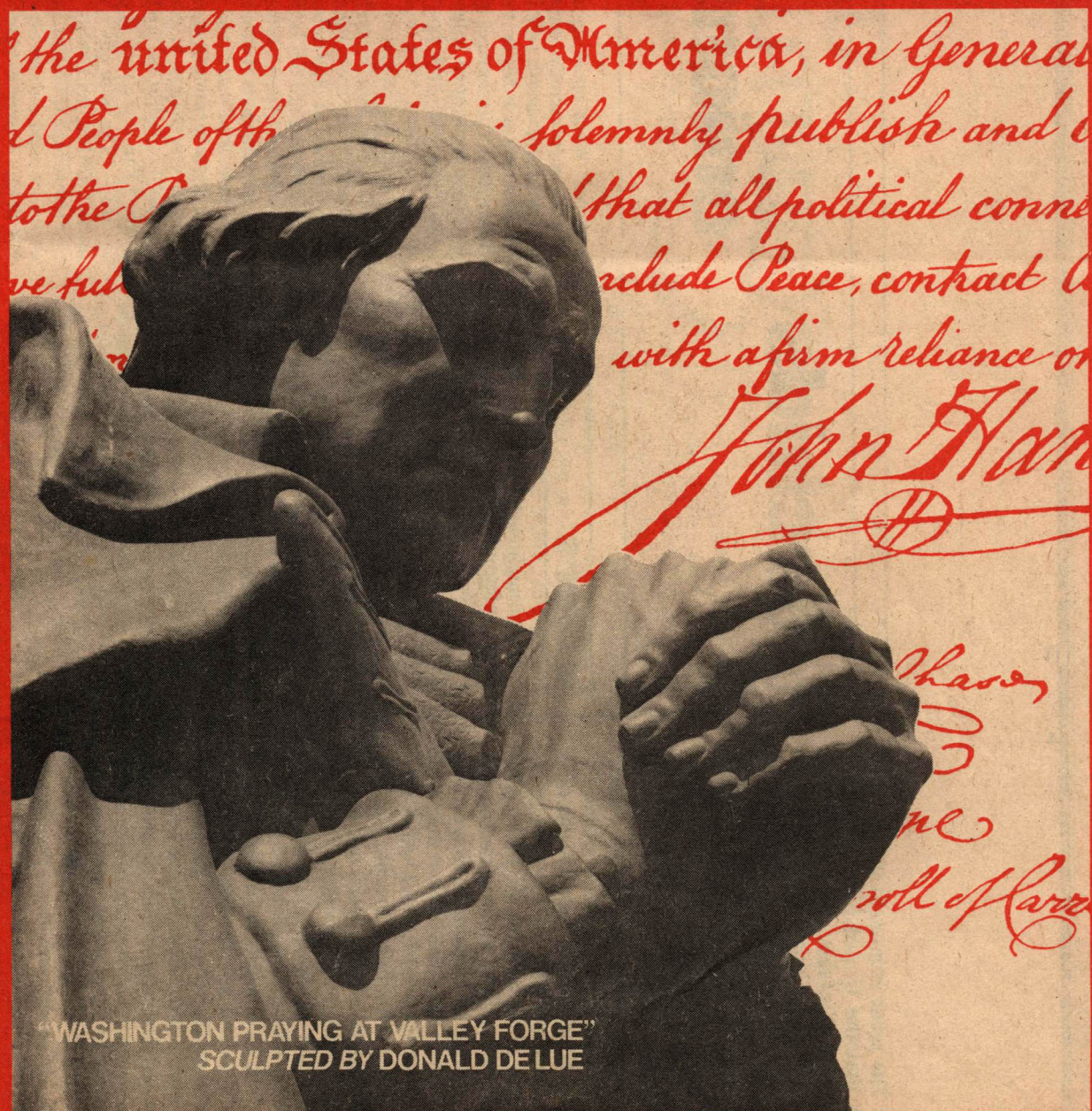


THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX, PART IV

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA FIRST?

THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN SUCCESS



"WASHINGTON PRAYING AT VALLEY FORGE"
SCULPTED BY DONALD DE LUE

There is no question I am asked more often, it seems, than "What is the secret of your long life, youthful vitality, energy and drive?"

"No one secret," I usually reply. "I suppose many things enter into it."

Recently I asked a man I had never seen before, who knew something of what is being done and accomplished, but had never heard of my age, if he would guess my age.

"Well," he said thoughtfully, "I suppose in mid or late fifties — perhaps near sixty." He wouldn't believe it when I told him I will be 83 in less than two months.

Many know that I frequently say jestingly, but significantly nevertheless, that I am now 37 going on 36. For a long time I went along with Jack Benny, claiming age 39. But after he admitted to a much older age, I decided to throw away a year every year.

Seriously, however, I doubt if many men of 50 or 55 could stand up under the rigorous ordeal of constant global travel, writing, radio and TV interviews, public speaking, the responsibility of major decisions in worldwide enterprises, and devoting 14 hours a day to vigorous, driving work.

Yet this very constant activity, I'm sure, is part of the "secret." I have just finished writing another article, in which some of this activity was mentioned, and that triggered the idea to devote this *Personal* to the same subject and carry the subject further. I think, at this point, it might be as interesting and helpful to readers as anything I could write.

Ever since I was twenty-one years old, I have been interested in this question of youthful longevity. This life-long interest was sparked by a Chautauqua lecture I heard in 1913. The speaker's name I do not remember, but he had been physician and physical trainer to President Howard Taft, whose term in office expired March 4, 1913. This doctor-physical therapist had interviewed every person in the United States of 100 years or older. He had questioned every one as to the reason for such a long life.

Various ones gave various reasons. Some said it was because they never used tobacco, but others had used tobacco all their lives. Some gave credit to being teetotalers, but others used wine,

especially in their old age and even gave that credit. And so it went.

Just one thing every centenarian did, yet none gave it any credit. Every one had taken a daily rubdown, either with a bath towel after a daily bath or with a massaging brush of some sort.

I was impressed by that. I have followed the daily rubdowns after a daily shower with near-perfect regularity ever since.

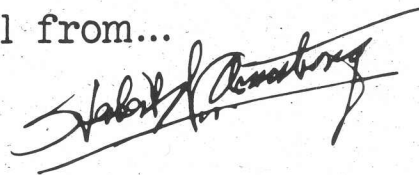
But I give that only *partial* credence. I think my "SEVEN LAWS OF SUCCESS" might be applicable here.

Law number one is having the RIGHT GOAL. It seems most people have no goal in life at all. They simply drift aimlessly — going nowhere in life. I started my adult life with a definite goal. I had chosen the profession of advertising and journalism. But forty-eight years ago that was changed. I learned then that it had *prepared me* for the RIGHT goal, which became my LIFE GOAL. It is a very great commission, and it is even yet far from FINISHED. I think there is no other "secret" that has had more to do with preserving youthful vitality and zeal and keeping me alive and active thirteen years past the supposed "allotted life span."

That life GOAL keeps me always looking FORWARD, in anticipation, not backward, living on the past. It impels me to observe carefully many of the other laws of success — the DRIVE, the resourcefulness, the endurance — sticking to it with perseverance, when many others would have given up, retired and decided they were too old to stay on the job.

Goal number 2 is proper education to achieve the goal. Part of this education blends into the third law — maintaining GOOD HEALTH. Without good health one can accomplish little. I make it part of my education to study the factors that maintain good health. I learned that we humans are just what we eat. We came out of the ground. We are maintained by food that grows out of the ground. I learned that some famous doctors say that approximately 90% of sicknesses and diseases are caused by faulty diet. So I studied, many years ago, to learn about nutrition and diet. I try to avoid excesses of starches and the carbohydrates. I learned that different people are of different chemical composition, and that is why one man's meat is another man's poison. I learned that I am a combination of chemical constituencies,

Personal from...



WHAT ARE THE SECRETS OF MY YOUTHFUL VITALITY, ENERGY, DRIVE, AND LONG LIFE?

but that calcium seems to dominate. Therefore I have tried to always consume a reasonable amount of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products, because they are strong in calcium. Could that be the reason I have not had to see a dentist in the last 48 years — although I did, prior to learning this point of health?

I haven't followed a PERFECT regimen of diet, but I'm sure I have been more careful about the food I eat than most people. Traveling almost constantly these days, I am careful to eat only in the best hotels and restaurants, and I do not sample the strange foods of other nations, but stay on the plain and simple diet I've accustomed myself to these 48 years.

Part of my education about health has been to try to get the right amount of sleep and exercise (although I haven't been getting in as much of that as I need recently), and to get plenty of fresh air and water. In traveling in faraway parts of the world, I stick pretty close to bottled drinking water.

Education is something one must pursue lifelong, if he expects to maintain efficiency, youth, and longevity. I have always, therefore, kept my MIND ACTIVE. And that undoubtedly has contributed greatly to still being spry and active at 83 (calendar age).

This GOAL has served to prod me con-

stantly in the 4th law of success — *drive!* I've kept a determined prod on myself all my life, to drive, *drive, DRIVE* myself on. "Aren't you going to wear yourself out and shorten your life doing that?" one might ask.

NEVER! A person can RUST out and into an early death, but, as long as I get sufficient rest and sleep and necessary short periods of relaxation, I shall never WEAR myself out. Along with this goes DETERMINATION. Often, when I feel like letting down, I have to use determination and FORCE myself to keep DRIVING on!

The combination of all these things has helped me to practice the fifth law, *resourcefulness*.

The 6th law is PERSEVERANCE — "stick-to-it-iveness." Never give up, never just lie down and quit! Many a time I've felt like it. Sometimes I have given up and quit at bedtime, but after a night's sleep it's all a NEW BALL GAME, and next morning I'm plunging into it with renewed vigor and enthusiasm!

Then comes the most important of all, the 7th law, which is the guidance of, and faith in and reliance on God the Creator. I'm in constant contact with him all the day long — EVERY DAY! I seek his guidance, constantly. I seek and rely on his HELP, his DELIVERANCE from troubles, his PROTECTION from physical

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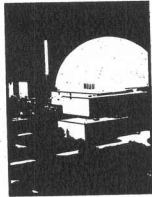
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THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN SUCCESS

by Jeff Calkins

With the passing of America's 199th birthday and with preparations being made for the coming bicentennial celebrations, one largely overlooked fact is that the United States is the world's oldest surviving republic and one of this planet's oldest continuing governments.

Even more remarkable than the political stability of the American republic is its unprecedented economic success. Americans enjoy, on a mass scale, material well-being undreamed of even by the royalty of bygone days.

Obviously, something, somewhere, went right.

British intellectuals in the nineteenth century often debated the causes of the American success. Liberals argued that the American experiment had succeeded because of its democratic structure of government. Conservatives countered that the American success was due to an accident of geography and natural resources, which they called "propitious circumstances."

Two largely overlooked factors — both found in the Bible — indicate that both sides were right.

I. Propitious Circumstances

Geography and natural resources have played an immense part in America's success story. The U.S. has been politically buffered by two oceans and has hence been free from the threat of any great nation's army poised within easy marching distance of its borders.

American farmland is among the richest in the world, and the climate favors raising crops on a mass basis.

"We . . . find ourselves in the peaceful possession of the fairest portion of the earth, as regards fertility of soil, extent of territory and salubrity of climate . . . noted Abraham Lincoln, but this 'fairest portion of the earth' was not the result of 'propitious circumstances,' but rather divine providence.

Essentially, the majority of the American people are descendants from the ancient Hebrew nation of Israel. We inherited the bountiful land of the United States as a result of the promises God made to the patriarch Abraham. (A fuller explanation can be found in the Ambassador College booklet, *The United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy*.)

Interestingly, Americans have historically compared themselves with the ancient Israelites. One side of Thomas Jefferson's proposed seal for the United States pictured the children of Israel in the wilderness, led by a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. In 1789, Yale President Ezra Stiles called the newly formed United States "God's American Israel."

The early Puritans, of course, saw themselves as Israelites coming into the

promised land, with the Atlantic Ocean being the Red Sea. Governor John Winthrop saw the New England colonies as a "city set on a hill," and Winthrop himself was later compared to Moses in a eulogy by Cotton Mather.

The relationship between the ancient Israelites and the Americans is more than metaphorical. It is ancestral. The American people are not blessed for their own righteousness, but for Abraham's. The geographic and natural factors in the equation were God's doing.

II. Checking Human Nature

But external surroundings do not explain the whole of the American success. Trees, minerals, even good farm land, aren't necessarily valuable in themselves. They must be developed. To the degree that the American structure of government encouraged that development, it is responsible.

The success of America's political structure lies in the Constitution's acceptance of the biblical view of human nature. The founding fathers' perception of the nature of man seems to come right out of Jeremiah: "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?" (Jeremiah 17:9.)

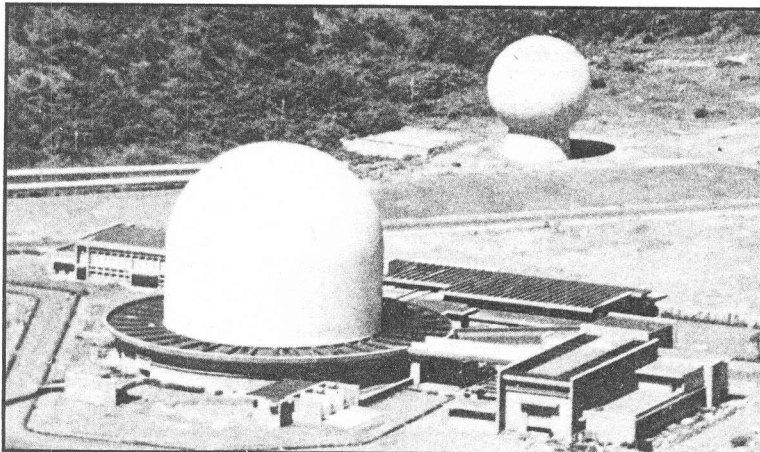
The designers of the U.S. Constitution took a most distrustful view of human nature. They believed that institutions must check men's selfish impulses. The genius of the document is that it takes human nature into account and seeks to harness it.

