JERUSALEM — Buried History Comes to Life!
A New Kind of Education

"At the close of my first semester of university life, I must admit that I often shudder at the thought of how I could have gone from day to day amidst the seeming futility of life if I had not had a concept of a much brighter existence in the world tomorrow. The basic ideas set forth over and over again in your magazine have helped to give my life meaning, and have given me a healthy awareness of the inconsistencies in the ever prevalent humanist theory. As a result, education has taken on an entirely new meaning for me."

William R., Cambridge, Massachusetts

Our Polluted Planet

"I was very interested in your television broadcast on pollution — McKin- nnon Industries operates three plants engaged in automotive production and I would like, if possible, to obtain three copies of your brochure entitled, Our Polluted Planet, one for each plant. May we take this opportunity to commend you on the quality of the television broadcast."

J. W., P. Eng., Genl. Supt. Plant Engineering, Subsidiary of GMC, St. Catharines, Ontario

"I read your magazine and appreciate it very much. I am an Indian student on the exchange program. I especially like your article on India in the last issue. It was, in fact, the plain truth."

Sineet S., Rochester, New York

"I have no words to describe the joy and intellectual pleasure which I get by reading your PLAIN TRUTH. I am an Indian student working for my master's degree in civil engineering at the University of Cincinnati, and would you believe that my dad was so happy back in India when I sent him the copy of The Plain Truth. He would be so pleased to receive it every month. I have never seen a true picture of India described by a Westerner; but now that I have read your article, 'India Today,' in December's issue, I should congratulate you for presenting the truth and so plain. Thanks a lot."

Tripathi B., Cincinnati, Ohio

Labor Problems

"Ours is a department where labourers from Rubber Estates, Tin Mines and other industries come to seek our aid in their problems with their employers. We sincerely believe that your magazine of understanding will not only help our labourers directly but will give us more faith, strength, and wisdom to handle our labour problems in Malaysia. I would be very grateful, Sir, if you could place our Department in your regular mailing list."

A. S., Junior Commissioner for Labour, Department of Labour, Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia

"I read the article, 'Did She Marry Too Young?' in your December issue of The Plain Truth and was happy to see that a good marrying age for women is 23-25. I don't date much because I'd rather have fun with kids in groups: skating, playing volleyball, hiking, etc., than going with one guy and getting so interested in him and wanting to go steady. I'm 17 and I think lots of kids feel this way, but they won't admit it for fear of what so-called 'in' kids would think."

D. R., Miami, Florida

- Right!

Divorce Rate

"I was surprised to have Mr. and Mrs. Patrick G., of Cypress, California write in your December issue that 'to know that 1 out of 2 marriages in the Hollywood-Los Angeles area ends in divorce is almost incredible.' Actually the ratio of divorce to marriage (Continued on page 38)"
At breakfast this morning, with an associate in a New York hotel, two subjects entered our conversation. One concerned my wife, who died two years ago, and my elder son who died ten and a half years ago. The other a Senate hearing attended in Washington.

"Why don't you tell your five million Plain Truth readers what you just said," suggested my companion, Mr. Stanley R. Rader. He is our general counsel and financial representative, traveling with me from Jerusalem on our return to Pasadena. With Mr. Charles Hunting, Bursar of Ambassador College at the English campus, we had been in Jerusalem for conferences with officials of the Hebrew University, and the Israel Exploration Society, with whom Ambassador College has entered a joint participation in one of the most important archeological projects of all time.

"I think," added Mr. Rader, "it would be most appropriate at this time, since the April number of The Plain Truth comes out at the time of the second anniversary of Mrs. Armstrong's death."

I had just mentioned how impossible it seems to realize that a person so animated as Mrs. Armstrong could be dead — how such spirited animation could cease.

"I first experienced that feeling," I said, "after the death of my son Dick. He was always so alive! Such spirited, knowing intelligence shining out of his eyes. It seemed impossible that such active animation could just cease.

"Now," I continued, "when you think of the dull-eyed, stupid-brained sheep or cow dying, that doesn't seem strange at all. The dumb animals do not have that spark of knowing intelligence — that dynamic animation — that shines out of the eyes from an alert human mind. An animal's death doesn't seem a great deal different from cutting off a plant. The plant had life. It died. But with plants and animals we accept it as a mere temporary physical life. But it seems as if there's something more to human life — more like spiritual or eternal life. There is such a vast difference between the animal brain and the human mind."

Of course I had discussed that enormous disparity between animal brain and human mind with Mr. Rader before. During the past year we have been called upon to travel together a very great deal — including at least four trips to Jerusalem, and one around the world.

But when he suggested I explain this to my very large readership in The Plain Truth, I wondered immediately whether many who have experienced the higher education of our time might refuse even to give consideration to the true answer to the question of the unbridgeable gulf between animal brain and human mind. The evolutionary theory assumes that humans are animals. But one thing evolution can never explain is the total difference between animal brain, equipped with instinct, and the human mind, with creative reasoning powers of intellect and devoid of instinct in the strict sense that animals possess it.

The very fact that active, alert humans have a spirited animation that appears to be something more like spiritual life has made it easy for people generally to accept the idea of the immortality of the soul.

To make the statement that humans are emphatically not animals, on the one hand — and that we neither are, nor do we have, immortal souls on the other hand, would perhaps seem preposterous to many. But I repeat, as I

(Continued on page 46)
Uncovering—
3000 years
of History!

Astonishing? — YES! The original JERUSALEM has been buried for centuries! But today, on that very site, 3,000 years of buried history is coming to life. Here is the first eye-opening report on Jerusalem's history-making BIG DIG!

by Herbert W. Armstrong

The original JERUSALEM was known also as the City of David. There King David of ancient Israel built his palace and his throne. On that very site a tremendously important and exciting archaeological excavation is under way on a major scale.

Most Intriguing Site

Ambassador College has been given the great honor and responsibility of joint participation with Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and the Israel Exploration Society, in this important scientific project. We are now actively engaged in uncovering 3,000 years of history.

The site of this, the present "big dig," is that of the original Jerusalem. Our excavation begins from the South Wall of the Temple Mount, extending south from that wall.

Both Solomon's Temple and the Second Temple, later called Herod's Temple, were built on Mount Moriah. This was immediately north of the City of David. In Herod's day the top of Mount Moriah was leveled off and walled in. It is known today as the Temple Mount.

The ancient temples undoubtedly were located at the general site occupied today by the Moslem mosque, called Dome of the Rock. Most of the present Jerusalem extends north and west of the Temple Mount. It is significant that few buildings now stand on the multiple-acre area of the original Jerusalem, now being excavated.

