them together is totally unrealistic. A fizzle would undoubtedly occur and radioactivity would be dispersed over a small area; but no explosion would result.

To produce an atomic bomb, the subcritical masses must be very quickly brought together by the use of high explosives.

Just how much fissionable material is needed? A few kilograms (a kilogram is about 2.2 pounds) is usually sufficient. But special techniques of compressing fissionable material can drastically reduce the amount needed to "go critical." Under certain conditions only a few ounces of plutonium may be critical quantity.

Thus, there are two requirements for building a nuclear bomb: (1) A suitable mechanism using high explosives must be devised to combine subcritical masses of uranium or plutonium into a critical mass in a very short time; (2) A source of high grade fissionable material must be available.

The proliferation of nuclear weapons shows that neither of these requirements is especially difficult to meet.

symptom that the whole house may be about to burn down. The United States simply has over-estimated its wealth and tried to do too much: militarily defend the non-Communist world, educate every child to graduate school, make war on poverty, and compel business to solve deep-rooted sociological problems.

American ambitions have exceeded American potency. To accomplish its lofty social visions, the country has borrowed heavily against the future. The interest on the national debt alone now exceeds \$30 billion.

The Prescription

The *Wall Street Journal* points out that you can't fight recession and inflation at the same time using the standard economic medicine which has been in vogue since the Depression. These theories may have worked in the thirties when the economy exhibited all the tensile strength of a limp balloon, but they do not "take" today.

The standard medicine consists of printing more money to stimulate the demand side of the equation. But to fight both unemployment and inflation you must concentrate on supply. Producing extra goods will put more of the jobless to work as well as tend to hold prices down.

The rub is that the national supply of goods and services can't be increased without the U.S. government consciously withdrawing from some of what it is doing. Like a family whose purchases overextend its income, something must go — the expensive military machinery, the large standing army, the commitment to lift the elderly and poor out of poverty, the educational system, or the myriad of special causes the government serves (grants to the arts and sciences, disease research, space exploration, etc.). They simply cannot all be afforded.

The political apparatus, however, is unable to make a clear-cut list of priorities. Politicians in a democracy are normally bereft of the willpower to make hard decisions — particularly any decision which may deprive any segment of the electorate of money flowing from the federal kitty. The inevitable result is waffling and compromise in which no real cutbacks are ever made.

Human governments are wont to increase their spending. Opening up some new porkbarrel is a convenient way to look generous. Too many politicians like to posture as "benefactors," as they conspicuously fire up the government engines to solve whatever real or imagined crisis is fashionable at the time.

If inflation and recession are to be exorcised out of the economy, the "public sector" will have to make definite, conscious contractions.

Since the economic solution depends on the restraint of the politicians and the public, logic demands the gloomiest possible conclusion: the economy won't be cured. □



In Brief

by Stanley R. Rader

LONDON, May 12:

Two questions are posed by Europeans in the wake of the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. What will the United States do in the future vis-à-vis its commitments to its allies in Europe, and will Mr. Kissinger remain in office throughout the balance of President Ford's term?

It is ironical how strong the European reaction has been to the events of the past several weeks in Cambodia and Vietnam — ironical because during the long U.S. involvement in that area there had not only been a singular lack of material and moral support from its European allies but repeatedly there had also been sharp criticism and rebuke of the U.S. effort. Now that the United States has, in fact, done what was for so long advocated, however, these same European allies are directly and indirectly stating that the United States has abandoned South Vietnam or at least has failed to support it fully and it has shirked its moral responsibilities, not only to the government of Saigon, but to those many thousands of South Vietnamese who supported U.S. programs and policies and who were not able to be evacuated during the dramatic war's end rescue operations. The Europeans now realize once again how very much they must look to the United States.

Public opinion polls abroad only two years ago showed that Mr. Kissinger was the most popular American in the eyes of the European peoples. But his image of Captain Marvel, one able to "single-handedly" resolve some of the most knotty problems confronting mankind, has now been very badly tarnished. Many of the people with whom I speak are concerned that, should Kissinger remain in office, American diplomacy during the next two years will suffer because of a lack of unity and idealism.