"The fiery and destructive passions of war reign in the human heart with much more powerful sway than the mild and beneficent sentiments of peace; and to model our political systems upon speculations of lasting tranquility is to calculate on the weaker springs of the human character," wrote Alexander Hamilton in Federalist Paper Number 34.

The condemnation of human nature is even stronger in Federalist Paper Number 51. "*Ambition must be made to counteract ambition . . .* It may be a reflection on human nature that such devices should be necessary to control the abuses of government. But what is government itself but the greatest of all reflections on human nature. If men were angels no government would be necessary."

Men, of course, aren't angels. The longevity of the American government derives largely from the series of checks and balances which stem from a realization of this fact.

The result has not only been political stability, but also the maintenance of the civil and economic liberties which have allowed the transformation of abundant natural resources into the highest degree of mass material prosperity the world has ever known. □



Government of India

REACTOR SALES: SHORTCUT TO NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE?

Two recent nuclear power deals raise the specter of a worldwide atomic race among nations which have up to now been excluded from the nuclear club.

The Soviet Union has agreed to provide the hard-line Libyan regime of Colonel Muammar Quaddafi with a nuclear research center, including a reactor. And the West German government plans to build a nuclear power plant in Brazil with a "complete fuel cycle" system, which makes conversion to nuclear weapons relatively easy, even though Brazil, under pressure from both Bonn and Washington, especially the latter, has "pledged" to limit the production of the new facility to peaceful uses.

Everybody Goes Nuclear?

These two potentially disastrous deals come at a time of growing interest among many nations in nuclear technology and hardware, both for peaceful and military purposes. Increasingly, the distinction between the two is becoming blurred.

The Shah of Iran is quoted in a French magazine as saying that his country would be one of the next to go nuclear militarily. Turkey's defense minister declares that Turkey also "has the potential" to go nuclear.

In Latin America, Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador all possess the raw materials and are currently exploring the construction of reactors. Brazil's purchase of the West German nuclear system is believed partly to be in reaction to the growing use of nuclear

power facilities in neighboring Argentina, Brazil's natural rival for South American influence. Argentina already has several reactors in operation in addition to a plutonium reprocessing plant, which theoretically allows her technicians to build a bomb at will.

In Asia, Pakistan, Taiwan, and South Korea are already in the market for reactor technology. A group of South Korean assemblymen have advocated that their country develop nuclear weapons in case the American nuclear umbrella is withdrawn.

Japan could also go nuclear at will with its plutonium reprocessing plant. Indonesia has a research reactor and the oil money to purchase weapons technology.

India is moving steadily ahead on nuclear weapons research and production. India joined the nuclear club in May 1974 with the explosion of her highly publicized "device."

Since that time, the antibomb lobby in the India government has collapsed. The only question now is how fast India's nuclear weapons program will progress.

South Africa is more advanced in nuclear technology than India and, according to the vice president of its atomic energy board, has the ready capability of making a bomb.

In Europe, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium all possess several reactors. Plutonium reprocessing plants give West Germany, Italy and Belgium an immediate nuclear option should they

ever desire it. While West Germany is under a 1954 treaty not to manufacture atomic weapons on its territory, Italy has yet to complete the ratification of the non-proliferation treaty — a reluctance stemming from the fear that other Mediterranean countries — Spain, Egypt, or Israel — may go nuclear.

The fear is highlighted by Spain's possession of a pilot plutonium reprocessing plant, access to uranium, and several reactors.

With each new entry into the nuclear club, the chances of nuclear holocaust increase geometrically — despite "pledges" of peaceful intentions and "safeguard" procedures which can too easily be breached. □

Japan Debates Defense Posture

In the wake of communist victories in Indochina, the prospect of an eventual withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, and a general uncertainty about the American commitment in Asia, Japanese officials are being forced to come to grips with their nation's military defense posture.

The director general of Japan's Defense Agency, Michita Sakata, stressing that "now is the time we should review Japan's security," has ordered his staff to prepare an in-depth white paper on defense to take a broad look at where things currently stand. The paper will coincide with Sakata's planned

"EUROPE OF THE TEN" BY 1978?

Greece Bids for Common Market Membership



Thomsen — Plain Truth

GREEK PRIME MINISTER Caramanlis (right) and West German Chancellor Schmidt review honor guard in Bonn.

It's now official. The Republic of Greece has formally applied for membership in the European Community as its tenth member.

Though Greece's intention to join had been widely known for some time, the announcement provided an added boost for the Community, coming one week after Britain's massive "Yes" vote to Europe.

The decision by the Athens government of Constantine Caramanlis, however, has presented Common Market officials with a dilemma. On the one hand, they can't say no to a European country to which democracy has just returned and needs to be shored up by economic help. Yet they are not anxious to absorb another weak economy while some present members — most notably Britain and Italy — are in economic doldrums. Moreover, Greece's economy competes directly with Italy's, specializing in many of the same agricultural products.

Assuming Athens' bid is successful, the blue and white Greek flag won't immediately be run up the empty tenth flagpole in front of EEC headquarters. Now begins a process of complex negotiations which could last several years while participants work out exactly how to integrate Greece's economy with the other nine. Any one member of the Community could veto the process, but assuming this does not happen, the best guess for full membership is 1978 or 1979.

Clearly Greek Premier Caramanlis feels that potential hazards to Greece's economy posed by hasty entry are less important than the need to anchor post-junta Greece firmly in Europe. As he said, "Greece is politically, economically and culturally a part of Europe." It is interesting to note that he also listed "external security" as a reason to join the EEC — since he had ended Greek military participation in NATO.

The significance of the move by Greece — not widely reported in the world press — is this: Bible prophecies foretell a coming ten-nation revival of the Roman Empire at the close of this age (see Rev. 17:12).

The Common Market may or may not be a forerunner or predecessor of this system. But it is noteworthy that nine nations are presently linked together economically with developing political and military bonds. Now Greece, once part of the old Roman Empire, has asked to join.

It is also significant that if the people of Norway had not rejected their government's application for Community membership in the fall of 1972, there would already be a "Europe of the Ten." But that area of northwestern Europe had never been a part of the old Roman Empire or its revivals. □

meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger this fall.

Well aware of the widespread ramifications should Japan reararm, American and European diplomats are carefully following the current discussions.

Robert S. Ingersoll, Deputy U.S. Secretary of State and a former Ambassador to Tokyo, expressed his personal apprehensions to Congress last year:

"If ever Japan were judged to be returning to an earlier militarism, tensions would rise throughout Asia, countries would arm and China in particular would react strongly. The situation would be thrown into even more serious relief were Japan to acquire a nuclear capability."

It is believed that Japan, with its vast financial and tech-
(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

"Collective Madness" Grips Humanity

by Norman Cousins

MOSCOW: From the moment the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the main question before the world was whether the human race was intelligent enough to survive.

Here in Moscow, where Americans and Russians have been discussing ways of bringing the atomic arms race under control, a positive answer to that question seems more remote than ever.

The talks here have had little difficulty in reaching agreement about the dangers of the arms race. But this concurrence is not likely to be connected to any specific program for cutting back on military spending or for reducing the saturation stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

At least seven nations are at the present producing nuclear weapons, and at least a dozen more know how to make them.

Some bombs now exist that are as much more powerful than the first atomic bomb as an antiaircraft rocket is more powerful than a shotgun blast. The nightmare that was feared thirty years ago has now become a

reality. What has been happening is that the ability of nations to fashion devastating new weapons has far outraced their ability to maintain control over them or even to understand the full peril they represent to life on earth.

Here in Moscow, I have been listening to the exchanges of the weapons specialists. They have a Strangelovian vocabulary all their own. They talk about throw-weight, megatonnage, graduated deterrence, first- and second-strike capability, retained retaliatory options, MIRVs and MARVs.

The danger of this jargon, of course, is that it becomes an acceptable way of discussing the murder of hundreds of millions of human beings. For the jargon obscures the most hideous fact of all about nuclear warfare; namely, that the nations using these weapons have not confined the death they produce to the enemy population. The main identifying characteristic of the new warfare is random annihilation — radioactivity is no respecter of orders.

Let there be no mistake about it. What is now pending is no longer a war by one nation against another but a man-made holocaust that will consume human beings and their civilizations far outside the boundaries of the warring powers.

The new warfare will put a

torch to the global village that is now the world.

The first thing that is needed is to de-mystify the language of the new warfare and to call things by their right names.

The word "security" is the first word that has to be rescued from the new lexicon of double-think. Supposedly, the arms race is a way of pursuing "security." Yet the result of the arms race so far is not greater security but greater insecurity.

The United States and the Soviet Union are staggering under the weight of a mammoth surplus of nuclear explosives. Yet the manufacture and stockpiling of these weapons goes on at prodigious cost to both societies, with less "security" than when the stockpiling began.

The conclusion is inescapable that the major governments are now in the grip of a reciprocal insanity. For behind all the ornamentation of language and the apparent facade of scientific intelligence is the terrifying fact that the human race today is at the mercy of a collective madness.

If we are to retain any respect for the preciousness of life or for the delicate fabric of civilization, some way will have to be found to restore sanity to the behavior of nations and to their idea of how to achieve security.

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A-PLANT SALE GOES ON

OTTAWA, June 5, Reuter: Canada today refused to rule out further sales of its Candu nuclear reactor even though the plutonium processed by the reactor could be used for non-peaceful purposes.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Allan Mac Eachen defined the government's position in the House of Commons today after Conservative opposition leader Robert Stanfield called for suspension of a planned sale of a Candu reactor to South Korea.

Mr. Stanfield had charged that there was no way Canada could prevent plutonium from one of the Canadian reactors being used for non-peaceful purposes.

Mr. Stanfield asked that the government suspend the sale of a reactor to South Korea in view of possible conflict between North Korea and South Korea.

Mr. Mac Eachen refused and said South Korea had ratified the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. □



Worldwatch

by Gene H. Hogberg

The Nuclear Genie Is Out

The world, according to harried disarmament experts, has entered its "second nuclear age."

They define the "first nuclear age" as the period when the United States and the Soviet Union monopolized nuclear weapons in their "balance of terror" standoff. The second nuclear age, now picking up momentum with the rapid spread of nuclear technology worldwide, could result in upwards of twenty nations having their own atomic weapons by 1985 — only ten years from now. Within the same coming decade, forty countries will have "peaceful" nuclear power facilities generating electricity — thus possessing the first necessary increment to exercising the "nuclear option."

Until recently the United States hoped that the spread of nuclear weapons could be checked via international agreements, such as the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Under its terms three nuclear powers — the U.S., the Soviet Union, and Britain — pledged not to help nonnuclear nations acquire atomic weapons. At the same time the three promised to work toward disarmament to discourage the desire on the part of others to "go nuclear."

The nonnuclear nations who agreed to the NPT in turn pledged to forego developing their own atomic arsenals. They also agreed to open up their own peaceful nuclear generating facilities to inspection by teams of inspectors from the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency. The IAEA technicians were to make sure fissionable by-products from the reactors were all totally accounted for, not "lost" or diverted into *sub rosa* weapons manufacture.

But all is not well with the NPT — for several good reasons:

— Half of the present six members of the nuclear club — France, China and India — have never agreed to the accord.

— While 86 nations have ratified the treaty, over 50 countries have either ignored or signed it but failed to ratify it. Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Spain are among those who have not signed and show no intention of doing so. Japan has signed the treaty, but once again a controversy in the Diet has prevented its ratification.

— Even countries that are party to the treaty retain the option to "go nuclear" at any future date since the text of the treaty provides that any signatory can withdraw on three month's notice.

— The supposed big impetus behind the pact in the first place — that the big powers would diligently work toward disarmament — simply is not coming off. Almost every week there are announcements of monstrous new missiles and warheads being tested or deployed by the Soviets or breakthroughs in nuclear technology on the part of the United States.

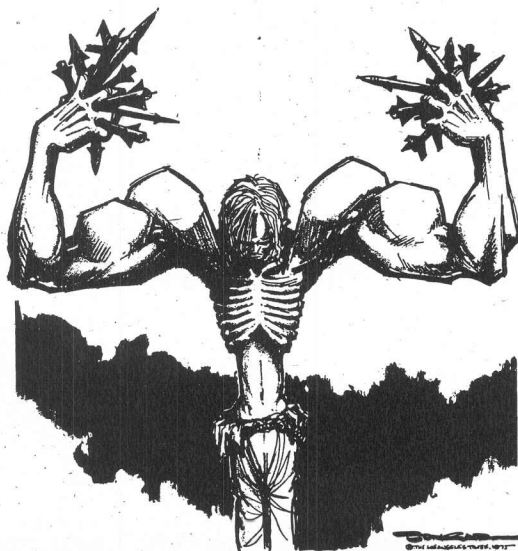
— The rapid expansion in commercial sales of whole "peaceful" nuclear plant complexes is threatening to overwhelm international inspection controls. According to one estimate, even if all safeguards are 99.9 percent effective by 1980, enough plutonium could be diverted without detection to produce nuclear weapons at the rate of one per week.

"Peaceful" technology is now the biggest danger of all, in the aftermath of India's explosion of her "nuclear device" last year. It was the first time that a reactor — installed ostensibly for peaceful purposes — had been employed in providing fissionable material for a bomb. As Fred C. Ikle, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency warns: "Now it is the peaceful technology that provides not only the means, but the cover, in all cases where we fear that a new weapons program might be on the way."