To Answer Many Questions

Some of the most valuable contributions to knowledge are being made today through archaeology. Many questions may be answered by the present project. Is it possible that this uncovering of life as it was lived 3,000 years ago may demonstrate whether the human race has advanced in basic intelligence and ability as far as we have supposed?

This is only one of many exciting, intriguing questions.
suggested by this joint project.

It is well to realize the machine age has brought vast changes in civilization's mode of living. It has made minds and living patterns more complex of detail. We are prone to evaluate progress in actual intelligence and ability by the criteria of mechanical and technological development, and cumulative knowledge acquired. But these are additive. Is it, then, possible that they have misled us into a false assumption that basic ability and intelligence have advanced in the same degree? As we dig out the facts — as well as the artifacts — many interesting discoveries may be expected. Knowledge of history may be corrected. We may learn more about development and advancement of the human family.

Why Jerusalem?

But before we explain what is already being found in Jerusalem, you need first to know some of the background facts.

There have been other important archaeological projects in Israel. Among them, Masada, Hazor, Jericho. Other digs, too, have stimulated great scientific interest. Why, then, should this Jerusalem project attract the greater popular interest of the general public?

There are many reasons. Jerusalem is a chief focal point of

A PERSONAL MESSAGE
from the Director of the Excavation

by Prof. Binyamin Mazar
Archaeologist and former President, Hebrew University

EARLY IN 1968, the Israel Exploration Society and the Hebrew University's Archaeological Institute decided to put through a wide-ranging programme of systematic archaeological excavations in Jerusalem.

I considered it a notable privilege, when I was asked to head the expedition responsible for carrying out the first venture in this programme, which was to uncover the open areas in the Old City, south and west of the walls of the Temple Mount. I launched this archaeological venture — so fraught with difficulties and so pregnant with prospects — on 28 February, 1968, with the aid of archaeologist Meyer Ben Dov, and the late architect Emanuel Dunayevsky.

The work has carried on ever since, without interruption. The team is mainly composed of graduates and students of the Hebrew University's Archaeological Faculty. The manual work is mostly done by students, and by labourers supplied to the expedition by the Israel Government's Labour Ministry, as well as by overseas and Israeli volunteers, and Israeli high school pupils doing their annual National Service stint. We appreciate the students and faculty members that are coming from Ambassador College to assist in this work.

The special conditions at the site have made it possible to do the job efficiently and on a considerable scale. Thanks are due for the great assistance in the form of financing and technical aid supplied to the expedition by public and government agencies, as well as by various Israeli and overseas institutions and personalities, sympathetic towards the venture. The Honorary Secretary of the Israel Exploration Society, Mr. Yosef Aviram, also helped a great deal in the organisational sphere.
It is interesting to note that it is the original Jerusalem, called the City of David, that has been made "heaps."

After nearly two millenniums of desolation and Gentile occupation, however, it is stated: "The Lord shall yet comfort Zion, and shall yet choose Jerusalem" (Zechariah 1:17). It is repeated thus: "And the Lord shall inherit Judah His portion in the holy land, and shall choose Jerusalem again" (Zech. 2:12).

These significant statements in the Book preserved through the centuries by the Jewish people provide exciting background for this present scientific excavation. But, even more exciting, the same writings make a startling prediction for the future — quite evidently the very near, almost immediate, future: "At that time they shall call Jerusalem the throne of the Lord; and all nations shall be gathered unto it" — that is, ruled from it! (Jeremiah 3:17.)

**Startling Predictions**

These same Jewish-preserved Scriptures make further startling predictions. Notice this one — *with a direct connection* with the present archaeological project: "For unto us [the Jewish people] a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this" (Isaiah 9:6-7).

*HOW REMARKABLE* that this Scriptural prediction says plainly that the messianic future world ruler — long, long looked for by many if not most Jews — *is to reign on the throne of David!*

Notice how significant!

The exact spot of that throne lies buried beneath, *at the very site of our present project!* It lies under these very "heaps" — buried by layer upon layer of the decay of buildings of generation after generation.

When the construction built by King David became old and in decay, it was not removed. Instead, new pavements and buildings were constructed on it. When that construction went to decay a later generation built on top of that. This procedure was repeated, layer after layer. Today the remains of the original City of David lie many feet underneath.

**Advance News Reports?**

The Hebrew Bible gives other statements that the Messiah shall reign from this spot — ruling all nations in a super world government! One is Isaiah 24:23: "...the Lord of hosts shall reign in mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before his ancients gloriously."

Others are Isaiah 33:20-22; Micah 4:1 and 4:13-16; Obadiah 1; Zechariah 14:1, 3, 9; Isaiah 40:5; 9:10-11; Isaiah 11:1-4; Daniel 2:44 and 7:22, 27.

Are these mere uninspired predictions, or actual advance news reports?

*There are other predictions of interest to adherents of the Christian religion. New Testament writers represent Jesus of Nazareth as the coming Messiah. Of him Luke 1:32-33 says: "He shall be great, and shall be called the son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David: and he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end."

*If* the spot of the original throne of David is, in fact, to be the coming...
Excavations at the South Wall of the Temple Mount. Among thousands of artifacts are these gold coins of the early Arabic period.

seat of world government, then all that accumulated debris of century after century must be cleared off before that event can occur! Exciting? Beyond words to describe, it is!

Popular vs. Scientific Interest

Probably the most widespread popular interest in the project will center on the Herodian and ancient Davidic periods, deepest down. These have the chief appeal to Christians and Jews. The Herodian period is the time of Jesus, founder of Christianity; the Davidic period that of the beginnings of monarchical government in ancient Israel.

These, however, are not necessarily the periods of chief scientific and historical interest. Scientific interest centers on learning whatever may be revealed about life as it was lived back through the Turkish and the Arabic periods, the Byzantine, and the Roman, as well as the Herodian and ancient Israelitish eras. As a scientific archaeological excavation, every inch of buried ruins and debris is being carefully dug — nearly altogether by hand — and thoroughly examined for artifacts.

Then, as every particle of scientific evidence is sifted out, it is photographed, labeled and systematically filed. Skilled architects — with knowledge of architectural designs, styles, and plannings during the various periods of the past — then reconstruct by drawings, the buildings and pavements as they formerly existed.

After carefully sifting out all objects of value, the remaining debris is hauled off, truckload after truckload. Thus, layer after layer will be removed, all the way across the area of the project, covering a number of acres.

This exciting and important project is gradually clearing off all the accumulated rubble, over the entire area, all the way down to the exact site of the THRONE OF DAVID! IF a coming world Ruler is to govern the world from the very spot of the ancient throne of David, the way is certainly being prepared!