I have tried to reassure my friends that America will not turn its back on the world and that the withdrawal from Indochina does not suggest that it will. President Nixon made it plain upon gaining office in 1969 that he intended fully to disengage American forces from that area at the earliest possible opportunity consistent with an honorable peace, including the return of all American prisoners of war. It is plain from everything that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon said during the period 1969-1973 that both were concerned with the credibility of the United States worldwide as a result of the ultimate disengagement that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger knew was unavoidable. Unfortunately, the

U.S. efforts to strengthen the South Vietnamese to stand independently even in the face of future aggression from the north were unsuccessful and were doomed to be unsuccessful from the start since President Nixon was unable to fulfill his promises to President Thieu and his government to use force if necessary to enforce the Peace Accords of January 1973. But at no time have Mr. Kissinger or Mr. Nixon, and now President Ford, failed to restate firmly and precisely that the United States would honor its commitment worldwide.

The United States is making this plain to its real or potential adversaries wherever they may be and wherever they may be. The United States has, in fact, already had its first test in this regard, when it had to apply force against the Cambodian government for its seizure of the American merchant ship *Mayaguez*. Perhaps this provocative act by the Cambodian government was one designed to test the mettle of the United States at this particularly delicate time. Perhaps there will be other probes in other places to do the same. I have assured my European colleagues that the United States will react to any provocative and aggressive acts in a decisive, immediate and effective manner.

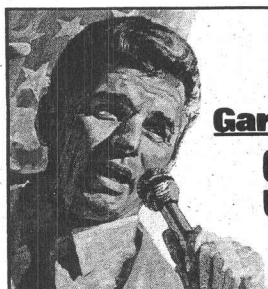
Vis-à-vis Mr. Kissinger, notwithstanding his recently avowed intention to stay in office for the benefit of the country and the world, it is difficult to foresee his staying on the scene too much longer. All of his policies have unfortunately resulted in failure or have been very seriously tarnished and unfortunately seem devoid of the kind of idealism that is expected of the United States abroad and by the American people. Mr. Kissinger's policy is dominated by his overall view of the world, of the basic relationship between the United States and the U.S.S.R., the United States and its European allies, and the United States and Japan. He has from time to time alienated our European allies by failing to counsel with them or advise them in advance as was the case during the October 1973 Middle Eastern crisis. He has also deeply offended the Japanese on occasion. Basically Mr. Kissinger believes that the Russians are constantly watching the United States for signs of a weakening in the U.S. resolve to meet its obligations, particularly where the commitment of U.S. forces would be involved. Consequently, Mr. Kissinger has found himself maintaining the status quo even if such a posture would require ignoring basic hu-

manitarian values. Mr. Kissinger's relations with Congress are worsening, and yet if the legislative and executive branches of the government are to work together in forming effective national foreign policy of a consensus nature, the Congress will have to respect the Secretary of State. Unfortunately Mr. Kissinger has shown a certain high-handedness in dealing with Congress as well as a marked preference for working under circumstances that are antithetical to that which would be required if Congress is to maintain a strong role in formulating basic U.S. foreign policy.

Just today it was reported, in the *New York Times*, that Mr. Kissinger may have made some ill-advised statements about Arab, Japanese and Russian leaders during his ill-fated step by step approach to peace in the area. The Israeli government is trying to suppress the publication by an Israeli journalist which is reportedly replete with references to statements made by Mr. Kissinger and leaked by an Israeli government official to the author. If this be true, Mr. Kissinger's value in the Middle East may be completely eliminated.

I remember only too well being advised in September of 1973 by the Egyptian Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Dr. El-Erian, that the major role that Kissinger had played in bringing about the initial disengagement pact between the Israeli-Egyptian forces and the Israeli-Syrian forces was that of the admired and respected intermediary who could be trusted by all parties — this being particularly important as both Egypt and Syria could not and would not talk to the Israelis directly. But, if as reported by the *New York Times*, Mr. Kissinger has, in fact, made disparaging remarks about Arab leaders during his conferences with the Israelis at a time when he was treated with respect, admiration and trust by the leaders of the Arab nations, it is difficult to see how Mr. Kissinger could justify that conduct and remain of any value in future negotiations along the lines of the past. This would be particularly sad since both President Sadat and Prime Minister Rabin have suggested on several occasions since the collapse of the last round of talks that they would still welcome new initiatives by the United States and Mr. Kissinger.

In addition to the foregoing it seems that Mr. Kissinger, even if he should remain in office, is not going to have the independent and all-powerful position in foreign policy matters that he has had for some time. President Ford will meet with President Sadat in Salzburg early next month and will probably meet also with Prime Minister Rabin. Mr. Kissinger is meanwhile making additional plans with members of President Ford's White House staff, many of whom feel he should not be allowed to dominate both the National Security Council and the State Department. □



Garner Ted Armstrong SPEAKS OUT!

Interview With Moshe Kol

We're visiting with Minister Moshe Kol, Minister of Tourism for Israel. We want to ask a few questions about the current situation in the Middle East, but we'll start with the tourism picture.