The simple fact is that signatures, pledges, and solemn agreements mean next to nothing to either an irresponsible government or any nation fearful of what a nuclear-armed adversary might be capable of doing to it.

Thus, after being capped for nearly three decades, the Nuclear Genie is at last out of the bottle. There is simply no way nuclear proliferation — and mass destruction as a result of it — is going to be stopped now short of the intervention of God Almighty himself. "And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved" (Matt. 24:22). □

"I SING OF ARMS AND THE MAN..." — VIRGIL'S AENEID



MARCOS TRIP TO CHINA

"Facing Reality" in East Asia



MAO TSE-TUNG welcomes Philippine President Marcos (right) on his arrival in Peking.

MANILA: The recent visit to China by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos was perhaps the most dramatic affirmation of his intention to establish contacts with the communist world.

During the four-day visit to China in early June, President Marcos had one long meeting with Chairman Mao, two meetings with Premier Chou En-lai and three meetings with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The capstone of the trip was the signing between Marcos and Premier Chou En-lai of a joint communiqué which provided for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two governments. In the communiqué the Philippine government acknowledged that the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China. The Philippines bound itself to break off all ties with Taiwan.

The Philippines, long a strongly anti-communist country and American ally, but one that is now questioning the value of American military bases on her soil, thus becomes the second member of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to recognize Peking as the sole representative of the Chinese people.

Malaysia did so about a year ago. Thailand, another long-time American ally, which is now seeking to normalize relations with both North Vietnam and the new communist government in the south, is said to be considering the same move. The two other ASEAN states are Singapore and Malaysia.

Commenting on the background leading up to the historic visit, the Philippine *Daily Express* in its June 3 issue attempted to play down the im-

port of America's misfortunes in Asia as a reason for the change in Manila's foreign policy. "This event is not a haphazard move," it told its readers. "Filipino-Chinese relations have been in the proverbial cards for quite some time now, with the normalization process traceable to May 1972 when the Philippine government issued an order allowing economic intercourse with socialist countries. Then two years later, China became the biggest Philippine trade partner in the Socialist bloc."

It is important to note that the Philippines is geographically close to China (four hours by jet to Peking) and both coun-

tries had trade relations centuries before Spain and America ever set foot on Philippine soil. Mr. Marcos, in his opening remarks at a state dinner in Peking, recalled the land bridges that connected the Philippines to the mainland but which the ice age flooded and the "tides of colonialism" washed away. He also said, "I have journeyed to China on a mission for the 42 million Filipinos of our Republic to assure ourselves that the bridges... will not again be washed away."

Upon his arrival home from his unusually warm reception in Peking, Mr. Marcos mentioned that the new China connection does not prejudice old alliances and relations with other nations — an obvious reference to the United States. The President came home also with the assurance of China's leaders that they will not strengthen the Communist Party of the Philippines nor support any subversive activity directed against the Philippine government.

President Marcos is facing the reality of the times, as are other nations in Southeast Asia. It could mean that in the future Communist China will become the leader of a third world power bloc where not all countries are necessarily communist. While in Peking, President Marcos stated that China is the "natural leader of the third world." □

— Colin Adair

Japan (Continued from page 3)

nological capacities, could detonate a nuclear device similar to India's within two to six months of a decision to do so. And that option remains open to Japan. The nuclear non-proliferation treaty, currently before the Japanese Diet, has not, as yet, been ratified.

"Self-Defense Forces" Couldn't Hold Out Long

For the time being, however, there appears to be little cause for alarm over a reemergent militarism. The ultra-nationalistic and militaristic spirit of the 30s and 40s is virtually nonexistent today, except for a small right-wing fringe. At present, support is overwhelming on the part of politicians, strategic thinkers, and the general public for the nation's "no-war" constitution.

Possibly the best measure of the overall national attitude is the current state of Japan's armed forces, called "Self-Defense Forces" since Japan is prohibited by its constitution from having formal armies.

Japan's yearly defense budget of \$3.8 billion is proportionately one of the smallest in the world, representing less than 1% of the nation's GNP. This compares to 8% in the United States and 3% to 5% in the nations of Western Europe. The defense budget represents only \$33 per Japanese citizen per year — far below the United States' \$404 per person and West Germany's \$183 per person.

Consequently, the Self-Defense Force — currently numbering only 233,000 troops — is a far cry from Japan's formidable Imperial Army of 5 million men at the outset of World War II.

The small Japanese air force

ART BUCHWALD

The \$40 Billion WANGO

WASHINGTON: While the rest of the country is fast asleep, there are men in Washington working on new defense weapons that will protect us from any enemy foolish enough to test our will.

One of them is Kipness who lives down the street. The other day at an outdoor barbecue, Kipness told me about a new weapons system he was involved with which would make all other systems obsolete.

It was called WANGO, which stands for Walter Arthur Neil George and Oscar.

Kipness said, "I don't believe I'm speaking out of school because we're going up to the Hill in a few days and ask for \$15 billion to get it off the drawing board."

"What is it?" I asked.

"Well, as you know we now have submarines that can fire 10 multiple missiles at one time. WANGO is a system that can fire 10 submarines from a missile at the same time."

"That's a lot of submarines," I said. "But what good is it to fire submarines from the air at the enemy?"

"It's not good," Kipness said, "except that it's a chip in the SALT talk poker game."

"I'm not too sure what the SALT talk poker game is all about."

"It's quite simple. When you negotiate with the Russians, you have to have a certain amount of chips. You say to them, 'If you give up MIRVing, we'll give up MARVing.' Our chip is the MARV and their chip is the MIRV."

"What's a MARV?" I asked. "A maneuverable re-entry vehicle. MARV gives us a substantial increase in the accuracy of strategic missile warheads and the ability to knock out an adversary's missiles in the silo."

"That sounds great," I said. "If it works. No one will know for five years whether or not it will fly. So that's our chip. The Russians don't know, either. It's like the B-1. Everyone assumes that by the time the B-1 is built bombers will be obsolete. But by building them we're proving to the Russians that we mean business."

"Then there's AWACS. This is a \$100 million command plane with the latest sophisticated electronic gear that can help Air Force generals direct fighter bombers against targets from the air instead of the ground, although they'll probably be obsolete."

"That should be enough chips to play poker with the Russians."

"No way. They have the chips to match them. But so far they have nothing to compare to WANGO. Sure, they have nuclear submarines, but they still haven't figured out a way of firing 10 of them at us with a missile. When we announce WANGO, they're going to go crazy."

"I guess \$15 billion isn't too much to pay for a chip like WANGO."

"Fifteen billion dollars is just to find out if it will work. We'll need \$40 billion to put it into production. But it's a good investment, because if it works we also can sell it to the Shah of Iran."

"And if it doesn't work?"

"We'll sell it to the Shah anyway. The important thing when talking with the Soviets is for us to keep coming up with new weapons systems so they'll know we're serious about trying to stop the arms race."

"And then they'll come up with new systems to show they're just as serious about disarmament."

"Right. The more weapons we both can develop, the better chance we have of coming to the SALT agreement. If we let them know we have WANGO, they may be willing to stop making IVAN."

"What's IVAN?"

"It stands for Ilich Victor Anatole and Nathan."

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THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX

PART IV THE BEST AGE FOR MARRIAGE IS NOT ALWAYS 23 TO 26

In my book The Missing Dimension in Sex, there appeared a chapter on the best age for marriage. It was, of course, speaking only of a first marriage of young people. And even then, only of the best age. But what about widows and widowers who, at various ages, contemplate another marriage? Knowledge of the "missing dimension" is revealed knowledge. The Bible reveals some remarkable case histories of remarkable biblical personalities—of various ages and circumstances—set forth as examples for us today. They will prove an eye-opener for many.

by Herbert W. Armstrong

IN THIS installment the purpose is to cover the question of "the best age for marriage" in the case of a second marriage — involving marriage by a widower or widow, or a second marriage at any age by those eligible for marriage.

If the parties concerned are of the same age, or, say, even within five to ten years of the same age, then age is no problem. But where there is a considerable age difference between the parties concerned, there could be a question that needs understanding.

What if a considerably older woman becomes interested in a much younger man or an older man in a much younger woman?

For example, British Prime Minister Disraeli married a woman 12 years older than he. My wife was 9 months older than I. And after 50 years of marriage, I have been alone almost 9 years. A number of well-known men are married to women from 30 to 50 years younger than they.

A person of older calendar age often faces the more or less common assumption that marriage to a much younger person is uncommon, irregular, and so is wrong. This assumption is sufficiently general that if an older man or woman of prominence marries a person a great deal younger it is blared forth in the press as sensational news or "scandal."

On the other hand, to many people, such a marriage lifts no eyebrows at all. "Well, what's wrong with age difference?" they ask.

Is Age Difference a Factor With God?

In my book *The Missing Dimension in Sex*, it was stated, "Errors almost always come from false basic premises, assumed as self-evident and carelessly taken for granted."

It was also stated in the book, "It is God who joins together a husband and a wife in marriage. Therefore, it ought to be — in your own interest — God who selects for you the husband or wife you are going to marry. And God will do this, if you ask him and refrain from get-

ting in a hurry and taking it into your own hands. This may require self-restraint and patience — yes, and also faith. But if you rely on God, he will not fail you. And if he selects your lifetime mate, you'll have the right one."

In line with that advice, we may ask, is age difference an important factor with God?

Would God ever select a woman in her thirties to be the wife of a man in his sixties, seventies or eighties — or a younger man as husband for an older woman? Don't be too sure!

Does the Bible teach that age difference in marriage is wrong? Or is this feeling against a considerable age difference only a matter of prejudice, carelessly assumed?

What, then, if any, is God's teaching on the question? Probably most of our readers have never given a thought to this question.

But, surprising or not, THERE IS NO BIBLICAL TEACHING AGAINST SUCH AGE DIFFERENCE!

But There Are Some Astonishing Examples

As stated before, there are some very outstanding biblical EXAMPLES, involving some very outstanding personages — some very top biblical VIP'S!

Suppose we start with the patriarch Abraham. No personage in the Bible (Christ excepted) ranks higher with God. He is called the "father of the faithful." All the promises of eternal salvation for us, today, were made to Abraham and his children.

To inherit eternal life you must become one of Abraham's children through Christ. For, says your Bible, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise" (Gal. 3:29).

Again, "Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made" (Gal. 3:16). Again, "... they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham" (Gal. 3:7).

The wife of Abraham's youth, Sarah, died when Abraham was 136 years old. And when he was 145 years old, some 9

years after Sarah died, he decided to marry again.

Now suppose Abraham were living TODAY. He would assuredly be the patriarch and HUMAN LEADER of God's people. And suppose some one should ask you, "What age woman do you think Abraham should marry?" Would you answer, "Why, some one very close to his own age?"

Now Abraham was very close to God. God spoke directly and personally to him. He was undoubtedly very familiar with God's will. If it were contrary to God's will that a man of that very great age marry a comparatively young woman, Abraham would have known it. Furthermore, must we not suppose that a man so close to God would actually have done precisely as I suggested in the book — have relied on God to choose his wife for him? He did rely on God to select the wife for his son Isaac.

Although Abraham was 145, undoubtedly he looked, acted, and felt very, very much younger.

Abraham did not marry a woman near his own age. He married a comparatively young woman — young enough to bear him possibly twelve children. Probably Keturah, the young maiden whom he married, was in her twenties and quite surely not beyond her early forties.

Keturah did bear Abraham six sons, named in the Bible, and the number of daughters is not recorded, but according to the law of average it should have been about six — a probable total of TWELVE children. And even in those days, with the possibility of a later-age menopause, a woman could hardly have begun with the first of twelve children if over forty years of age. I think it would be much safer to estimate that she was in her twenties or at least under the mid-thirties. And Abraham was 145!

After all, God said, "It is not good that the man should be alone!"

The next biblical VIP case history was so important that God inspired a whole book in the Bible to give us the story — the book of Ruth. This case history involves the great-grandparents of King David and the ancestors of Jesus Christ, by 28 generations.

Calculating from the genealogies of Jesus Christ and other biblical passages, we are surprised to find that Boaz was 100 or more years of age when he married Ruth, a Moabitess who became an Israelite. In probability Ruth was in her early thirties.

Now Christ's Own Mother

Now we come to Mary, mother of Jesus, the woman God chose and honored perhaps above any other woman to become the mother of his Son and our Saviour Jesus Christ! The Scriptures indicate that Joseph, the husband of Mary, died before Jesus chose his dis-

ciples, Jesus being about age 30. Joseph is not mentioned again in the Bible after Jesus was a boy of twelve years. It is unthinkable that with Jesus continually healing all he encountered, that his mother's husband would have come to a premature death by any sickness or disease.

Undoubtedly Joseph died naturally from old age. More probably, if the Heli of Luke 3:23 is the Heli of the royal house of Britain (73-72 B.C.), Joseph might well have been nearer 75 years of age when he married Mary, a young woman undoubtedly in her twenties. Although no one can be sure, Mary may have married a husband at least 50 years older than she!

Was such an age difference approved by God? God's angel said to Joseph, "Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife" (Matt. 1:20).

These three biblical case histories concern age differences in marriage of from fifty to more than one hundred years — all very apparently approved of God, if not directly chosen by God.

Yet, in this world, many would think of an age difference of even 30 or 40 years as not only uncommon, but irregular, or even wrong. But that is not God's teaching!

But suppose an older man married a girl in her mid or late teens? That would be a mature person marrying an immature one.

And although there is no literal, specific teaching in the Bible against such a marriage, it might be very hazardous and even violate a biblical teaching IN PRINCIPLE.

The Bible says nothing against age-difference IN GENERAL. What it does teach is "like-mindedness."