This project would be of tremendous scientific and historical interest, even without that "IF." But to millions of people that "IF" adds an exciting, intriguing, tremendously interesting addi-
tional fascination — even an aura of sanctity! Millions will want to follow the progress reports of this project. These reports will appear, from time to time as new finds are brought to light, in The Plain Truth.

Here, in summary is Professor Mazar's first report.

What Excavators Uncovered

The first season of work uncovered spectacular Herodian courses of stone of the Southern Wall of the Temple Mount. We went down some ten courses of stone along the Herodian wall, and reached a street paved in well-shaped stone slabs. The street was of the time of Herod and Jesus — from the end of the Second Temple period. It led up from the Tyropoeon or Cheesemakers Valley, west of the City of David, to the Hulda Gate in the Temple Mount.

It was an impressive sight: a magnificently constructed wall, hidden until now, built in the monumental Herodian manner. The huge flat-bossed masonry blocks of the Temple Mount were meticulously hewn and laid in straight courses with astounding precision. Some masonry blocks were as long as 30 feet, or more.

The paved street was an interesting walkway built in a series of steps with connecting short, flat areas. Usually there were three steps, then a flat area and then three more steps. The pavement of the street was covered with heaps of decorated architectural fragments and sundry Herodian-style building stones. These stones had crashed down from the Temple Mount above when the Roman Legions under Titus destroyed the Second Temple. The piles of rubble overlying the street contained items of Second Temple times, including many coins. Among them were coins from the time of Herod the Great, Pontius Pilate, King Agrippa I and from the four years of the Great Revolt. There is also a silver coin of Roman Emperor Vespasian, the father of Titus.

In the rubble were quantities of pottery, especially oil lamps, and imported ware from as far away as the Roman Province of Gaul — now France. Also found were decorated stone vessels.

(Continued on page 45)
Apollo 9 was another fantastic success — a near-perfect performance. Slated next, a much closer lunar orbit — and just after that, perhaps in July, man will try to step out of his spaceship on the moon. Will man succeed? And what does it mean to us earthlings here below?

by Garner Ted Armstrong

It's all there — the excitement, the danger, the glamor, the space-age thrills and apprehensions — the consciousness of being part of something big, being "where it's at" — "where the action is!"

These are some of the ingredients of another space spectacular.

I Was There

With the inexorable countdown proceeding, I could feel my pulse quicken as we heard the flat, monotonously professional voice of the Apollo 9 launch controller tick off the data of the final moments of the huge Saturn V booster vehicle on earth.

Like ominous drums rolling as an aerialist attempts from prodigious heights his triple somersault without benefit of a net, the faces in the gallery were glued toward the white, faintly smoking missile poised on launch pad 39-A — waiting for its giant F-1 first stage engines to blast and scorch the earth with seven and one-half million pounds of thrust.

Remembering the horrible incineration of three brave astronauts atop a similar missile; thinking of all the critical tests to be made during a ten-day orbital mission; wondering whether these men would make it safely into orbit — whether they would make it through the delicate docking maneuvers — you couldn't help but be excited, a little frightened, expectant, involved in the latest of America's space performances.

I was only aware later, after hearing the tape I made replayed in our Ambassador College studios, that my voice was becoming slightly higher, my breathing more irregular, as those final seconds ticked by.

This was my fourth visit to the Cape — and the fourth time I have seen a perfect lift-off in a space shot. And it is something you can never grow accustomed to.

This time astronauts McDivitt, Scott and Schweickart were to be hurled aloft atop the giant 36-story Saturn V, the same type vehicle that carried Borman, Lovell and Anders on their first phases of an epic journey to the moon and back. But they were taking along, for the first time, the four-legged "lunar module" which is designed to achieve a soft landing on the moon.

Shortly after being inserted into an orbit of about 103 nautical miles above the earth's surface, the three astronauts docked with the lunar module and began performing a series of tests. The module had been boosted aloft along with the third stage of the huge
rocket. All of these tests — the separation from the command module of the lunar module; the drifting apart for more than 100 miles; the successful rendezvous; the redocking — went with near flawless performance.

The first 5 days were the most critical.

All the testing was to be carried out during those first 5 days, including “extra vehicular activity” or a “space walk” outside the lunar module. Everything went better than most dared hope.

During the final days before the launch, newsmen were told of the terrible complexity of the mission — of the extreme difficulty in maneuvering, accomplishing rendezvous, and docking. It was made plain that the lunar module (LEM) was a “moon ship” only, and was not designed for re-entry into the earth’s atmosphere.

Once inside the LEM, the two astronauts were to separate from the command module — first by yards, then several miles, and then up to more than 100 miles apart. This was to simulate the lunar exercise; trying to launch the LEM from the lunar surface after a soft landing, and hook up again with the command module while in lunar orbit.

If Something Had Gone Wrong . . .

Had anything gone wrong, and the two vehicles been unable to dock “in space” — the two men in the LEM were apparently doomed. There was the outside possibility a “rescue” mission could be performed by maneuvering the command module — but this was remote.

Having been at the Cape for the launch of Gemini 8, I was a little apprehensive. That was the mission in which one of these same astronauts, I think his name was Scott, found himself wildly tumbling in space in an attempted docking exercise with the unmanned satellite. For a time, it was precarious — and controllers then were more concerned than the public knew.

The emergency measures succeeded in stabilizing the craft, and, although many of the tests of Gemini 8 failed, the astronauts were brought back safely.

Actually, there were hazards in Apollo 9 equal to the epic moon shot of Apollo 8, and in some ways greater.

But the men made it through all the tests and back to splashdown safely.

And now, with such incredible successes, NASA finds itself with “extra” Saturn V rockets on its hands!

The Saturn V program or the “Apollo series” has been far more successful than even the most optimistic men in the program expected. Perhaps even the public has lost much of its concern and apprehension. The shot seemed to go with flawless accuracy — with almost monotonous perfection and monthly regularity. But the next very few months will be the determining ones.

Apollo 10 and 11 are just around the corner. Apollo 10 is scheduled to go to the moon, orbiting the lunar surface at a much closer distance than did Apollo 8.

And Then Apollo 11

If that fantastically difficult feat is accomplished safely, Apollo 11 is to be launched in July. Apollo 11 is to be man’s first lunar landing attempt — the “big one” everyone has been working for.

That means a perfect blast-off from the Cape, a perfect earth orbital pat-
The Celtic Revolution

The Celtic Homelands are in agitation. Brittany showing defiance to France. Protestants in Northern Ireland versus Catholics. Bomb attacks in Wales. Cries of Independence are heard in Scotland. Separatism from Canada plagues Quebec. What is the significance of these growing disturbances?

by Ernest L. Martin

Brittany

"Brittany was liberated twenty-five years ago," shouted Charles de Gaulle, on his visit to Brittany early in February.