Has the current Mideast situation hurt Israel's tourist income, and, under the current conditions, would this summer be a good time for Americans to visit Israel?

KOL: The decline in tourism during 1974 was only 6 percent worldwide and 10 percent from the U.S. I think the economic situation there, inflation, and the Mideast tensions have all contributed to this decline. But we have enjoyed an increase of 11 percent in Canadian tourists, and increases from Australia, Argentina, and South Africa. The decline from Europe was very small, so the situation is not bad at all.

I'm sure this summer will be a safe time to visit Israel. I don't expect any war this year, even though there are the constant threats and speeches. We are even now discussing the possibility of holding the Geneva Conference meetings this summer.

GTA: So you expect that as long as both sides are hoping to negotiate at Geneva there won't be any renewed hostilities?

KOL: After the Secretary of State's mediation was interrupted, there were two possibilities — either he would try to renew the mediations (and I don't see how that can happen) or the Geneva Conference would convene. If the Geneva Conference convenes, we will have debates and maybe even hot discussions, but I don't believe we'll have hot shooting!

GTA: What about the position of the Israeli government vis-à-vis the Palestinian Liberation Organization? The PLO insists on going to Geneva and being part of the talks.

KOL: The Israeli government will not negotiate with the PLO, because the PLO program means the destruction of the state of Israel. This is their

stated program. We are ready to talk to Palestinians about the "Palestinian problem," but the PLO was not elected by the Palestinians to represent them.

King Hussein's idea of a Palestinian-Jordanian Federation was a very good idea. Today, King Hussein is out of the picture, after the Rabat conference, but maybe the Arab leaders will ask him to come back into the picture after they realize we are not ready to negotiate with the PLO.

The PLO must give up their terrorism. Israel will not negotiate with anybody under the threat of terror. We will not negotiate with the PLO, for we know the Palestinian people to be moderate people in general, although their leadership is very negative.

The Geneva conference is important, and the Palestinian problem is important. We must find constructive solutions to the problem. The Palestinian people are entitled to such a solution, but not with the PLO.

GTA: After the assassination of King Faisal, his brother released a statement through the Ministry of Information of Saudi Arabia that his policies would be about identical to those of his brother. This included

the fervent desire to pray someday in the Old City at the Dome of the Rock. This means the Saudi Arabian people still hope to someday repossess the holy places for the Muslim religion. Isn't Jerusalem itself very crucial to a solution in the Middle East?

KOL: Jerusalem will never be divided again. There is no reason to divide the city. It is now a peaceful city. Jews and Arabs are living together, working together, conducting business together. It's open to people from all religions. As I said when I was in New York, I was ready to give a very nice welcome to King Faisal if he came to pray at the mosque, but if King Faisal wanted to come here only when Jews will not be here, then he could never achieve, never realize, this dream. And I can say the same about King Khaled.

In 1974, we had 125,000 Arab visitors coming here. They traveled all over Israel, with no limitations. I don't know of any such example elsewhere in the world. They are people from "enemy countries" who are speaking about the destruction of Israel, yet they are permitted to go everywhere to see and enjoy Israel. They could pray in the Al-Aksa mosque or the Dome of the Rock, if they so chose. Jerusalem is open. It was never so open to people of all religions as it is now.

GTA: Why is this not widely known in the Western press? I think most Americans don't know that there were 125,000 Arabs freely visiting in Israel. Did 125,000 Jews visit Egypt, Lebanon, and Jordan?

KOL: No, they are not permitted to go, although they would like to go. I have proposed to the ministers of tourism of Arab countries that we should cultivate tourists here in the area, so that millions of them could come to visit all our countries in the area. I would recommend tourists see the pyramids of Egypt, for instance, while they would recommend the holy places of Jerusalem.

Tourism can build bridges for peace — people meeting together in peace, conducting business, and so on.

GTA: You recently went to the Vatican and had a short talk with Pope Paul VI. What was the purpose of your visit with Pope Paul and what was discussed?

KOL: I am responsible here in the government for the task of welcoming the Christian pilgrims — also the Muslims and Greek Orthodox — during the 1975 Holy Year, so the purpose of my visit was to ask the Pope to encourage the pilgrims who come to Rome to proceed to Jerusalem also.

The Pope was very complimentary, and we agreed that the Vatican would encourage the people who come to Rome to continue to Jerusalem. Two thousand years ago, these two cities were at war. Now we are in very peaceful coexistence.

GTA: Do you feel that increased Catholic-Jewish dialogue is going to support Israel's position with the predominately Catholic European powers?