For example, "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers" (II Cor. 6:14) is God's command. The Bible teaches LIKE-MINDEDNESS, not like-aged. Jesus Christ is going to marry the church — when it has been resurrected to SPIRIT composition and immortal life. One might make a comparison there, as to age. Christ has existed from eternity (John 1:1-3). And, as the firstborn, by a resurrection, of many brethren, he was born a divine Son of God by a resurrection (Rom. 1:3-4) more than 1900 years older than his wife!

But his wife MUST BE LIKE-MINDED! "Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be like-minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind" (Phil. 2:2). And again, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Phil. 2:5).

This points out a reason for avoiding interracial marriages. An Oriental mind, for example, normally thinks in a different manner than an Occidental mind, and a hamitic or black mind than either Oriental or Caucasian. Furthermore, even two people of the same race but of

different backgrounds or cultures may find it difficult or impossible to be LIKE-MINDED.

What I said above about a mature person marrying an immature person enters in here. Age difference is no problem as long as there is LIKE-MINDEDNESS.

A very large percentage of marriages of teen-agers breaks up in divorce. Two people — both immature — are not LIKE-MINDED!

Another important factor: It is a great mistake to count age by the calendar. I, myself, for example, am not, in *actual* age, anywhere near my *calendar* age. Few indeed will believe I am at the calendar age of 82. Recently I asked a man who had not seen me before, and knew nothing of my age, how old he would guess me to be. "Well," he said thoughtfully, "You might be approaching sixty — probably late fifties." And even that advanced age, I suspect, was estimated because of my white hair.

Few men of 50 or 55 could stand up under the rigorous ordeal of travel I am now put to, working up to 14 hours a day in vigorous driving work — usually working, even as I fly, at my typewriter. Few of 50 or 55 could retain the vitality of youth, energy and *drive* I do. Many of our readers are familiar with my frequent, yet significant jesting of being only 37, going on 36.

A recently published encyclopedia says: "How old is 'old'? There are no figures available or even possible because there are too many variations in physique and personality that have nothing to do with the calendar. Age is not chronological — a mistaken idea that has caused much mischief and misery — but physio-psychological. Alarming changes in body and mind come primarily not from advanced age (by the calendar) but from earlier physical impairment and emotional disorders, often previously neglected."

I have seen many men 25 or 30 years younger than I by the calendar, who actually look, act, and feel older than I do and who could not possibly carry on with the vitality, drive, determination and endurance that I do.

To be like-minded, a marriage must be based on LOVE. Love is an outgoing concern for the good and welfare of the other and must not be selfish. But it is more. I can only ask, what *is* that undefinable mysterious SOMETHING that causes one person to come to be IN LOVE with a certain person of the opposite sex in a manner he or she is not with any one else? Is it sex appeal? No, but that undoubtedly is included. But it is MORE. One thing it is NOT is lust. Too many confuse sex desire with LOVE. There is also a spiritual content in real LOVE. There must also be high regard and respect, and mutuality of interests.

Whatever this mysterious undefinable SOMETHING of real LOVE is, it is essential in any happy marriage.

But, if any of our readers, contemplating in later life a second marriage, are concerned or worried over age difference, the sure Word of God tells you that you have no problem there at all! You undoubtedly will have the problem of *adjustment* — actually all at any age have that. Just be sure that you are LIKE-MINDED and IN LOVE! □

Personal from...

Stanley R. Rader

(Continued from page 1)

harm. Things have happened I can ascribe only to presence of an invisible angel. But perhaps the greatest "secret" of all is that I rely on Isaiah 40, the last 4 verses. They constitute a PROMISE from God, and I apply them and RELY on God to keep them! Many times when people ask me, "How do you DO IT?" or "What's your SECRET of such youthful vigor and such long life?" I just tell them, "Read the last 4 verses of Isaiah 40. You'll find it there!"

Of course God expects us to do our own part. He does for us what we *can't* do for ourselves! But when you put BOTH together — *your own best* and add what God can do that's beyond what you can do — you've got a combination that PAYS OFF!

Those are my "secrets." If they have helped some of my readers, I'm very happy indeed! □

MONDAY— THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK?

by Victor Root

BONN: Beginning January 1976, the German week will officially begin each Monday. Sunday will no longer be the beginning of the week for Germans.

The decision was made by the *German Committee for Norms and Standards*, and it was dubbed Norm 1355. The new norm adjusted a previous German ruling of 1943 to "fit with present internationally recognized customs." By doing so, West Germany became the 27th country to ratify an agreement for a united division of the week.

The traditional calendar, as we all know, lists Sunday at the beginning of each week; yet every working man and woman automatically relegates Sunday to his *weekend*. Monday is universally the first day of the work week, even though churches still recognize Sunday as the biblical "first day of the week."

Although church councils in the fourth century decided that the "first day of the week" would be kept as the "sabbath" day, churches still recognize the "Jewish" sabbath, or Saturday, as the seventh day of the week. According to both major church denominations in Germany — Lutheran and Roman Catholic — this traditional order of days is still regarded as correct by the Christian church. These two major denominations voiced their consternation over not having been consulted by the Committee for Norms and Standards.

Interestingly enough the prophecy of Daniel 7:25 contains a puzzling remark that men would "seek to change times." Could Norm 1355 be an initial step in this direction? Only time will tell. □



In Brief

by Stanley R. Rader

The World in Transition

BANGKOK, JUNE 9: Less than two months ago we flew over Saigon en route from Manila to Cairo. As foreseen at that time, it has proved to be the last time for our U.S.-registered aircraft to overfly Vietnam unless relations should be normalized in the future. Tomorrow we shall be forced to fly south in order to go east and north, adding an hour and one-half and 740 statute miles on our flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong.

But this is not the only change that has occurred in Southeast Asia during the past two months. Today's newspaper in Bangkok, for example, *announces* a July 4 anti-American demonstration. The prime minister, meanwhile, has stepped up his demands for withdrawal of U.S. forces and has begun his country's *rapprochement* with Peking. Thailand's foreign minister is scheduled to visit Peking later this month (and coincidentally, one of our very best friends in Thailand, a member of the new national legislature, is already in Peking at this moment).

In Korea tension mounts as both North and South Korea accuse the other of provocative acts and preparations for war. Malaysia has already received the Chinese ambassador, President Lee of Singapore has sent his foreign minister to Peking, and only President Suharto of Indonesia seems to still remember the communist-inspired difficulties of some ten years ago.

Hanoi dominating Southeast Asia with its trained and battle-tested army of one million men, backed with the latest Russian, and even American, equipment (acquired after the collapse of South Vietnam), causes one to wonder whether Hanoi will seek independently to dominate the entire area comprised of Cambodia and Laos, as well as Thailand, with its long common border. Will it tie itself more closely with Russia, thus granting to Russia hegemony in the area (there is already a strong possibility that Russia will obtain former U.S. naval bases in what was South Vietnam); or will Hanoi establish closer ties with China?

The world is truly passing through a time of transition, as relationships that have developed since the end of World War II are literally shaken by events in every part of the globe. The nexus between Europe and the United States is threatened. NATO is at a crossroads, despite the efforts of President Ford to shore it up. Turkey and Greece, two members of NATO, have actually waged war over Cyprus. Portugal, after decades of rightist dictatorship, is leaning toward communism. Italy may soon have the Communist Party joining the government.

In Africa, Ethiopia, having deposed its emperor, is still confronted with a civil war, and even Kenya, heretofore stable under the leadership of President Kenyatta, is troubled internally with dissidents, undoubtedly aided by agents from abroad. And just yesterday U.S. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger confirmed that the Soviet Union has constructed a very substantial military base in Somalia. Installation of missiles there could threaten the military balance in the western India Ocean.

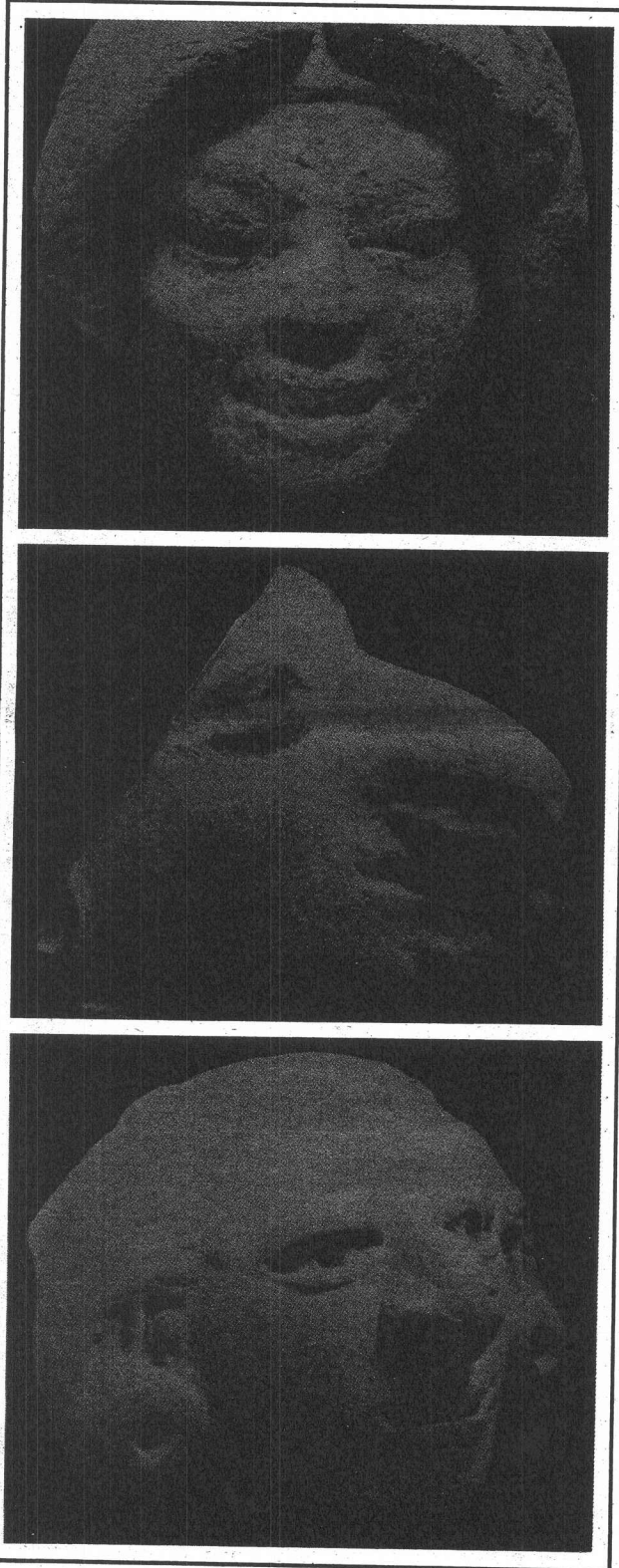
Mr. Schlesinger pointed to the critical need of the noncommunist world on the Indian Ocean for oil shipments. He was appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, urging approval for additional funds for American facilities on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Despite the policy of *détente* between the superpowers, the arms race continues between them, and many other nations are eager to join in the competition.

Only in the Middle East do there seem to be some promising signs. Perhaps the momentum toward peace may be a reality. The Suez Canal has been reopened, the Israelis have voluntarily thinned out their forces along the canal, the Salzburg talks between President Ford and Sadat were reasonably successful, and the recent meeting between President Ford and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel may further ease the tension in the area. Declarations from Saudi Arabia about Israel's right to exist are also promising, as is Syria's seemingly more flexible attitude. Should the PLO also recognize Israel's right to exist, meaningful dialogue would follow.

This state of the world and what is prophesied for it was once again part of Mr. Armstrong's powerful message delivered to thousands during his two-week visit in Nairobi, Kenya. Asked, as an ambassador for world peace, how *he* intends to bring about peace in such an unsettled world, he has answered steadfastly that he is not commissioned to bring about peace, but he points the *way to peace*, as he has for more than forty years — the way to which many people and many world leaders grant only lip service. □

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA FIRST ?



New evidence is increasingly coming to light proving that Columbus was a relative late comer to the New World. Others reached the shores of the Americas thousands of years before Columbus was born. Who were they? Here is the intriguing story.

by William F. Dankenbring

Dr. Alexander von Wuthenau, a white-haired patriarch with a redoubtable intellect, resides in Mexico City. After living in Latin America for 36 years, von Wuthenau has devoted his life to studying the mysteries of pre-Columbian art and is without peer in his field.

I interviewed the learned professor for many hours in his home recently, and we discussed some of the most controversial and astonishing archaeological findings in recent decades.

According to Dr. von Wuthenau, there is significant evidence of Mediterranean and African influences on the "new continent" at a very early time!

Several years ago Dr. von Wuthenau observed on a six-foot stela in the national museum of Mexico a "Star of David" design engraved in the earring of a Mayan dignitary. The same Mayan figure has a hat which is very similar to the papyrus craft Thor Heyerdahl piloted across the Atlantic, patterned after the reed boats of ancient Egypt. Intrigued, von Wuthenau investigated reproductions of rock drawings in the Jewish necropolis of Beit-Shearim. Here he was surprised to find a very similar drawing, with an interlaced six-pointed "Star of David" and an authentic ancient reed boat.

Even more remarkable, a phylactery — a cord wound on a Hebrew youth's weakest arm at the time of his Bar Mitzvah — has been found etched on the

right arm of an eight-foot figure in Veracruz, Mexico, the Tepatlaxco Stela. This evidence strongly suggested that the "isolationist" school of thought which assumes that the cultures of the Americas evolved independently from the Old World is in need of total rethinking.

This, however, was just the beginning. With the advent of America's bicentennial year, the whole question of who discovered America has been thrown up in the air for a completely new evaluation.