"Yes, but we want to be free," retorted the separatist Celtic Breton.

De Gaulle hurried to his westernmost province early in February, in an attempt to bring some semblance of order to this restless region. His speeches sought to placate the noisy calls for independence welling up from the underprivileged Bretons.

Uproar in Brittany

The United States is not alone in violence and revolutionary uproar.

Spearhead of the freedom-for-Brittany movement in France is the FLB, the Liberation Front of Brittany —or, in French, "Front de Liberation de la Bretagne."

Their slogan: Free Quebec! Free Brittany! They use the same tactics that De Gaulle himself used on his most recent visit to Canada. The Front gives voice to the restive population. It backs up its challenge with destruction of equipment belonging to the French "occupation regime," bombing police stations, communications, and even the vehicles of the crack riot control squads. Just before De Gaulle's swift February visit, 40 separatists were arrested and over a ton of explosives taken. In the dragnet were four priests who had stored homemade bombs in their washing machines.

So De Gaulle has his hands full with the same problems that he had raised elsewhere.

The Breton point of view was strongly made by the Mayors of Rennes and Brest. They told De Gaulle: "After ten years of broken promises, Bretons are not to be satisfied except with concrete results. Roads, phones, factories, in short, all the tools to make a strong economy."

An organization in Ireland headed by Yann Goulet, a Breton who escaped to Ireland 25 years ago, claims to be head of the Breton Republican Army. His avowed aim is the overthrow of French domination in Brittany. He raises in front of his headquarters near Dublin the flag of Brittany as a symbol of his belief that one day Brittany will be an independent state in league with three other Celtic countries of Ireland, Wales and Scotland. He says most confidently that his dream is closer to fulfillment than most people think.

De Gaulle's most pressing internal problem is that of Brittany and its nationalist aspirations. The Celtic

(Text continued on page 12 — illustrations on pages 10 and 11)
The Celtic "Problem"

De Gaulle, top left, speaks at Quimper, Brittany, France — a Celtic Breton stronghold. Below, left, sign "Un Parlement Breton" is symbolic of restive Breton minority. Below, center, Yann Goulet, Breton nationalist leader in exile in Ireland, poses before Breton flag. Breton Celts are of same linguistic family as Catholic Celts in Southern Ireland. Ian Paisley, top right, nationalist Presbyterian Minister in Northern Ireland, is currently in news. Bottom right, Protestant nationalists, descendants of the followers of William of Orange, have opening day ceremony in Belfast, Northern Ireland. They oppose union of Celtic peoples.
Bretons in western France are stirring!

Now take a look at the British Isles.

Trouble in Ireland Again

Terence O'Neil's Northern Ireland government faced yet another crisis as religious feelings flared with rioting in Londonderry between Catholics and Protestants.

Vigilantes were maintaining their own form of law and order and a Citizens' Police Force has taken over control of the slum district of Bogside. Free Derry Radio broadcasts news, and calls for resistance against police or any who would move in on them. The last time this occurred it led to a bloody and prolonged siege of 105 days. The long struggle for Irish home rule continues.

Last year Lord Snowdon, Princess Margaret's husband, visited Cardiff to plan the celebrations. He was greeted by a bomb-blast, jeers and signs proclaiming, "Republic — not Royalty." And this year when the Investiture takes place, it could be the excuse for an angry outburst from Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Nationalist party which numbers at least 30,000. The Party wants "Wales for the Welsh," Welsh as the first language for Wales, and more power in their own hands.

There will be thousands of policemen on hand this summer to quell any uprising that might occur amongst the nationalists who object to the Anglo-Saxon "invasion" of their Welsh homeland.

Attention has already been centered on Charles at the University of Wales at Aberystwyth. He is studying there for a short while. But fervent Welsh Nationalists — over ten percent of the student body — opposed his entry. Several went on a five-day hunger strike as a protest.

The Chicago Tribune stated bluntly: Britain has lost its Empire overseas. Now it has the problem at home of keeping the United Kingdom in one piece (Oct. 28, 1968).

Opening Parliament last October, The Queen's Speech (written by government writers), promised a special commission to study reform in voting and home rule in the Celtic world. But the problem may already have grown so great that no amount of reform will quell the growing unrest in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The Quebec Problem

Let us not forget Canada. In the Province of Quebec are numerous individuals who have long had aspirations of separatism from the rest of Canada.

French-Canadians are descended from peoples who came mainly from the Seine-Maritime and Brittany areas of France. They are significantly Celtic. They left the main body of European Frenchmen long ago. Since that time, few have ever considered France as their example and leader. "France has forgotten us years ago," they say, "so we have forgotten France!"

The only reason some deference is now being shown to France is because of De Gaulle's support of their own separatist feelings. Anglo-Saxon Canadians are confronted, even in the New World, with the Celtic Revolution!

Why is it that the whole of the Celtic world is in ferment? Just what does it mean to be a Celt? — to be Celtic?

History Answers

The extreme western parts of Europe, remember, are the present homelands of the Celtic peoples who lived in Europe long before the arrival of the English or the Franks. These areas are the last strongholds of a people whose language once dominated the whole of Western and West-central Europe. But after the time of the Romans, successive invasions from the east forced many of these peoples into their present western locations. Some Celts remained behind and merged with the incoming peoples, especially in France. But much of the original Celtic stocks retreated westward into Wales, Cornwall, the western Highlands of Scotland, Ireland and to Brittany in France. Some later emigrated to Quebec. These are the homelands of the Celts today.

The Celtic Temperament Different

To understand the problems affecting the present disturbances in Western Europe, it must be recognized that there are real temperamental differences between the thorough-going Celt and his English neighbour. The celebrated historian, Dr. George Ellis, stated in his book Irish Ethnology that "the pugnacious irritability of the Irishman, the Welshman and the Highlander, has always been proverbial" (p. 29). They are recognized by nature as excitable, glib, quick-tempered, argumentative, and subject to extremes in emotions, but also highly artistic, musical, charming, excellent in literature and entertainment. The English Saxon on the other hand has a very contrary nature. He is usually conservative, placid in emotion, patient, imperturbable. Parliamentary government is one of the Saxon's strong points. The temperamental differences between the Celtic and Saxon
stocks are well recognized by the peoples of the British Isles.

**Why the Difference in Temperament?**

The Celts of western Europe, the Englishman and most Frenchman are of the same general stock. They represent different sections of one large family. Perhaps we can understand the present difficulties in this racial family by comparing them with the tribal differences within the ancient nation of Israel. The Bible states that Jacob, the ancestor of all the families of Israel, had twelve sons. These sons gave rise to different tribes with various types of personality. They developed along different temperamental lines. These differences are pointed out in Genesis 49.