KOL: I don't think it has any influence on Israel's relationships with the Western powers. I don't think the politics in the Western world are influenced now by religious orders. I would like religious principles to have more influence. I am sorry that the politicians of today are not religiously minded when they are discussing the problems of the world. This could very much help to build a better world. After all, we are living in a crazy world now.

The Western world is again going in the direction of appeasement vis-à-vis the Arab leaders, because of oil. Your President said only a few days ago that if there would be war, there would be another boycott of oil. I think it is not a good policy to keep appealing to the Arab leaders, the leaders of the desert, so that they can really dictate to the world how to live.

I believe that we have to govern the world by humanitarian principles among leaders. In 1974, Yasser Arafat appeared in the U.N. with a gun, and he got a standing ovation. It's very shocking! But Israel is not Czechoslovakia, and Israel will not yield its sovereignty.

The Middle East can be the most flourishing area in the world, not only because the great cultures of the world were created here, but also because of its future potential.

We don't want any more "victories," because we don't want any more wars. We don't want to kill Arabs, and we don't want our boys to be killed. If we are to work for peace and a better life, we have to be inspired by the principles of religion, the great principles of God. □



Plain Truth Photo

But this hasn't greatly impeded some of the more perceptive, who soon dis-

As Senator Albert Beveridge put it about the time America was getting em-

Hitler believed and convinced others that the hope of the world lay with the

Our Father who art in Heaven,
Hallowed be Thy Name,
My Kingdom Come,
My will be done, on earth,
But endorsed in heaven. . . . ☐

Diana herself waxed eloquent on the cosmic joys of laying the truth bare. "I create a fantasy. I turn people on. I really felt good. It's hard to articulate

Yes, the clock can be moved back to "that old time religion," back to "Bible times" — like Sodom and Gomorrah. □

P 105

Playing Poker with Petrodollars

by Ron Horswell and Jeff Calkins

During the crucial oil negotiations in Tehran in 1971, the U.S. State Department committed a key tactical blunder. It chose to deal with the oil-producing countries (known as OPEC) as a group, rather than individually. This forced a hitherto squabbling collection of divided oil fiefdoms to harden into a powerful commodity cartel.

This miscalculation was to have a devastating effect on the world economy two years hence. Just following the Yom Kippur war in 1973, OPEC's new-found bargaining power pushed the price of oil beyond \$11 per barrel, a four-fold increase which entailed a massive hemorrhage of money from Western oil-consuming countries.

Industrial nations such as Britain and Italy almost went bankrupt trying to pay for their oil, while underdeveloped states such as India and Bangladesh found it impossible to afford oil at all.

Many changes in vocabulary surfaced as a result of the great oil robbery. Before 1973, "petrodollars" were unknown, and "recycling" was something we did with old beer cans and Coke bottles. Now, recycling refers to money from the Arabian Desert, and those monies (about \$60 billion per year) have earned the chic sobriquet "petrodollars."

Petroleum Poker

With a little imagination and a disconcerting degree of truth, we can liken the whole situation to a poker game. Imagine, if you would, the world's nations gathered around a poker table stacked high with chips.

In one corner, members of the OPEC countries are raking in \$100 billion per year in winnings, based upon their "ace in the hole" (also known as oil in the well).

Certain overly populous and less-developed OPEC members, such as Nigeria and Indonesia, have little trouble finding ways to spend their share of the loot at home. Meanwhile, the Mideast members are busily replacing sand dunes with skyscrapers in an orgy of conspicuous consumption.

Out of their \$100 billion, however, they can only spend about \$40 billion. At the poker table, that's analogous to re-betting \$40 billion in the next poker hand, while the other \$60 billion is drained out of the game.

For the most part, that troublesome \$60 billion (called "petrodollars") has been sloshing through the bank pipelines of Europe and the United States like an under-the-table loan to certain good credit risks. This sort of gentleman's agreement is better than hiding

the money under camel saddles, but it's far from ideal.

Everyone (but OPEC) is losing the game of petroleum poker. The real problem is that only a few "losers" are allowed to play under-the-table poker with the \$60 billion of surplus "petrodollars." In other words, the under-the-table stakes are so high that it won't be

Everyone but OPEC is losing the game of petroleum. The real problem is that only a few "losers" are allowed to play under-the-table poker with the \$60 billion of surplus "petrodollars."

too long before some of the players have to drop out of the game.

The Fourth World Folds

The first nations to be forced from the table will certainly be those nations known as the "Fourth World" — a handful of Asian and African countries that are the earth's poorest credit risks.