The Paraiba Stone

In 1966, Jules Piccus, professor of Romance languages at the University of Massachusetts, bought an old scrapbook containing a transcription of mysterious stone markings found in 1872 by a slave in the tropical rain forest of Paraiba state, Brazil. Intrigued, Dr. Piccus brought the material to the attention of Professor Cyrus H. Gordon of the department of Mediterranean Studies at Brandeis University, Massachusetts. Dr. Gordon, a scholar of the first rank and author of some thirteen books, is an expert in ancient Semitic languages.

I talked to Dr. Gordon in his home in a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts about two years ago. He related how he compared the Paraiba inscription with the latest work on Phoenician writings: "I noticed that the peculiarities of this text found in Brazil and written in a language very closely related to Hebrew and Phoenician referred to events between 534 and 531 B.C.," Dr. Gordon related. "I realized this had to be genuine because it contained words, grammatical forms and expressions that were not known in the 19th century, but were only authenticated in the 20th century. This is important, because if one of these inscriptions turned up in 1973, there would be no way of knowing if it were genuine or fake. The rea-

WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1975

son is a forger can know everything I do, or anyone else. But a forger cannot know what's going to be discovered in the next century."

Gordon translated the script as follows: "We are Sidonian Canaanites from the city of the Mercantile King. We were cast up on this distant shore, a land of mountains. We sacrificed a youth to the celestial gods and goddesses in the nineteenth year of our mighty King Hiram and embarked from Ezion-geber into the Red Sea. We voyaged with ten ships and were at sea together for two years around Africa. Then we were separated by the hand of Baal and were no longer with our companions. So we have come here, twelve men and three women, into New Shore. Am I, the Admiral, a man who would flee? Nay! May the celestial gods and goddesses favor us well!"

The Bat Creek Stone

In 1885 Smithsonian Institution archaeologists found an inscribed stone tablet in an undisturbed tomb near Bat Creek, Tennessee. The finders believed it was a Cherokee tablet, and in 1894 published it — upside down. Until 1970, the stone was ignored, lying unnoticed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Joseph Mahan happened to see a photograph of the stone and became interested. He copied the inscription and sent it to Cyrus Gordon. To Gordon, the message on the stone was immediately clear. He related, "It turned out to be straight Hebrew, of the Roman period, roughly 100 A.D." Five letters on the stone, says Gordon, clearly mean "for Judah."

The stone is about four and one half inches long and two inches wide, and composed of brownish ironstone with beautifully carved letters. The tomb from which it came was 28 feet across and held nine skeletons. Says Gordon, "Neither I, nor anyone else, can say that it was possibly a forgery."

In addition to the Bat Creek stone, more recently coins of the Bar Kokhba rebellion in Judea (A.D. 132-135) were found by farmers near Louisville, Hopkinsville, and Clay City, Kentucky.

The Metcalf Stone

In 1968 at the U.S. military reservation at Fort Benning, Georgia, Manfred Metcalf was looking for slabs to build a barbecue pit. Several strange-looking flat stones caught his eye. Metcalf picked up a large flat piece of sandstone about nine inches long and while brushing it off noticed odd markings. He gave the stone to Joseph B. Mahan, Jr., Director of Education and Research at the nearby Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts at Columbus, Georgia.

Dr. Mahan is an expert on American Indian ethnology and archaeology. He is a specialist on the Yuchis, a tribe that once inhabited the area and had been resettled in Oklahoma in 1836.

Interestingly, Mahan had noticed that one of the Yuchi agricultural festivals had too many resemblances to the Hebrew Feast of Booths or Tabernacles described in the biblical book of Leviticus to be merely "accidental" or sheer coincidence. For examples, the Yuchis

celebrate (1) an eight-day festival (2) that starts on the fifteenth day or full moon of the holy harvest month (3) and live in "booths" throughout the festival (4) at the religious center for the tribe (5) and nurture a sacred fire.

To this very day, some Jews observe the first three of these same features.

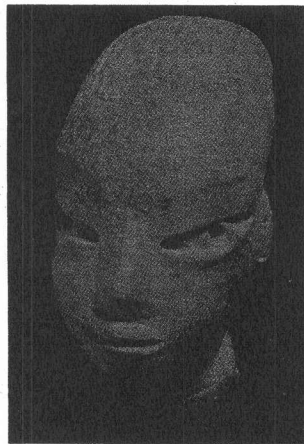
Neither Mahan nor Gordon believe the Yuchis to be one of the so-called lost ten tribes of Israel. However, they both believe that the evidence shows that both the Yuchis and Hebrews share certain cultural features rooted in the ancient East and Mediterranean of the Bronze Age.

Mahan sent a copy of the stone discovered by Metcalf to Cyrus Gordon in May 1968. Gordon published an article on the stone in *Manuscripts*, a quarterly of the Manuscript Society, in the summer of 1969. Gordon reported: "After studying the inscription, it was apparent to me that the affinities of the script were with the Aegean syllabary, whose two best known forms are Minoan Linear A and Mycenaean Linear B. The double-axe in the lower left corner is, of course, reminiscent of Minoan civilization . . ."

Concludes Gordon, "We therefore have American inscriptional contacts with the Aegean of the Bronze Age, near the south, west, and north shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This can hardly be accidental; ancient Aegean writing near three different sectors of the Gulf reflects Bronze Age transatlantic communication between the Mediterranean and the New World around the middle of the second millennium B.C." (*Manuscripts*, summer 1969).

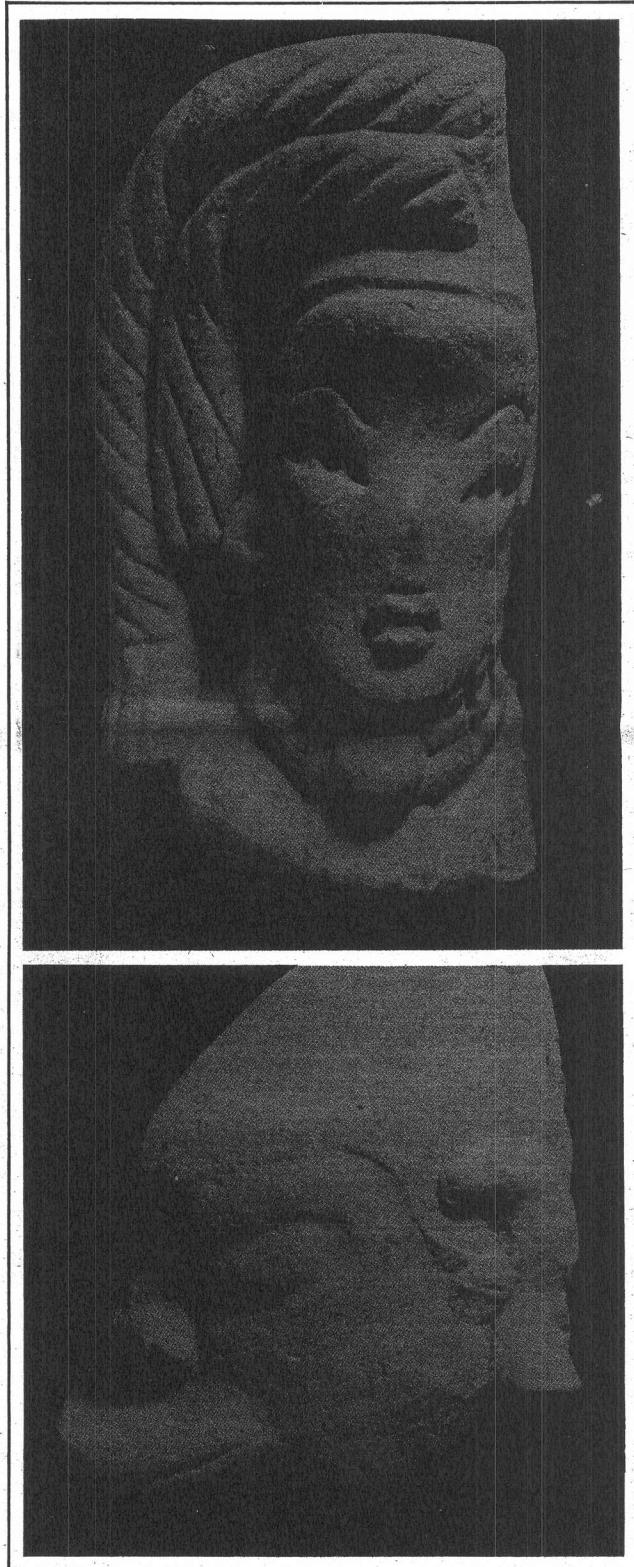
In fact, Gordon offers the intriguing

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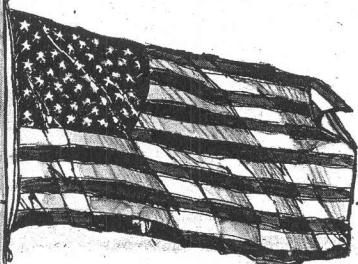


SIX EXAMPLES of Caucasian and Negroid clay sculptures, found in Ecuador and Mexico during preclassic and classic periods ranging from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 900. The photos on the left are from Ecuador in the late preclassic (300 B.C. to A.D. 300). Note the Caucasian features. To the right are three African types discovered in Mexico: a Negroid (above), an Egyptian princess (above right), and a Ubangi tribesman (below right).

Photos by Alexander von Wuthensau



Have we lost our national pride?



Have Vietnam and Watergate dealt a fatal blow to America's national pride? American character and resolve are now being openly questioned around the world. American prestige in the world can be restored, but only if our people learn some important lessons. *The United States and the British Commonwealth in Prophecy* is essential reading for our time. This booklet explains the reasons for our loss of national pride, and outlines what must be done to restore it. It also gives some amazing insights into the course of future world events. The booklet is free — and there's no obligation. Why not send for your copy today?

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suggestion that "the Aegean analogues to Mayan writing, to the Aztec glyphs, and to the Metcalf Stone inspire the hope that the deciphered scripts of the Mediterranean may provide keys for unlocking the forgotten systems of writing in the New World. A generation capable of landing men on the moon may also be able to place pre-Columbian America within the framework of world history" (*ibid.*, p. 166).

Earliest Americans NOT Indians?

The conclusion that peoples from the Mediterranean reached the New World during the middle of the second millennium before Christ (or about 3,000 years before Columbus) is shocking enough — and not all scholars are prepared to accept it — but even more startling discoveries are upsetting a number of cherished theories about the early history of the New World. More and more, those who believe the inhabitants of the New World developed their cultures in virtual isolation, cut off from the developing societies of the Middle East, are having to face new evidence which is weakening their theory.

In excavations throughout Central and South America, Dr. von Wuthenau has found hundreds of thousands of sculptures often showing human types, most of them of clay. Naturally, a person would assume that such clay objects would show distinctive "Indian" features — that is, the objects would look like the typical Aztec, Maya or other similar Indian type. In his book *The Art of Terra Cotta Pottery in Pre-Columbian Central and South America*, von Wuthenau published scores of photographs of these art objects. He relates his astonishment when he observed that of the early human figures in the early, lower levels of each excavation, not a single "Indian" head was to be found. Instead he encountered heads with Mongolian, Chinese and Japanese features, as well as those of Tartars, Negroes and "all kinds of white people, especially semitic types with and without beards."

Asserts von Wuthenau, "I personally have not been able to discover among these distinguished personages a single 'real Indian.'" A terra cotta head from Guerro, Mexico, was remarkably similar to the Egyptian god Bes, and similar images of this peculiar deity are found at almost all Phoenician excavation sites around the Mediterranean. In the Guerro district terra cotta heads of *Urweisse* or "ancient Whites" have also been discovered. Around Acapulco von Wuthenau found evidence that Mediterranean peoples dwelt together in considerable numbers. Female figurines from the area are markedly Caucasian, with delicate eyebrows, small mouths, opulent coiffures, etc.

In the region of Mexico City, von Wuthenau found art objects with narrow faces and long curved noses and beards (the Indians had no beards). The female objects had delicate profiles, fine straight noses, sometimes with a slight upturn common in the White race. The first true Indian types appear in significant numbers about A.D. 300, declares Cyrus Gordon, who has studied von Wuthenau's discoveries.

Evidence From the Old World

As remarkable as the unfolding story of the early Western Hemisphere may be, there is a corresponding line of hard evidence in the Eastern Hemisphere. The evidence has been read time and time again by scholars and students of classical literature, but it has never been fully comprehended.

Scholars for many years have been aware of cultural parallels between Central America and the Middle East. The Mixtec Indians squeezed royal purple dye out of the snail *Purpura patula* of the Pacific Ocean; the Phoenicians performed the same feat with the snails *Murex truncatus* and *Murex brandaris* found in the Mediterranean. Reed rafts were used by the ancient Egyptians; "Indians" used similar ones from the Pacific coast of California to Chile.

Like the peoples of the Middle East, the early peoples of the Americas worshipped the sun, built giant stone statues, wrote by hieroglyphs, performed cranial surgery, and mummified the dead: Were all these traits developed independently and in isolation?

"There are a number of cultural elements so strikingly alike in the two hemispheres that the possibility of their transoceanic spread to America must be seriously considered" (Steward and Faron, *Native Peoples of South America*, p. 41).

But aside from the cultural similarities, what are we to do with statements in ancient literature?

In the fourth century B.C., a Greek writer named Theopompus mentioned an enormous "continent" outside the Old World, inhabited by peoples with strange life-styles.

Diodorus of Sicily, who lived in the first century B.C., wrote: "For there lies out in the deep off Libya [Africa] an island of considerable size, and situated as it is in the ocean it is distant from Libya a voyage of a number of days to the west. Its land is fruitful, much of it being mountainous and not a little being a level plain of surpassing beauty. Through it flow navigable rivers . . ." (5. 19 1-5). There is no island with these attributes unless Diodorus was referring to the West Indies or the Western Hemisphere!