For example, the family of Reuben, the firstborn of Jacob by his wife Leah, are a people like their patriarchal father, of excessive excitability, unstable in exercising governmental control, individualistic (Gen. 49:3, 4). Reuben was very much like the modern Celt in his overall temperament.

The next sons of Jacob by Leah were Simeon and Levi. These two tribes were highly individualistic, revengeful, quick-tempered, subject to extremes in emotions — and, in the person of Levi, highly musically gifted.

When Dinah, their sister, was ravished, they took matters into their own hands. With revengeful impulsiveness they wrought havoc on the wrongdoers (Gen. 49:5-7).

There is also another point to remember. When the Israelites left Egypt to go into Palestine, the Simeonites numbered about 60,000 adult men. But 40 years later, when Israel advanced into the land of Palestine, the Simeonites numbered only about 20,000 adult men. Why did the tribe lose so many of its number? They found it hard going to get along with other Israelites — especially the tribes that descended from the sons of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh. Many left the main body of Israel during their 40 years in the wilderness and, as history and archaeology reveal, migrated northwestward into Europe.

Another Israelite tribe which shows the present Celtic temperament was the tribe of Dan. This tribe was not content staying near the central headquarters region of Israel — alongside Ephraim, Manasseh and Judah. A part of the tribe decided to remove themselves to the far north of Palestine, into Phoenician territory (Judges 18). They subsequently mixed in very much with the Phoenicians, especially in the adoption of their customs and religion. As a result, they set up their own idolatrous sanctuary in their capital city. Along with Phoenician maritime venturers, many Danites later moved westward into Spain and Ireland under the name "Tuatha de Danaan."

**Why the Anglo-Saxon/Celtic Problem?**

Many peoples from Reuben, Dan, Simeon and Levi, as well as other Israelite tribes, migrated into western and central Europe at a very early date (to get the full story of this Israelite movement into Europe, read our free book United States and British Commonwealth in Prophecy). Many of them became the Celts of historical fame.

Then, after the captivity of the Israelite nation by Assyria in the middle of the eighth century B.C., a number of the remaining tribes of Israel, notably the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, also began to move into Western Europe. These Anglo-Saxon tribes of Israel finally came into contact with their brother tribes which had left Palestine much earlier. The Celtic and Anglo-Saxon peoples, though of the same general racial stock, had now developed into peoples with such temperamental differences that they found it difficult to get along with one another. Those differences are still with us today and represent a primary problem in the present disturbances.

**The Irish Dilemma**

The Southern Irish are very much like the Danites of old who would have nothing to do with the conservative governments afforded by Ephraim and Manasseh. The government problem in Northern Ireland is a major factor in Ireland today, although the present theme upon which it has developed is religious. The North is predominately Protestant while the South is Catholic. The religious arguments come mainly from a fundamental difference in the temperaments of the two peoples.

Northern Ireland (Ulster) in the 1600's was settled primarily by Presbyterian Scots and to a lesser extent by Saxons from England. These people were so temperamentally different from the Celtic Catholic stock that there has never been a compromise between the two groups. Up to now the Presbyterian element has controlled Northern Ireland politically, and the region still remains a part of the United Kingdom. But the southern Celtic element is becoming stronger in the North due to migration from the Catholic South. The chance of an ultimate Celtic take-over appears certain. This is what worries the militant Protestants.

The moderate Ulster-Scott opinion in Northern Ireland is the belief that common sense will prevail and everything will work out in the end. The truth is, the two peoples, representing different tribal elements with utterly different temperaments, will never find a suitable compromise under present circumstances.

**What is the Answer?**

The answer does not lie in disruption and separatism and human government, but in a government all can trust — the Government or Kingdom of God — the rule of God Almighty! No human government can solve the problem.

We need to recognize the temperamental differences that exist among our peoples and that those temperaments, if properly controlled, can bring to our nations great advantages. Israel of old became great and powerful, a benefit and blessing to the whole world, when they were united — united under their God.

But what do we see today? DISUNITY! — DIVISION! — REVOLUTION!

Both the Welsh and the Scots have sent to Parliament in London nationalist representatives — the parliamentarians who represent the separatist hopes of the peoples of Wales and Scotland. As the Honourable Edward Heath, the shadow Prime Minister of Great Britain recently said, the troubles in Northern Ireland, along with those in Wales

(Continued on page 38)
Now fast shaping up—

World CRISIS in AGRICULTURE!

Government leaders worldwide have been jolted. They have suddenly come face-to-face with a dangerous — yet little understood — crisis in agriculture. WHY the CRISIS? How did it develop? Why were we not told before? Where is it leading — and what is the solution?

by Eugene M. Walter and Dale L. Schurter

Agriculture is the oldest, biggest and most basic occupation of man. It has played a vital role in the rise and fall of every great civilization in history. It still employs an estimated two-thirds of the human race.

And it provides you with your daily bread.

But today agriculture is in deep trouble.

It is facing a crisis which even now is affecting the cost and the quality of the food on your dinner table.

A False Assumption

It is easy to see that widespread disease and famine loom on the horizon for the poor, “have not” areas of the world. But few are aware that an agricultural crisis of equal — and possibly greater — magnitude is in prospect for that third of the world we call the “have” nations.

We in the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, South Africa and the other “have” areas of the world are dazzled by the storybook pronouncements of “scientific agriculture.” We have become so accustomed to talk about “burdensome surpluses” that we seem to believe we are immune to a food crisis.

But in the very near future, the growing crisis in agriculture could easily cause you to be numbered among the seriously sick and diseased — or among those hapless millions who go to bed at night with empty aching stomachs.

Seven Inches from Starvation!

No matter who you are or where you live, you must eat food to continue your physical existence. Ultimately all your food comes directly or indirectly from the soil and, more specifically, from the top few inches of earth known as topsoil.

This life-sustaining topsoil lies in a thin layer at an average depth of seven or eight inches over the face of the land. In some few areas it may be as deep as two feet or more; in many other areas it is considerably less
than even seven or eight inches (Bennett, *Soil Conservation*, p. 5).

"If that layer of topsoil could be represented on a 24-inch globe it would be as a film three-millionths of an inch thick. That thin film is all that stands between man and extinction" (Mickey, *Man and the Soil*, pages 17-18).

*This thin layer of earth sustains ALL PLANT, ANIMAL AND HUMAN LIFE!*

Previous civilizations have already destroyed much of it, and today we are depleting and destroying that which remains at a faster rate than at any previous time in human history.