For example, to call Bangladesh "poor" would be a complimentary understatement. It hasn't had a winning hand since it emerged as a nation in 1972.

The people of Bangladesh don't use much oil — perhaps four gallons per person each year (as compared to several hundred gallons per person in the industrialized West) — but every drop of oil flowing into Bangladesh is vitally needed. At four gallons per person, little gasoline will be wasted cruising Dacca's main drag.

In 1972 Bangladesh's oil bill was \$25 million, but by 1980 it could be ten times that much. This may not seem like much in our trillion-dollar economy, but it's a lot to them. They don't have computers or F-111's to sell in exchange for oil. Hence the need for "recycling petrodollars." In their case, "recycling" means finding some way of channeling to Bangladesh and other losers some part of the \$60 billion floating around under the table.

Former Winners Now Losers

At the industrial end of the table, things aren't all rosy either. Certain

"have" nations are also losing their shirts. The outlook for some such nations is economic depression. Unfortunately, depression in one major industrial nation (such as Italy or Britain) could easily ripple through the other industrialized nations.

In the first year of wallet-wilting oil prices, the international banking system did a much better job of recycling these petrodollars than many thought it could, but every day the surplus grows, it becomes clearer and clearer that the present-day semi-official arrangements can't hold up indefinitely.

Given the current status quo, it seems certain that in the coming months, some players will be forced to drop out of the game. Whether they'll fold with a whimper or make an international bang can't now be foreseen. What we can be sure of is that whoever is forced out of the game will definitely be a "sore loser."

Turning the Tables

What's really needed is for the poker table to be turned into a conference table. Theoretically, such a transformation is no problem — just reshape the table, put a new sign on the door, remove the visors, stash the chips, and bring out the business dossiers — but to actually begin cooperating is another matter.

Take, for example, the recent diplomatic efforts in Paris. Ten nations — representing the Industrial World, OPEC, and the Fourth World — got together, hoping to be able to cooperate on preparations for a future major conference between oil producers and consumers. For all they accomplished, they might as well have met in a casino in Monte Carlo.

What's needed is economic cooperation such as the Free World enjoyed immediately following World War II. Today, however, everyone wants to win the pot, not split it. Nations today seem to prefer all-out, winner-take-all gambling to the teamwork and cooperation needed to forge world peace and productivity.

As for the future, we'll probably see some adroit betting, a lot of bluffing, no more raises (of oil prices), and quite likely a few catastrophic "folds." We may even witness some auspicious "side bets" between two table powers, to the exclusion of all others.

With this, our analogy must end. International economics can be explained in many ways — and this poker game analogy certainly isn't the most academic or accurate way of reducing high finance to lay terms — but it serves to introduce a further key to understanding petrodollars, a key which most economists ignore.

Prophecy and Petrodollars

Until 1974, when the oil producing nations raked in a record trade surplus of \$97 billion, Daniel 11:43 couldn't be readily understood. This amazing

prophecy speaks of a time when "treasures of gold and silver" would exist in the Mideast area.

Up until 1974, the Arab states could hardly be considered "wealthy" in terms of gold and other foreign exchange. Their present wealth, however, now approaches statistical absurdity. For instance, one year's petrodollar surplus could buy out the entire U.S. farm crop. If the current OPEC income were extrapolated into the next century, the oil producers would own all the wealth of the world.

Lest this sound too absurd, many respected economists have pointed out that the current mammoth transfer of money means not only that book-keeping credits and paper currencies will change hands, but also that real wealth — land, gold, factories, corporations — will also fall into Arab hands in the near future.

This has further prophetic implications. In Daniel's words, a "king of the north" will eventually take control of these Mideastern "treasures." As Arab money accumulates in European banks, it becomes vulnerable to confiscation if the European powers become so inclined.

The "king of the north" in biblical history represents the ancient Roman Empire. The modern counterpart of that king would also represent the same basic geographical area once dominated by the Roman Empire.

Consequently, an autocratic leader of a future united Europe could fulfill the prophecy of Daniel 11:43, "But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt..." To fulfill this prophecy, the "king of the north" would only need to expropriate the petrowealth in European banks.

As Arab wealth mounts, there will be an overwhelming temptation for the leader of a future Europe to nationalize this huge pool of money. The result could be "justified" by recalling that many of the Arab oil states acquired their wealth by nationalizing foreign oil companies on their soil.

Petrodollars have possibly become the key ingredient to Daniel's long-shrouded prophecy. Not only have they awakened European interest in the Mideast, they have also increased tension to the point where the following is a future possibility:

"And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him, and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships..."