In Book 20, Diodorus explained, "In ancient times this island remained undiscovered because of its distance from the entire inhabited world." He then describes Phoenician voyages beyond the Pillars of Hercules (the straits of Gibraltar) and how they "were driven by strong winds a great distance out into the ocean. And after being storm-tossed for many days they were carried ashore on the island we mentioned above . . ." (20. 1-4).

This historical note is remarkable in view of the fact that Phoenician inscriptions have been found in Brazil.

Similar noteworthy statements were made by Plato, who lived about 400 B.C. In *Timaeus*, Plato wrote of an earlier time: "In those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which you call the columns of Hercules; the island was larger than Libya and Asia put together, and was the way to other is-

lands, and from the islands you might pass to the whole of the OPPOSITE CONTINENT which surrounded the true ocean"

Further evidence of early voyages is found in the book of Chronicles in the Hebrew Old Testament. Hiram, king of Tyre, and Solomon, king of Israel, sent a joint navy on lengthy voyages that required three years to complete. These trips began at Ezion-geber on the shore of the Red Sea. It is interesting that these voyages required three years. (The hardly more advanced sixteenth-century sailing vessels of Ferdinand Magellan also took three years to circumnavigate the world.)

In light of the excavations in the New World and the incredible cultural similarities which existed, these enigmatic classical statements take on much more meaning to modern scholars.

Quetzalcoatl, god of the Mayas, for instance, is depicted in Mayapan myths as being unusually blonde. The Spanish conquistadors commented on Montezuma's unusually light skin.

It is significant that the pre-Inca tradition for the creation of the world and of the primitive happy state of men, their corruption by sin, the destruction of the earth, and its regeneration is "a distinct analogy to the Mosaic chronicle of the earliest epoch of the history of the human race" (Riverox and von Tschudi, *Peruvian Antiquities*, p. 149).

Ancient Maps

Perhaps the most remarkable evidence of all is found in the ancient maps of the world. Recent studies of the *Piri Re's* map of A.D. 1513 strongly indicate that the original mapmaker must have found the correct relative longitude across Africa and the Atlantic to Brazil, for this map gives an amazingly accurate profile of the coast of South America to the Amazon and provides an accurate profile of the Yucatan Peninsula. Incredibly, this map shows a section of the coast of Antarctica, although that continent was supposedly not discovered until 1818.

The Reinel Chart of 1510, a Portuguese map of the Indian Ocean, seems to show the coast of Australia, as well as some of the Caroline Islands of the Pacific. The evidence indicates that ancient seafarers must have journeyed over these parts of the world and constructed reliable maps, of which fragments and copies survived into the Middle Ages and were copied again, although their significance had been long lost to most scholars.

The growing mountain of evidence — ranging from the Paraíba stone, the Bat Creek stone, the Metcalf stone, ancient Indian rituals, pre-Columbian terra cotta pottery to the cultural parallels, the literature of the classical world, and ancient maps — points convincingly to the conclusion that ancient mariners of the Middle East and the Orient navigated the oceans many times, establishing contact with the New World millennia before Christopher Columbus did so in 1492. Indeed, who in the face of the amazing new evidence coming to light can deny that in actual fact Columbus was a relative late comer to the New World? □



HOMOSEXUAL men are married in San Francisco's Glide Memorial Methodist Church.

Wide World

AND NOW... Homosexuals Allowed to Wed

by Herbert W. Armstrong

Give them an inch, and they'll take a mile," is only too true, when the "inch" is in the wrong direction.

After World War I, morals in this world began to deteriorate. After World War II, they called this moral deterioration the "NEW MORALITY." That, of course, was a play on words for the world to "kid itself" that gross immorality was perfectly acceptable morally.

You may call a leopard a house cat, but it still hasn't changed its spots. Since the catch phrase "new morality" caught on, gross immorality has won public acceptance as being *right!*

In the book of Genesis the incident of the "forbidden fruit" is recorded. Of course that's the point at which humanity jumped the track of sanity and embarked on the way that has brought on this world all its woes and evils. Right there humanity took to itself the decision — that is, the KNOWLEDGE — of what is GOOD and what is EVIL. Professing themselves to be wise, humans have made themselves fools.

So, in this end-time 20th century we keep going from bad to worse.

Homosexuality today has its champions. They have worked hard and long to justify this evil and win public acceptance in a deceived world, bringing on itself frightful evils.

In Los Angeles a "church" for homosexuals has been established. And recently, in Boulder, Colorado, two male homosexuals from Colorado Springs obtained a license to wed. And there was no fanfare. This set off a succession of similar marriage license applicants. There was a well-publicized homosexual marriage in a Denver church!

All this set off a furor. A legal debate was started that might lead to the U.S. Supreme Court. These so-called gay people have launched a national drive for legal "rights."

At least four male couples and two female couples obtained marriage licenses at the Boulder County Clerk's

office before the attorney general's office stopped it.

The details of such marriages are too revolting to describe here.

In 1964 I published a book titled *God Speaks Out on the New Morality*. And now, eleven years later I think it's time for the living God to speak out again.

"Yet ye have not hearkened unto me, saith the Lord, that ye might provoke me to anger with the works of your hands to *your own hurt.*" If such a perversion as homosexuality were good for its participants, God would approve it. He CONDEMNES it because it DESTROYS, it perverts!

From Romans 1, "The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold [back] the truth in unrighteousness Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonor their own bodies between themselves: who changed the truth of God into a lie For this cause God gave them up unto vile affections: for even their women did change the natural use into that which is against nature [lesbians] and likewise also the men, leaving the natural use of the woman, burned in their lust one to another, men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompense of their error which was meet [fitting]."

"And even as they did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not convenient [right], being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication [all sexual immorality], wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness . . . without natural affection."

Of course, *GOD SPEAKS OUT* loudly against homosexuality, now becoming accepted by TODAY's society, in the case of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Through Jude, speaking first of angels that sinned, that is, turned from God's government and WAY OF LIFE, "Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication [sexual perversion — homosexuality], and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire" (Jude 7).

Apparently homosexuality had spread in the day of Lot, nephew of Abraham, until it gained complete acceptance by society in those cities.

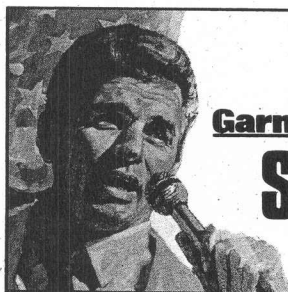
God had promised Abraham that even if there were TEN righteous people in those two cities, he would spare the cities and not destroy them for the sake of that ten.

This simply has to mean, either that homosexuality and lesbianism were practiced by all, with the exception probably of Lot and his family, or else that it had the same "acceptance" that modern society is beginning to give this same perversion today. This is given in the Bible as "an example" to WARN even those today who give this extreme evil their "acceptance" — as if it were perfectly respectful.

God labeled this degenerate perversion a *very grievous sin*.

WHY is it so grievous a sin? Because it perverts the MIND! Some may believe homosexuality is transmitted by birth. It is not! But once one gives his mind to accept it, his mental perspective regarding proper use of sex soon becomes perverted — changed — unnatural. A man soon cares nothing for the husband-wife relationship. I have known of a few cases where such men were married and had families, but they were exceptions, and their real "love" — that is, *LUST* — was for other men. The mind becomes CHANGED — PERVERTED — and no longer normal.

God says such shall NOT enter the kingdom of God (Gal. 5:19-21; I Cor. 6:9-10). □



**Garner Ted Armstrong
SPEAKS OUT!**

For Peaceful Purposes Only?

Get ready to live in a nuclear world — with 10, 20, 40 or more nations armed with nuclear weapons. No matter what the SALT talk delegates may be currently debating, we are seeing right now a veritable explosion of nuclear power plant construction, with the "have" nuclear nations inadvertently lifting the "have-not" nuclear nations into the once-select Atomic Club.

It was recently revealed by Senator Abraham Ribicoff that nuclear machinery with the potential for creating destructive weapons was being supplied by France to Pakistan, Taiwan, South Korea, and Argentina. As a matter of fact, West Germany is also supplying nuclear power plants to South American countries, including Brazil.

This trend was further dramatized by the spectacle of Prime Minister Miki of Japan recently being struck to the ground by an ultra-rightist Japanese nationalist, who beat him in the face with his fists, while screaming slogans about how Japan should *not* ratify the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. (Japan has signed the treaty, but the Japanese Diet has yet to ratify it.)

I have been saying for years that Japan is the coming super giant of the Orient and that there are ultra-rightist forces even now operating in Japan that may eventually come to power.

I have also said for years that some kind of configuration, pact, or alliance would eventually unite ten nations of Europe into a nuclear superpower and that Japan would be the corresponding power of the East.

It seems that despite the giant nuclear stalemate that exists between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., other lesser nations seem bent on creating their own nuclear stalemate.

Apparently, utopia now represents that not-too-far-distant future when every country from the Central American "banana republics" to the newly emergent Black African nations would have the capacity to instantly obliterate all other countries on earth — many times over! (The

theory goes that when all nations have bombs, nobody will use them — for fear of reprisal.)

For instance, it was recently announced that the Soviet Union would be willing, at least in principle, to provide Libya with a nuclear research center, which would include a reactor for "peaceful purposes only." According to the agreement, the Soviet Union would provide details for the project to Libyan authorities no later than November of this year, and the Soviets would also train Libyan officials to run that center.

Libya was very proud. Now she can turn to Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and say, "Hey! Look at us. We're got our own brand-new, gleaming, Soviet-built nuclear reactor . . . uhhh, for *peaceful purposes only*." Then when they explode a bomb in the desert, they will be very careful to call it a "nuclear device," and *not* a bomb. (It seems to me, however, that if it *blows up*, it's a bomb!)

But we're supposed to be reassured when these small but hostile have-not nations are provided with nuclear reactors "for peaceful purposes." We're supposed to believe that they will use these reactors peacefully, even though they don't use their guns, planes, tanks, and other weapons quite so peacefully.

At the rate of present nuclear-bomb construction, the U.S. and Russia are going to have enough power to kill each other 100 times over within five years. That projection comes from the respected Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, called SIPRI for short. Their 1975 yearbook also asserts that the two major world superpowers have accumulated more than 40,000 of the "smaller" tactical nuclear warheads (which include nuclear artillery shells, torpedoes, etc.) with a combined explosive capacity of over 700,000,000 tons of T.N.T. — the equivalent of 35,000 Hiroshima-style bombs.

And that doesn't include the more powerful strategic nuclear weapons delivered by missiles. Once the de-

ployments allowed by the SALT talks are completed, the two superpowers would possess 17,000 warheads on missiles alone, plus several thousand more nuclear bombs capable of being delivered by strategic bombers. That's a doubling of their present stockpile.

If such a nuclear holocaust struck, there might be a few Stone Age-level survivors here and there, eking out an existence in Africa, central Australia, in New Guinea or the Andes in South America, but that's no concern of you or me. If you can be reached by a mailman to receive your *Plain Truth* magazines, you are also within the target sight of an adversary's nuclear bomb.

The SIPRI yearbook further stated that by 1980, just five years hence, the nuclear powers would have accumulated 770,000 pounds of plutonium, the key ingredient for building nuclear bombs. And even if safeguards would be 99.9% effective by 1980 (which they can't be, won't be, and aren't today), enough plutonium could be diverted *without detection* to create new nuclear weapons at the rate of one a week.

Interesting? No, it's more than that. It's mind-bending!

And do you know what triggered it all? The excuse is the oil crisis — "we've got to hurry up to produce alternative energy sources." And, of course, that source is *nuclear*. Commitments to build nuclear power plants outside the U.S. are booming by an incredible 34% in just one year!

You can bet they won't all be used for "peaceful purposes only."

In the May 9, 1975, edition of *New Scientist*, Dr. Frank Barnaby, director of SIPRI, cited some shocking statistics:

"World expenditure on military research and development has for some time been running close to \$20 billion annually — about five times the money spent worldwide on medical research. Nearly half a million scientists and engineers — roughly half the world's total scientific and technical manpower — are employed on improving existing weaponry and developing new weapons. An effort of this magnitude cannot fail to produce striking results. But it is tragic that so much of the world's talent is being devoted to developing military rather than civilian products.

"Thirty years ago, only five countries — the U.S., the U.S.S.R., the U.K., Canada, and Sweden — were major weapon producers. In the meantime, the number has steadily increased so that today there are over 30 countries involved in this activity. Others are manufacturing weapons of foreign design under license."

And what is their motivation? Dr. Barnaby goes on to say, "A main motivation for funding military R&D is to gain or retain superiority over rivals, actual or perceived. Other factors include prestige, and the desire for independence from outside arms suppliers. Whatever the motivations may be, the effect of military R&D is to fuel arms races."

He concludes by saying, "New weapon systems emerge not because of a specific military requirement but because of the sheer momentum of the process."

Further reports from SIPRI indicate that in the "utopian" world of the year 2000, 38 nations would be producing from 13% to 85% of their power by nuclear reactors. The U.S. expects to replace current fossil fuel consumption with nuclear energy production shortly after the year 2000.

This brings us to the problems of nuclear wastes.

Since the first atom bomb, the U.S. has amassed over 80,000 gallons of extremely dangerous nuclear radioactive wastes, and the bulk of that is the byproduct from nuclear weapons research programs, dating clear back to the old Manhattan project. The remainder comes from commercial nuclear power industries. And this poison survives not just for a mere lifetime or two, but it survives for hundreds of thousands of years!

Of course, scientists feel they can hide these poisons — by either thrusting them out into space, or burying them deep under the sea, but what about the time when the whole planet will be run on nuclear power? How will we get rid of that much nuclear waste, a dangerous commodity that lasts virtually forever?

Is it any wonder, then, that when you read Matthew 24:21-22 and find that Jesus predicted a time when all life could be wiped off the earth, you are reading the accurate portrayal of the nuclear-armed twentieth century? Christ said, "Except those days should be shortened, there should *no flesh be saved*" (or "saved alive" as Moffatt translates it).