Look for a moment at what man has done to the soil.

The Record of History

The valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates supported some of the greatest civilizations of old. A great irrigation complex was based on these rivers. These rich lands were the granary of the great Babylonian Empire. Pliny, the Roman naturalist and writer, tells of harvesting two annual crops of grain on this land and grazing sheep on the land between crops.

Today, less than 20 percent of the land in modern Iraq — site of these two famous valleys — is cultivated. The landscape is dotted with mounds representing forgotten towns, the ancient irrigation works are filled with silt (the end product of soil erosion), and the ancient seaport of Ur is now 150 miles from the sea with its old buildings buried under as much as 35 feet of silt.

Similar conditions exist in Iran, once the seat of the great Persian Empire.

The valley of the Nile was another cradle of civilization. Every year the river overflowed its banks at a predictable time, bringing water to the land and depositing a layer of silt rich in mineral nutrients for plants. Crops could be grown for seven months each year, and extensive irrigation systems were established by 2000 B.C. This land became the granary of the Roman Empire, and this system of agriculture flourished for another 2,000 years.

But the population has continued to grow, and economic considerations have diverted land from growing food to growing cash crops such as cotton.

Then in 1902 a dam was built at Aswan to prevent the spring flood and to permit year-round irrigation. Since then the soils have been deteriorating through salinization, and productivity has decreased. The new Aswan high dam is designed to bring another million acres under irrigation. If other forces did not bring about destruction first, the dam could become the ultimate disaster for Egypt. Aside from salinization, population growth has virtually outstripped any possibility that the new agricultural land can raise the average level of nutrition.

The Sahara desert was once forested and inhabited. The glories of ancient Mali and Ghana in West Africa were legends in medieval Europe. Ancient Greece had forested hills, ample water, and productive soils.

In Lebanon the old Roman roads which have prevented erosion of the soil beneath them now stand several feet above the desert floor. But in a churchyard protected from goats for 300 years, cedars were found in 1940 to be flourishing as in ancient times.

"In China the evidence is plainest. The Chinese had one of the greatest and earliest of civilizations. Today they are a poverty-stricken, and helpless people. Tens of millions of them are crowded into flat muddy valleys and other millions of them huddle in houseboats on rivers which run yellow with soil from their hillside" (*Soil Erosion Control*, Burgess, pages 1-2).

"Probably no worse eroded region exists in the world than northwest China. The channel on the Yellow River is choked with silt and its floods are catastrophic in character" (*Man and the Soil*, p. 37).

"In China and India, ancient irrigation systems stand abandoned and filled with silt," Dr. Lamont C. Cole told a symposium sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "When the British assumed the rule of India two centuries ago the population was about 60 million. Today it is about 500 million and most of its land problems have been created in the past century through deforestation and plowing and the resulting erosion and siltation, all stemming from efforts to support this fantastic population growth."

Speaking of Central and South America, Dr. Cole said, "Archaeologists have long wondered how the Mayas managed to support what was obviously a high civilization on the now unproductive soils of Guatemala and Yucatan. Evidently they exploited their land as intensively as possible until both its fertility and their civilization collapsed. In parts of Mexico the water table has fallen so that towns originally located to take advantage of superior springs now must carry in water from distant sites... Aerial reconnaissance has revealed ancient ridged fields on flood plains, the remnants of a specialized system of agriculture that physically reshaped large parts of the South American continent."

Today we call these areas of the world underdeveloped. We ought to call them overdeveloped!

The Lesson of Rome

Although the record is not complete, more is known about the progress of soil depletion in the Roman Empire than in the ancient civilizations of western Asia. What is known makes an invaluable case history.

The soils of Italy started to decline before the reign of Augustus (called the golden age of Rome), and by the time of the fall of the Western Empire, some 500 years later, the soils not only of Italy but of all the provinces except Egypt were completely exhausted. In England evidences of Roman cultivation have been found, in places, five feet below the present surface.

Largely as a result of Roman exploitation, there are today no forests on the Mediterranean coast from Spain to Palestine (*Vanishing Lands*, Jacks and Whyte, p. 80-81). Typical of this region is the North Dalmatian coast where the hills were once magnificently clothed with primeval forests. The Romans and the Illyrians, the earliest inhabitants, began the destruction of the forests. The first Slav settlers were...
prodigal, too. The denudation of the hills was completed by the Venetians, from about 1400 to 1700, who cut the trees for timber for their ships and piling for their palaces. The Yugoslav government was unable to reforest the hills because the young trees not up-rooted by the savage north winds of winter were eaten by the goats of the peasants.

Before the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D., the agricultural regions of Italy and the provinces were nearly depopulated. The exhausted, eroded soil simply could not support the population and the terrific weight of imperial taxation.

Until modern America came on the scene, the world had never known a more exhausting exploitation of both man and soil than that of the Roman Empire. As we have just seen, the results of Rome's avarice are visible yet today in the eroded hills of Greece and the Mediterranean coast, in the sands of North Africa and Western Asia.

Yet thirty years ago Kellogg reported that some soils in Italy had completely recovered and were producing more than they ever did. Also, some soils in Central Europe and England have been farmed for centuries not only without injury, but with yields steadily increasing for the past 150 years (The Soils that Support Us, p. 269).

**Why? How did this recovery come about? And why is it that the soils of Central Europe and England have not suffered erosion comparable to that of other areas?**

**The Golden Age of Abundance**

Following Rome's self-destruction, Europe in the Middle Ages was always on the verge of starvation. No progress was made in maintaining soil fertility.

During the 18th century, Central Europe's soils were showing severe deterioration.

But since the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the world has had a larger food supply than it ever had before. The 19th century was the golden age of abundance. If you wonder why this abundance came about just at this point in history, write for our free book, The United States and The British Commonwealth in Prophecy.

Except for this relatively brief period, food has been man's chief preoccupation throughout history. Now this age of abundance is rapidly drawing to a close. Already two-thirds to three-fourths of the human race are again underfed and undernourished.

Two factors made the 19th century an era of spectacular abundance of food. While Europe was undergoing an industrial revolution, it was often overlooked that it was simultaneously undergoing an agricultural revolution.

Substitution of grasses and legumes for bare fallow, contour cultivation and good crop rotations were three important conservation practices which were adopted. Further, agriculture shifted from a soil-depleting grain economy to a soil-building livestock economy. Devoting large acreages to permanent improved pasturage not only greatly increased Europe's food production, but gave an unparalleled stability to her soils — a stability maintained despite two world wars. This stabilization was aided by the fact that soils in Central Europe are generally heavy and not as easily erodible. Also, the rainfall is regular, frequent, and gentle, as contrasted with the heavier and more irregular rains that prevail in most parts of the U.S.