"He shall enter also into the glorious land..." (modern-day Israel) (Daniel 11:40-41).

The Arab petrodollar crisis is a very recent development, only 20 months old this June, yet it may serve as a prime mover of the biblical "end times," and an important catalyst toward fulfilling all of Bible prophecy. □

WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1975

orchids & onions

letters

The Mideast

An onion for Adli Muhtadi's article "Sadat's Window to Peace," in which he said, "The only missing element for a renewal of the secretary of state's efforts in the region would be Israel's realization that it has committed a mistake by not accepting an interim agreement with Egypt."

Muhtadi makes two grave errors, both of which are heavily laden with pro-Arab political opinion. One, he states dogmatically that a "mistake" was made, and that it was Israel's mistake. Secondly, he makes it appear there was a perfectly acceptable "agreement" held out to Israel by Sadat.

Muhtadi's Arab prejudices are blatantly obvious — hardly the type material one would expect to read in the *Plain Truth*, which has, over the years continually tried to faithfully present ALL sides of each picture, NOT from political points of view, but from the "overview" of the Creator and Bible prophecy.

The Israeli government negotiated face to face with Egypt through the daily meetings between military generals at mile 101 on the continent of Africa. The subject: How to arrange giving Egypt back its helplessly surrounded 3rd army. Later, Israel pulled back from its forward defense line at the Suez Canal itself, allowing a U.N. peace-keeping force to take up buffer positions, but retaining control over the strategic Gidi and Mitla passes. Finally, Israel agreed to give up both passes, and the Abu Rodeis oil fields (captured from Egypt in Sinai), and felt it was quite literally "bending over backward" to offer Sadat an honorable compromise in return for a nonbelligerency statement from Egypt.

For Muhtadi (whose credentials listed in the article showed a Palestinian background) to assert that Israel made a mistake by not "accepting" an interim agreement is utterly misleading, totally false from the Israeli point of view, and

absolutely unlike the *Plain Truth* editorial policy.

G. A.,
Eugene, OR

... and Far East

Mr. Rader's recent article on the Domino Theory left one with the impression that his Thai friend knows what is best for Southeast Asia and that is U.S. isolationism. Perhaps so, but I think my Vietnamese friends might disagree, as might hundreds of thousands of refugees in Cambodia and Vietnam.

For my own part, each time another country falls to Communism, I see part of my own freedom withering away. How many more millions of people must be murdered before someone answers pleas for help with a realistic form of aid?

William Patrick Gooley,
Annapolis, MD

A Panamanian Orchid

Thank you for printing the truth about the Panama giveaway (*Plain Truth*, April 5, 1975). I spent four years in the Zone (1962-66), including the riots of January, 1964, and was close enough to what went on to ask myself some astonishing questions.

One expects, of course, to find rampant nationalism in a country like Panama.... What astonished almost all of us in the Zone, however, was to find the most rampant Panamanian nationalism echoed and amplified in the mass media of the U.S.A....

When you think it over, it does seem queer that for a radical measure like surrendering the Canal, a major strategic and economic loss for the nation, the State Department can't think up any better justification than that maybe it would make Panama love us, or keep Panama from injuring us.

First, not any or all of the concessions we've made to Panama in the past have bought us Panama's love, or even Panama's tolerance. Second, what on earth can

Panama do to justify such a sacrifice? What can Panama give us, or deny us, that should persuade us to give Panama so much as the time of day? Does any American feel it so important to convince the world we're the Good Guys, that we should make sacrifices like this in the hope of achieving it?

If so, let him look at Israel and her treatment by the United Nations. That's what happens when you make sacrifices for world opinion.

Alfred B. Mason, M.D.,
Long Beach, CA

Mini-Orchids

Let me say that the *Plain Truth* news magazine is one of the finest published in this country. It makes the "standard" news magazines look like children's primers. Your literate intellectual level is on a par with the British publication, *The Economist*.

Harold J. McBreen,
New Shrewsbury, NJ

Never in my life have I read a newspaper or magazine from cover to cover as I read *Plain Truth*. I cannot imagine who could have given my name and address to you but I thank that person.

Cheers to *Plain Truth*!!!

Miss Zia Meyer,
Salt River, Cape RSA

Frankly, I had my doubts that my letter would see the light of day in your paper (week ending April 15, 1975).

The truth is hard to come by these days. I am beginning to believe that you are trying hard to tell it as it is — continue sending the *Plain Truth* to us.