Maybe you don't *want* to believe in Jesus Christ returning to save a warring planet from destroying itself, but consider the alternative — total destruction of perhaps *all* life on earth.

As I am saying in my current series of radio broadcasts, the gospel of Jesus Christ is *newsworthy*. It's a message about today's and tomorrow's news headlines. Jesus talked about the potential death of our planet, but then he added the *good* news: "for the elect's sake, *those days shall be shortened*." □

KAAY 120

M-F 5am, 7:30pm, 11:30pm

plain truth

THE GARNER TED ARMSTRONG BROADCAST

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

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Mountain Time

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LUFKIN - Channel 9, KTRE-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.

MCCOOK - 1:30 p.m. Sun.

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Mountain Time

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SALT LAKE CITY - Channel 5, KSL-TV, 1:00 p.m. Sat.

TUCSON - Channel 9, KGUN-TV, 12:30 p.m. Sun.

Pacific Time

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

HOLLYWOOD - Channel 9, KHJ-TV, 9:00 p.m. Sun.

HONOLULU - Channel 2, KHON-TV, 12 noon Sun.

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

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

RENO - Channel 2, KTVN-TV, 3:00 p.m. Sat.

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

SALINAS - Channel 8, KSBW-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sat.

SAN LUIS OBISPO - Channel 6, KSBY-TV, 3:30 p.m. Sun.

SEATTLE - KSTW-TV, 11:00 p.m. Sun.

SPOKANE - Channel 6, KHQ-TV, 7:30 p.m. Sat.

TACOMA - Channel 11, KSTW-TV, 10:30 p.m. Sun.

CANADIAN STATIONS

Atlantic Time

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

MONCTON/SAINT JOHN - Channel 2, CKCW-TV, 2:30 p.m. Sun.

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

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

WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1975

Sat 5am, 7:30pm/Sun 7:30pm, 9:30pm

LOOKING AHEAD TO EUROPE'S FUTURE

An Exclusive Interview With Prime Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, conducted by Plain Truth Editor Garner Ted Armstrong



Christopherson — Plain Truth
LEO TINDEMANS: "We don't have a single voice in world politics."

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, in opening remarks yesterday at the NATO Summit Conference, you expressed hope for progress toward European unification. Has there been any substantial progress in this direction?

A: Well, let me say that we are still working in Europe on the basis of the Treaty of Rome and the Treaty of Paris with the Coal and Steel authority. At one of the [European] summits in the month of December '74, I was charged with making a report on the future of Europe. What does it mean to make a European union? You know in the sixties European political leaders were always speaking of a community — economic and political community. In the 60s, it was a political union. Now it is "European Union." What is it exactly? What does it mean? I have to make a report to define the [concept of a] European union.

But, for the moment, I think with the economic difficulties, and the energy crisis, Europe is not in good shape. We don't know for the moment exactly what we want. So there is a need for more thinking and discussion about the future of Europe. I think we must know in Europe what we want together, and even within the framework of NATO we will be stronger and unity will be much more consolidated if we in Europe know exactly what we want.

Q: Just how much are you prepared to say in advance of the release of your report to the heads of state?

A: Well, it is difficult for the moment; I am just like the novelist that said, "My novel is made. I've just to write it. It's not prepared. I have to do the work and to write it." Because in Paris they asked if we each could make a report on the

basis of three other ones, [prepared by] the Court of Justice, Parliament and the Commission in Europe. I have to make my own report and express my own very personal view, having heard all of these people. I have visited, up until now, two capitals and the other ones will be visited in the month of June and in the month of July. It is very interesting for me to hear how political leaders, trade union leaders, leaders of employers' organizations, of farmers' organizations, of women's organizations — how they think about Europe. And I think we have to take into account what the political leaders of the future are thinking at the moment of Europe. They are ahead of their own government, their own political parties. That is what I found already, in two capitals.

Q: I would like to point out a problem that is obviously common to many European countries — yours [Belgium] in particular. That is runaway inflation and increasing unemployment, as viewed from the potential of a new Arab oil embargo. Now, as we know the southern flank of NATO is its weakest point, with Greece and Turkey the problems there. And of course, NATO is not equipped to deal, really, with the Middle East. Should there come renewed hostilities and the resultant energy crisis, which would further really impact on the economies of Europe, what do you feel would be the European response?

A: Of course, I think one of the biggest dangers for Europe — for the whole Western world, but especially for Europe — is a new possible oil crisis. Our economy is based on oil as you know, and if there is a rise in prices, or boycott of supplying oil, we will be in a very, very difficult situation, that's clear. One of the weak points of Europe is that we don't have a common energy policy for the moment. We had several discussions in 1974, and in the month of February, Secretary of State Kissinger made proposals, then the European Commission made proposals, France made proposals. But we did not attain a common agreement on a common attitude here. It is a very big point in the actual crisis, I think.

On the other hand, I regret that Europe isn't playing a bigger part in the Middle East. I think we are in a good situation to eventually make new proposals or to restore equilibrium in the Middle East. The Common Market signed a preferential agreement with Israel in the month of May, and similar agreements will be signed in the next month with the Arab states. On the other hand, we did [make a] big effort in favor of some of these states — the Maghreb states — half already have special ties with the Common Market. So we

are in a very good position. Why didn't we do it [play a bigger direct role in the Middle East]? Well, it is always the same difficulty. We don't have political unification. We don't have a single voice in world politics.

Q: You have mentioned many times former President Kennedy's stress on equal partnership between Europe and the United States. And you talked of mutual obligations — obviously referring to ecology, food and population, crime — all of the problems, domestic or geopolitical, of the world. But wouldn't this also of necessity have to include Europe becoming a third major nuclear power?

A: Well, I like very much the formula used by President Kennedy. I was in the United States at that time, and I found it always the most beautiful political idea I had heard, in order to define the best relationships or relationship between the United States and Europe — equal partnership. I think that for a small country like Belgium the best one is still equal partnership. We think in Europe that we can have an Atlantic alliance, and more European unification. So, nuclear power is one of the very big problems in the defense system. Shall we have in Europe our own nuclear capability — a defense system based on nuclear arms? Not for the moment. It's a very difficult problem, and let me say that the smaller countries in Europe like to be protected by the American umbrella. Now with the revolution in Southeast Asia, and other defense problems in Europe, some voices are speaking of the credibility of the American protection, and are working in favor of an [independent] European nuclear defense. I think, for the moment, we don't like that. But how it will be seen in the future, I don't know. For the moment, it is only a question of cooperation between Great Britain, between France — because they have a certain nuclear defense, as you know. But for the moment, we in a general way prefer to have an American umbrella.

Q: In the event of a growing nuclear Europe, would there not be, of necessity, other nations in Europe who would have to join what we call the "nuclear club" and manufacture their own nuclear weapons?

A: You know, it is not a good thing in itself, when we spread nuclear arms. And when they are possessed by several countries, it means greater danger for peace in the world. All political leaders in the world are not wise men, and so we can have an accident sooner or later. I think we must put these arms together as much as possible, and there is an international agreement against spreading nuclear weapons, as you know. Should the French and the British decide to put their nuclear arms together eventually, it would be a good thing, I think. But on the other hand, I must repeat, the smaller countries in Europe still have confidence in the American umbrella.

Q: Mr. Tindemans, in your opening remarks at the NATO Summit Conference you mentioned the need for creating a climate in which we can tackle and overcome the main problems confronting humanity together. And you stressed the need for a United Europe in

that regard. Now obviously, the main problems confronting humanity are manifold; such as food, population, the deep inflation of many countries in Europe, the joblessness which afflicts the United States, as well as Belgium. Would you like to address yourself to the form of tackling some of these problems in any united sense? We might view it from the microcosm of your own country of Belgium, or Europe.

A: Yes, we are in a difficult situation here in Western Europe, and also in Belgium. Let's consider Belgium as a little part, isolated for the moment. We have problems — inflation, unemployment, unemployment of youngsters. And it's not easy to fight these problems because Belgium is a very open country. We are exporting more than 40% of what we produce in this country. So, if there is a recession in other countries, they don't buy in Belgium, and we have unemployment in Belgium. We are living off the world economy. If the world economy is in bad shape, we are victims here in this country. I think these are the big problems, as you said, population, food, energy, environment, crimes in the world, difficulties with youngsters. And we should all work together to solve these problems. One of my fears is that we will go back to a situation just as it existed before the war between, let me say, '32 and '38 or '39 — with economic crises, with unemployment and with no view of the future. One of the reasons why I am in favor of a united Europe, or a more united Europe, is that we have to give an ideal to the young people. In politics, what are we working for? What is the world we have to propose to them? And we think in that field we could do something... we could give another face here in Europe, at least, to the world we want to create.

Q: Turning back to NATO again for a moment, President Ford has delivered his preliminary address now, during which time he reaffirmed that even though there are ups and downs, setbacks and reversals inside the American country, the United States is nevertheless a strong nation. He reaffirmed America's commitment to NATO. How do you feel his words were received by the assembled prime ministers?

A: I think they were very, very well received. It was a good speech, full of ideas, and believe me, I don't say that to flatter him or the United States. He didn't avoid the difficulties. He said we have to strengthen democratic institutions; we have to strengthen the alliance; we must examine the relations between ourselves and with other states. I think it was a very good speech.

Q: Perhaps I'm asking you a little more of a personal question, but what is your personal impression of Gerald Ford? Do you feel that he is a strong President? Many are calling him a weak President, merely because he was not elected through normal procedures?

A: This is the first time I met him. I must say he made a very good impression as an open-minded, simple, very objective statesman. Of course, your system of elections is not known in my country nor in Europe. But the impression he made here, and I heard it from several colleagues, was a very good one.

Q: The point is brought up time and again that the United States presently exists under what they call a weak President, a divided Congress, and a public which is increasingly drifting toward isolationism. It has been said repeatedly that middle echelon people in government in Europe doubt that the American people, no matter what a president might say, would be willing to go along with commitment of troops and of weapons in any new conflict outside the United States. Do you feel that this is an accurate assessment?

A: First of all, we have the problem of the institutions in a modern democratic state. I think we will never have ideal institutions. You can have them on paper, but they must work. And they must work with living people, so you have your institutional problems; for example, a majority in Congress that is not of the same tendency of ideas as the President. We have problems in Belgium. We have a linguistic problem, as you know, and so on. And I think all over the world, at least for the moment, there are very acute problems with the democratic institutions. On your second question, I'm glad you are speaking of the personality of the President, because even in my country, and in other countries, I hear more and more people say we need a strong man. You know, there are several meanings — several ideas about what that means — a strong man in politics. I'm a little bit afraid of the expression "strong man" because before the war, in the totalitarian systems, they were always looking for a "strong man." And we know now what it meant at that time. I don't think it was in that sense that you were speaking of a strong man. Well, I remember being a student at that time, when Mr. Truman became President of the United States. In all the newspapers in your country were complaints that he was not anything extraordinary. Afterwards he improved to be an excellent President of the United States, and he took decisions that other, maybe stronger men, or men with a stronger reputation, would not have taken. So, I will give credit to the actual President of the United States. He has — excuse me for saying it in this way — to learn his job, and it is the most difficult one that exists in the world. It's far from an easy one.

I think with his open character, with his open mind and with his very good advisers, Mr. Ford will do a good job. That's my opinion.

Your third question was about the future. Well, I think there is a will — a political will in the United States and in several European states, to have better cooperation, better understanding and to come closer to each other in order to act on a common basis. And, as we saw already, the problems are the same in all modern industrialized countries. We should make a bigger effort in order to find common solutions for these problems. The only issue is an operation of survival and it is the best policy we can have.

GTA: Thank you very much, Mr. Tindemans. We appreciate so much your taking time out to visit with us in your very hectic schedule at the NATO Summit Conference here in Brussels. □

orchids & onions

letters

High compliments on the attack in your bright, informative May 24th issue against the "sex-is-sinful" flawed concept. I confirm your view in discussing "Sex in Marriage" in my new "heartblood" book, *Conscious Happiness: How to Get More Out of Living*. . . More power and happiness to you and your readers.

Samm Sinclair Baker,
Mamaroneck, NY

• *Mr. Baker has authored 22 other books, including five best-sellers co-authored with Dr. Irwin Stillman.*

I submit the enclosed copies from The Documents of Vatican II as contradictory to your statement that "certain attitudes toward sex, which you mention in Part I of *The Missing Dimension in Sex* are the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. . . .

Paul Anthony,
Canton, OH

• *Mr. Armstrong was clearly referring to the historical development of Catholic teachings on sex, which still permeate many cultures. The teachings of Vatican II on the subject are very enlightened, and they parallel Mr. Armstrong's teachings on the subject in many points. He in no way meant to cast aspersions on the contemporary Catholic Church or its current teachings on sex within marriage.*

While reading the May 24 copy of *Plain Truth*, I came upon a gross contradiction in logic, or so it appears to me. While I do not in any way condone rape, and believe in the death sentence for rapists who injure a woman in the use of force, I do not believe that most women do not want to be raped. In fact it would appear they want desperately to be raped.

If most women are in fear of rape and are repulsed by it, I dare you tell me why they show more and more of themselves in their dress and manner, why they are constantly teasing men on the street, on TV, at work, etc. The average woman of today dresses like a whore of five or ten years ago. Now who is fooling who? Men are the victims of rape more than women.

I think women are the cause of 75% of the increase in rape in the world today. If rape is to be greatly reduced, women must change their way of dress and the wanton way they act. Legalized prostitution would be a big help, a vast help. If these two conditions came to pass, rape would be 90% reduced, or more.