But there is also this most important fact which must be considered: Soil Stability in Europe was purchased at the expense of the RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION OF THE SOILS IN THE NEW CONTINENTS (Food or Famine, p. 5.) The dramatic agricultural revolution which fed the new European masses fathered by the machine age was important. But even more important was the European colonization of the rich new fertile lands - the Americas, Africa and Australia — and the opening up of the black lands of Russia.

This colonization took place coincidentally with the perfecting of machine exploitation of the soil and with the development of rail and ocean transport of food crops to the ends of the earth.

With this combination of machine tillage and rapid transport, the vast new lands became the granary of the world. Their produce could be moved quickly to feed the swiftly growing industrial population of the capitalist countries or to alleviate famine in India or China.

The soils and resources of the new frontiers — and especially North America — seemed inexhaustible. But not for long!

**The Last Frontier**

Shamefully the New World had been exploited and abused. The white settlers had scarcely set foot on the North American continent before the menace of soil sacrifice appeared. By 1865, streams muddy with silt were seen and increased floods, due to cutting down the forests, were observed. Undaunted, the destruction of field and forest continued.

Washington and Jefferson — among a host of other early American leaders — were alarmed by what they saw taking place around them. They crusaded against destructive farming practices in word and deed, but to no avail.

The rape of the New World continued — and accelerated. When one tract of land wore out, new land was always available just a little to the west.

"Every social and economic force seemed to encourage the spread of American agriculture. The invention of McCormick's reaper, in 1831, and the other inventions of farm machinery that followed it made possible the cultivation of more and more acres. When the iron plow proved inefficient in the sticky prairie soil, the self-scouring steel plow appeared in 1837 to accelerate the westward march of agriculture" (Man and the Soil, p. 46).

Some few, such as Marsh, a Vermont lawyer and scholar, wrote with the ringing tones of a prophet, warning that the way man was going was "as to threaten the depravation, barbarism, and perhaps even extinction of the species" (The Earth as Modified by Human Action, p. 43). But all such warnings were ignored.

"Between 1889 and 1906 the Oklahomia territory was opened to farmers. It was the last great area of restricted
Wrong forestry and farming methods, top, cause devastating floods.

Turning thin-soil grasslands into cash cropping, right center, often subjects the soil to destructive elements.

Natural pond with properly managed watershed conserves resources, prevents erosion.
public farmland ... Access to free land had been the safety valve which had relieved the pressure of unemployment and economic distress” (Man and the Soil, p. 48).

Now all this was about to change. Throughout history, when man had worn out land in one area, he had moved to another. Now, for the first time, there was no rich, new agricultural land to which man could go. The last significant frontier in the U.S. had been reached!

Decades of Destruction

The effect of reaching this last agricultural frontier was not generally realized at the time. But by 1914, when World War I commenced, it was becoming apparent.

Jacks and Whyte estimated that more food-producing soil was lost to the world by erosion alone in the twenty years between 1914 and 1934 than in the whole of the previous historical period! (Vanishing Lands, p. 219.)

“During World War I, some fifty million acres of agricultural lands in Europe, exclusive, went out of cultivation. Consequently, 40 million acres of grasslands in the United States were thrown into cultivation for the first time. This land — most of it in the area of western Texas and Oklahoma, extending into the bordering parts of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska — NEVER WAS FITTED FOR INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

“In the madness of the ‘wheat rush’ these lands were ripped open by the plow and wheat was cultivated on them by a process which is better described as ‘mining’ than agriculture...” (Man and the Soil, p. 49, emphasis ours).

On many of these huge farms there were no permanent residents. Men came in the fall or spring, plowed and seeded the soil, and went away. They returned in the summer, gathered the crop and went away again. After the harvest, the bare soil lay unprotected, as dry winds swept across it and the fierce sun baked it and robbed it of moisture and fertility.

Because of the richness of the soil, “Catastrophe did not come for several years... When finally the one-crop system of spoilation had exhausted the organic matter, the land was ready for the great dust storms” (Ibid., p. 49).

TRAGEDY OF EROSION — Top photo shows soil slips and rill erosion. Bottom photo illustrates rapidity of erosion. Man stands in ditch 10 feet deep and up to fifty feet wide, caused by erosion of a waterway constructed seven years previously.

America Not Alone

The entire world joined the U.S. in this orgy of destruction. Jacks and Whyte state that deterioration of soil due to the unprecedented economic expansion of the nineteenth century was worldwide (Vanishing Lands, p. 219).

When the soil deteriorates, the effect is the same as a reduction in the
amount of land. So while population greatly increased, the earth suffered a severe loss in ability to feed its inhabitants!

According to Jacks and Whyte, Africa ranks even ahead of North America in the extent and severity of depletion. General Smuts of South Africa once stated, “Erosion is the biggest problem confronting the country, bigger than any politics.”

Although the data is fragmentary, virtually every nation in Central and South America suffers these problems to some extent. In many areas, such as the wheatlands of Chile and the pampas of Argentina, they are severe. Overgrazing and plowing up grasslands to grow wheat have taken a heavy toll in destroying the choicest agricultural lands on the continent. The Amazon Basin and other tropical areas though of less value agriculturally also show excessive erosion.

The story of topsoil depletion in the great Australian wheatlands and the grazing lands that border the great central desert sounds like a replay of what happened in the American West. Deforestation of mountains has also created a flood and siltation problem.

In the grazing country of New Zealand, there has been extensive deforestation to provide pastureland, which, in turn, has been heavily overgrazed. Many steep slopes that should have been left to permanent forest were cleared to accommodate more sheep and cattle.

Nor is it just the newer countries which are destroying their soil. Soil depletion is very extensive and acute in the great wheat-producing black lands of Russia and in the vast Eurasian grasslands. In India, too, this cancer has been spreading with startling rapidity as the population has increased.

Looking at the world’s soils and natural resources in the large, they are in general and with few exceptions characterized by similar degenerative processes, Ward Shepard, writing in *Food or Famine*, classifies these as follows:

1) In humid regions, water erosion is destroying sloping lands by virtue of poor methods of tillage and by overgrazing of pastures.

2) The cultivable grasslands — the prairie soils of the Americas, Australia, Africa, and Russia — are being depleted by one-crop farming, notably wheat, and by wind and water erosion.

3) Semi-arid grasslands in the Americas, Eurasia, Africa, and Australia have been severely devegeted by overgrazing, with intense wind and water erosion that in many regions is producing or threatening to produce true desert conditions.

4) The bulk of the world’s forests are being destructively exploited, not over 12 or 15 percent of the total forest area being under scientific management.