Saul Goodman,
Bronx, NY

I just finished reading Part III of the Incredible Human Potential by Herbert Armstrong and I just have to say — AMAZING! I think it is wonderful that Herbert Armstrong can write such an inspiring biblical article twice a month while he is doing such a great job going before the nations of this world with the Gospel.

For strength like that, God has to be directing it!

Mrs. John L. Bass,
Marietta, GA

The Buchwald Controversy

Art Buchwald's parodies are great!

Margaret Kellner,
Elberfeld, IN

Sorry, no more donations as long as Art Buchwald writes for your magazine.

Herbert Edwards,
Binghamton, NY

I think it is wrong to have Art Buchwald in the pages of *Plain Truth*. Is it right to spend God's money on a non-Christian writer, whose purpose is to aggrandize himself, i.e., his "humor"? I assume a fee is paid to him or his syndicate, for the privilege of polluting the pages of truth with his soothingly, politically (worldly) oriented comments.

Would not the Work be better served by having a column written by a converted, praying, Holy Spirit inspired author in his place and space? Are we coming out of the world by propagating the words of this overweight, cigar-chomping, carnal-minded buffoon whose quality of humor is open to debate, to [say] the least?

Henry Penna,
Massapequa, NY

• We on the *Plain Truth* staff don't always agree with everything that Art Buchwald writes — and we're certain he wouldn't always agree with us, either. (In actuality, we print a mere fraction of his prolific output.) However, when an astute satirist like Buchwald zeroes in on the foibles of human nature, both individually and on the national level, we feel our readers should have the opportunity to see what he has to say. As Britain's Prince Charles said just the other day, "A most important thing is to retain your sense of humor. If you lose that, and your ability to laugh at yourself, you're defeated."

On the point of "Christian writers," we're not certain of Mr. Buchwald's religious persuasion, and frankly are not even interested in finding out.

However, in this light, it is interesting to note that the apostle Paul, a very literate man, quoted the "non-Christian" poet and seer, Epimenides, in a passage which eventually became part of scripture (see Titus 1:12).

tual law, and, rejecting it, of necessity they chose the way that transgresses it!

They PIONEERED in deciding for themselves what is right and what is wrong — what is righteousness and what is sin! And humanity has been doing what seems right in its own eyes ever since.

And how did they do it? They (1) rejected revelation, (2) used observation, (3) used experimentation, and (4) used human reason. And that is precisely the "scientific" method used by modern science today!

And the result of that experiment? THEY DIED! They produced the first child delinquent, the first criminal and murderer!

The most VITAL dimension of knowledge was MISSING from their "scientific" procedure! □

(To Be Continued Next Issue)

SEX (Continued from page 7)

It is the prerogative of GOD ALONE to determine what is right and what is sin — what is good and what is evil. God has not delegated to man the right or power to decide WHAT is sin — but he compels us to decide WHETHER to sin, or to obey his law.

To rightly determine what is GOOD required the creative power to produce and set in motion such inexorable laws as this spiritual law and the laws of physics and chemistry — a law which AUTOMATICALLY causes GOOD if obeyed and EVILS when disobeyed!

Adam and Eve had only God's word that they were mortal and could die. Now Satan disputed this. He said they were IMMORTAL SOULS.

WHOM should they believe? They had no PROOF, except God's word. But now Satan discredited that, and claimed just the opposite.

Satan said their intellectual powers were so great they could determine for themselves what is GOOD and what is evil. That is a GOD-prerogative. "You can be God!" said Satan.

This Satan was appealing to their human VANITY. Remember, they had just been created, with perfect human minds, not God minds — but perfect human minds. They allowed the thought to enter their minds that they possessed intellectual powers so GREAT that they could assume the God-prerogative of PRODUCING THE KNOWLEDGE of what is GOOD and what is EVIL!

Intellectual vanity seized them! They were thrilled, enthralled, intoxicated

with vanity at the grand prospect.

How, after all, could they be sure God had told them the truth?

The First Scientific Experiment

They saw (verse 6) — they used observation — that the forbidden tree was good for food, pleasant to their eyes, and desired to make them wise. Intellectual vanity was stirred. In the ecstasy of this vanity they used human reason. They decided to reject revelation imparted by God and to make the very first SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT!

They took the forbidden fruit and ate it!

They took to themselves the prerogative of deciding what is GOOD and what is EVIL. In so doing, they rejected the God-centered WAY of God's spiri-



plain truth

Pasadena, California 91123

Please send me a free subscription to Good News magazine. No charge or obligation.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

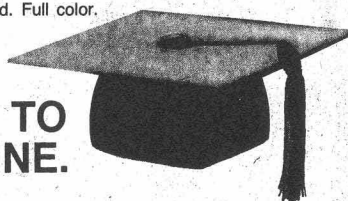
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

P 105

Test your Bible knowledge.