Vincent Schiavo,
Brooklyn, NY

I want to commend you on a very well-researched, well-written article. I have read a lot about rape in recent years, but few articles reveal as plainly and succinctly as yours the legalities surrounding a rape case, and the professional attitudes the victim must face when reporting a rape.

I must point out, however, an opportunity you missed to show how little men and women know about the members of their

own sex. When speaking about the myth that "women secretly 'want it,'" you said that this myth persists among men, but that we women know better. I'm afraid that a rather large percentage of women who have not been raped believe that in most cases those who have been raped "asked for it" . . . Even some women who have been raped feel somehow that they deserved it, that they themselves are somehow guilty. They are made to feel that way partly because of their upbringing, the idea that all women are evil because it was Eve who tempted Adam . . . the double standard allowing sons (but not daughters) to "sow their wild oats," and partly because of the myths mentioned in your article. . . .

I was very happy to read about myth number 3 — rapists as "helpless victims of desire." This is the view my husband leans toward — "The poor guy had to do it." He doesn't realize, and most men probably don't, that rape is violent, an act of hatred, as you pointed out, an act of revenge and not desire. Fewer women would have to fear "rejection by husband, family or friends" if more men (and women) realized the violent nature of this crime. I feel this was not stressed enough in the article. I think of desire as a positive thing, a part of love. Desire and hatred are mutually exclusive, and rape is an act of hatred.

Georgia Rider,
Carbondale, IL

I like the new PT with the really up-to-date shorter articles. Have always enjoyed Mr. Art Buchwald's column. Keep it coming. And Mr. Rader has astonishing wisdom. Mr. David Jon Hill's columns are good, down-to-earth thoughts.

Mrs. Thomas Johnson,
Lincoln, NE

Orchids to Gerhard O. Marx for his article in the March 22, 1975 issue of *Plain Truth*. "The Pope's Drive for Reconciliation" was well written and theologically impartial.

It is not often that a fundamentally Protestant publication treats such subjects objectively, i.e., without resorting to ridicule or distortion.

However, I think the word "appeal" would have been better in the title than "drive." The word "drive" sounds so aggressive and is reminiscent of military maneuvers. Catholics and Protestants may be at war in Northern Ireland (notice I did not say Christians), but there is no need for such conflict here in America, and there is no need for belligerent semantics. Watch it, Gerhard!

William B. Sexton,
Shelby, OH

I have just finished reading part IV of "The Incredible Human Potential . . . The Missing Dimension in Knowledge," and firmly believe that you were directly inspired by God to write this great message. I was shocked by the words, "the awesome human potential . . . is infinitely superior and higher than Lucifer's" — but it is so true! Please keep up the great work.

Barbara Hawkins,
Corona, NY

Please do not send the *Plain Truth* magazine anymore. It only deals in negative issues of the world.

Mrs. Mari O.,
Princeton, Minnesota

Regarding "Astrology," May 3. There is much wrong with modern astrology. But its basic principle, cosmic influence, is scientific. Cosmic radiations can occur at the frequencies of brain waves and thereby cause behavioral and health side effects. The 21st century science will realize this. Planetary positions focus and tune cosmic radiations.

Of course, I don't expect you to publish my comment as it exposes an ignorance and fallacy in your views of astrology. You suppress the most intelligent criticisms. Stop masquerading as the plain truth. You are profoundly ignorant, sincerely deluded, vain and incapable of the insights above. In other words, you are clearly false prophets.

Dr. A. H. Klotz,
Babylon, NY

Your article in April 19 *Plain Truth* is fine but for that last paragraph, "I don't care if you smoke. It's your life." There may be a lot of retarded smokers but in this day and age, the nonsmoker does not have to remain retarded on the subject of what tobacco smoke does to him.

Read "The Health Consequences of Smoking" issued out of the U.S. Government printing office, Washington, D.C., 20402 for 1972. This particular issue carries a great deal of information about what tobacco smoke does to the nonsmoker.

V. A. Haviland,
Seattle, WA

Your admiration of Thieu of Saigon was truly premature. He escaped (in our Air Force plane) with 10 tons of possessions, close relatives and \$73 million. The actions of a truly "noble" man?

I hope you print this but I doubt you will.

Nadine Kruger,
New York, NY

In the article, "Ancient Spirits Haunt Modern Science" in the May 3, 1975 *Plain Truth*, the quote from *New Scientist* on Uri Geller is not their latest word. Later they devoted most of an issue to an investigation of him and reported "that every Geller event that I could investigate in detail had a normal explanation that was more probable than the paranormal one" (*New Scientist*, 17 Oct. 74). These normal explanations were standard magicians' tricks, such as sleight of hand while the audience's attention is diverted.

William Franklin,
Cambridge, MA

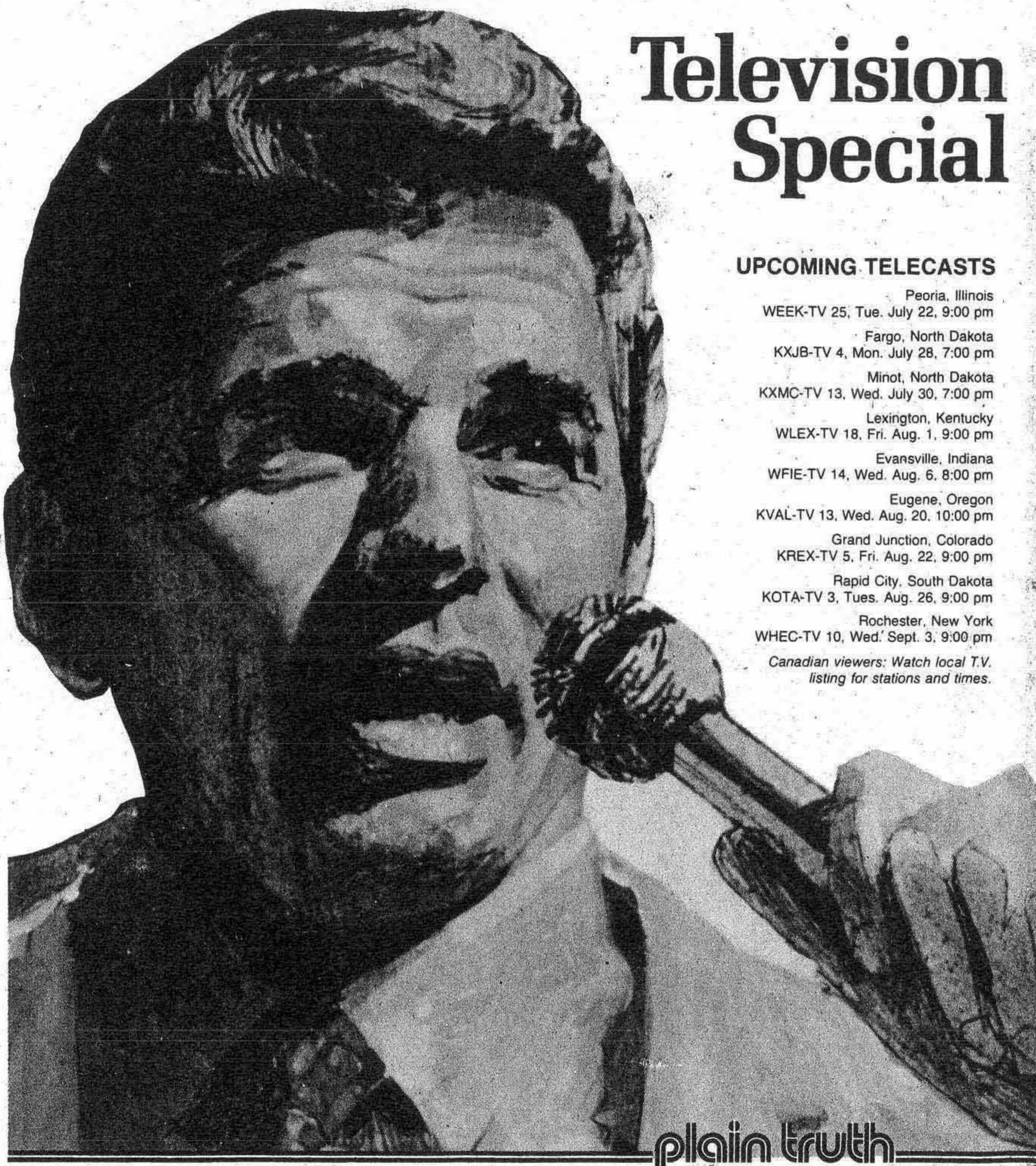
I appreciate your column "What Our Readers Say." The fact that each month you publish a column devoted to the criticism of your publications proves your sincerity. I have been a subscriber to your magazine for 2 years. I save all of the issues because your predictions usually turn out to be right. You are pessimistic about this era and society we live in, but your pessimism is positive because it is the only way to make people think. In a materialistic world which opposes spiritual life, your magazine is a means to help me understand the problems that face us today and then to analyze them. Your statement is good in the light of your publications. It is always better to be accused of telling the truth than to be accused of hiding it.

Anonymous,
France

Garner Ted Armstrong

plain truth
WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1975

Television Special



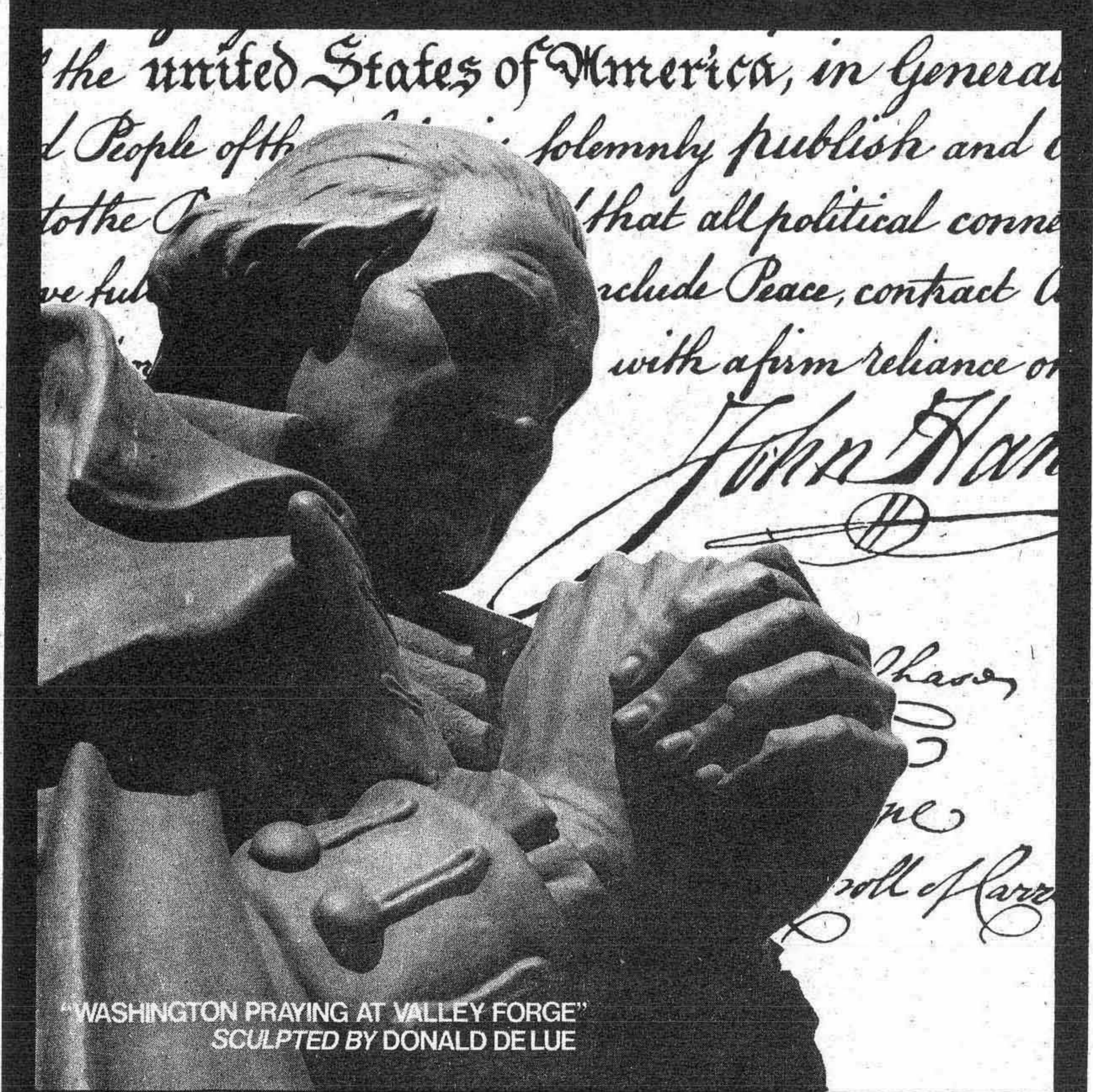
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Peoria, Illinois
WEEK-TV 25, Tue. July 22, 9:00 pm
 Fargo, North Dakota
KXJB-TV 4, Mon. July 28, 7:00 pm
 Minot, North Dakota
KXMC-TV 13, Wed. July 30, 7:00 pm
 Lexington, Kentucky
WLEX-TV 18, Fri. Aug. 1, 9:00 pm
 Evansville, Indiana
WFIE-TV 14, Wed. Aug. 6, 8:00 pm
 Eugene, Oregon
KVAL-TV 13, Wed. Aug. 20, 10:00 pm
 Grand Junction, Colorado
KREX-TV 5, Fri. Aug. 22, 9:00 pm
 Rapid City, South Dakota
KOTA-TV 3, Tues. Aug. 26, 9:00 pm
 Rochester, New York
WHEC-TV 10, Wed. Sept. 3, 9:00 pm
 Canadian viewers: Watch local TV listing for stations and times.

THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX, PART IV

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