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Heaven is the reward of the saved | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Jesus was resurrected on Easter Sunday | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. The King James Version is the original Bible text | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. Dead sinners suffer for eternity in the fires of hell | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. Bible prophecies are found only in the Old Testament | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. Man has an immortal soul which leaves the body at death | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7. A "christian" is any person who professes belief in Christ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8. Jesus was born on Christmas Day | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9. Jesus' Olivet Prophecy was all fulfilled in 70 A.D. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10. God is a Trinity | ☐ | ☐ |

The answers to the above statements may surprise you! The Bible is full of surprises. So is the *Good News* magazine because it makes Bible teaching plain — easily understood. Full color. Mailed monthly.



**REQUEST A
FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO
GOOD NEWS MAGAZINE.**

plain truth

OR WRITE TO:

- UNITED STATES: P.O. Box 111, Pasadena, California 91123
- Canada: Plain Truth, P.O. Box 44, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2M2
- Mexico: Institución Ambassador, Apartado Postal 5-595, México 5, D.F.
- Colombia: Apartado Aéreo 11430, Bogotá 1, D.E.
- United Kingdom and Europe: P.O. Box 111, St. Albans, Herts, England
- South Africa, Mauritius and Malawi: P.O. Box 1060, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa 2000
- Rhodesia: P.O. Box U.A.30, Union Ave, Salisbury
- Australia and S.E. Asia: P.O. Box 202, Burleigh Heads
- New Zealand and Pacific Isles: P.O. Box 2709, Auckland
- The Philippines: P.O. Box 2603, Manila, 2801
- West Indies: G.P.O. Box 6063, San Juan, Puerto Rico

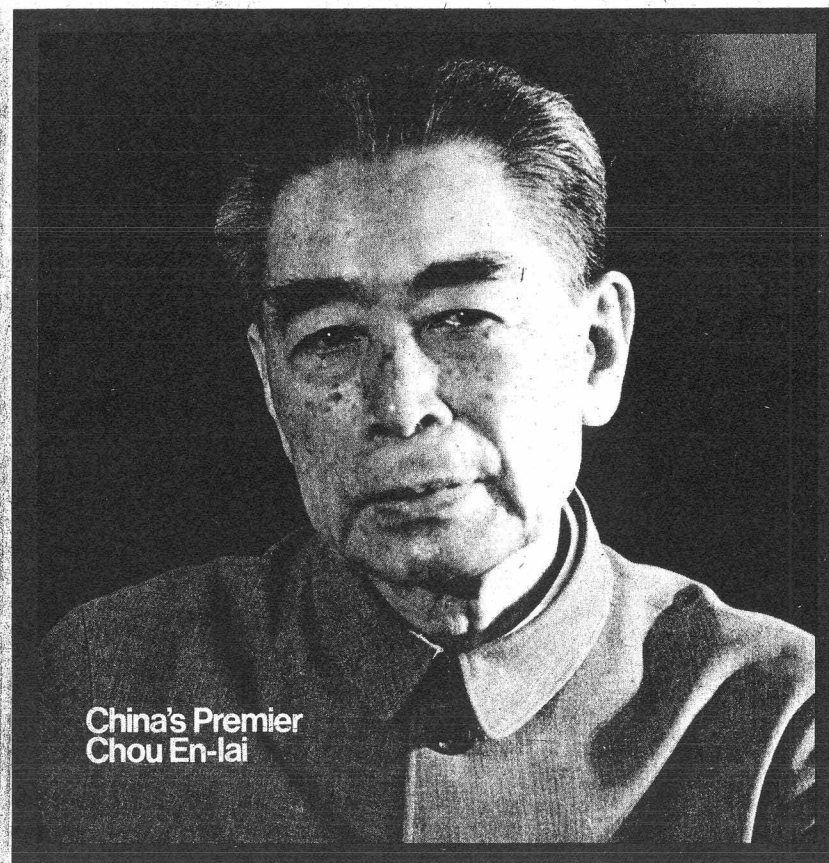
Be sure to notify us immediately of any change in your include your old mailing label and your new address publisher assumes no responsibility for return of unsolicited photographs or manuscripts.

plain truth
WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1975

Hope for the Future

The Missing Dimension in Sex

**Tough Decision for U.S.
TAIPEI OR PEKING**



**China's Premier
Chou En-lai**

Henri Bureau — Sygma