5) In all these countries, poor tillage, overgrazing, and deforestation are wasting vast quantities of surface water by permitting it to rush into stream channels and out to sea instead of being absorbed into the soil by well-kept vegetative cover. This wastage causes desertification of the land, the disruption of rivers and valleys, and an increasing menace to immense potential sources of hydroelectric energy.

The earth’s total forest and grassland cover has already been depleted well below the safety margin for maintaining a healthy climate.

**Assessing the Erosion Problem**

“Erosion has modified the surface of the earth more than the combined activities of all the earthquakes, volcanoes, tornadoes, and tidal waves since the beginning of history, yet its processes are so gradual that we . . . have been prone to ignore it,” Burges says in *Soil Erosion Control*, pp. 3-4.

And ignore it men did!

It was not until the emergence of the United States Soil Conservation Service in 1933 that man “began to grasp the ominous magnitude and menace of man-made erosion as a world phenomenon” (*Food or Famine*, p. 8).

The seriousness of the situation was driven home by a series of calamities in the “form of searing droughts, stupendous floods, and continent-darkening dust storms that impressed on men’s minds, to the four corners of the earth, the fury of the swiftly spreading revolt of nature against man’s crude efforts of mastery” (ibid. p. 9).

And what did the Soil Conservation Service find when they made their first survey? They found that man-made erosion was in progress on more than one billion acres of land — more than half of the total acreage in the continental United States!

They found that already over 100 million acres of our best cropland had been irretrievably ruined for further cultivation!

In addition, “An even more destructive and critically dangerous erosion has swept over the western grasslands of the Great Plains and intermountain plateaus after fifty or seventy-five years of over-grazing by livestock and futile and mistaken efforts to subdue these lands to the plow . . . Nowhere in America and almost nowhere in the world is the stupendous breakdown of great land masses and river systems more advanced, and in few parts of the world has man been more decisively defeated by nature than in the grasslands.

“In the third great category of land — forest land — America has met the same decisive defeat at nature’s hands” (ibid. p. 9).

In spite of conservation efforts over the past 35 years, conservative government estimates indicate that right now nearly two-thirds of the 1.5 billion acres of privately owned rural land in the U.S. (about three-fourths of the total land area) needs conservation treatment!

**Estimated Annual Loss**

The U. S. Soil Conservation Service has calculated that “In a normal production year, erosion by wind and water removes 21 times as much plant food from the soil as is removed in the crops sold off this land.”

Man-made erosion from America’s farms and grasslands alone is moving over three billion tons of soil every year down into our rivers and reservoirs and out to sea. It would take a train of freight cars long enough to encircle the earth at the equator 18 times, to haul away such an enormous quantity of earth!

That is a loss of one ton of topsoil
for every man, woman and child on earth.

This is the rich topsoil that contains, in minerals and humus, the great reserves of plant food standing between man and famine!

On the basis of 1,000 tons of topsoil to cover one acre seven inches deep, the equivalent of 10,000 one-hundred-acre farms are lost in the U.S. to water erosion down the Mississippi alone every year (Soil Conservation, p. 9). That is about two million tons per day!

“All of the rivers of the earth probably are carrying to the sea about forty times as much sediment as that carried by the Mississippi” (The Illustrated Library of the Natural Sciences, art. “Erosion”).

What wind erosion can do was demonstrated by the unprecedented duster of May 11, 1934. It carried away an estimated 300 million tons of topsoil from western Kansas and parts of neighboring states. On the same basis as mentioned above, this one duster took the equivalent of 3,000 one-hundred-acre farms out of crop production!

All these figures, of course, must be taken only as estimates.

Erosion takes away the prime materials of the soil. Therefore, some experts believe the loss is far greater than is apparent from mere consideration of its actual weight or total quantity (Gustafson, Conservation of the Soil, p. 25).

What is removed by erosion is the best part of the topsoil, the surface portion which contains health-producing microbes, humus and finished plant food. The one ton of topsoil that each person on earth loses each year contains enough plant food to provide that person’s sustenance for years. This all means, of course, that soil conservation and proper agricultural methods could make the whole earth fabulously rich.

The Loss of Water

The tale of wastage does not end with erosion. It also includes the mass of surface water which is lost as it sweeps the eroded soil seaward. Under normal conditions rainwater goes into the soil to nourish plants and to slowly feed wells, springs, ponds, creeks, and rivers. Man-made loss of surface water is desiccating the earth. It is wasting and preventing human use of a substantial percentage of the total rainfall.

The full fury of the destructive process is seen in our great river systems. With their channels clogged and ever rising by the deposit of our wasted soils, our rivers are becoming more and more incapable of safely carrying away the increasing quantities of wasted surface water. More than 8,000 of the 12,711 small watersheds identified in the U.S. mainland — or 65 percent — have conservation problems needing a solution (U.S.D.A. Bulletin 263).

Yet our engineers still think that man can conquer nature. They dream of restoring our broken-down river systems by simply erecting gigantic flood-detention and silt-detention dams. What a pitifully naïve approach to the problem!

“All the river barriers, in the form of dams and dikes, that man can construct to repair the consequences of his own folly in raping the earth are puny compared with the cosmic forces of destruction he has unleashed over the land.

“The engineers ignore the fact that nature herself, violently reconstructing entire watersheds in an effort to cope with the surplus runoff, has carved over 200 million gullies in the United States” (Food or Famine, p. 11).

Further, because of nature’s unconquerable power, “an estimated 2000 irrigation dams in the United States are now useless impoundments of silt, sand, and gravel” (from a speech “Can the World be Saved?” by Dr. Cole).

When will man learn that it is foolish to fight nature? When will he get in harmony with the God-given laws governing nature? And when will he see that foolish farming practices extract a terrible penalty in human health?

What Poor Soil Means to You

Plants must depend upon the available supply of minerals in the soil in which they are growing for the elements essential to their growth. Man and the animals he eats depend in turn upon the plants for these nutrients.

In other words, you are physically, emotionally and mentally what you eat! If you eat foods which lack nutritional value, your body pays the penalty.

Plants and animals raised on eroded and depleted soil are inferior producers of foods. And such foods result in sick, degenerate and disease-prone human beings. It’s just that simple — and that sure.

“The most serious loss resulting from . . . soil exhaustion,” warns Mickey, “is not quantitative, but qualitative. It has to do with the quality of life the soil supports” (Man and the Soil, p. 33).

For example, both the birthrate and the virility of the population declined because of soil depletion in all parts of the Roman Empire except Egypt. It is recorded that the Romans marveled at the birthrate in Egypt, whose soil was fertilized each year by the Nile (Simkhovitch, Rome’s Fall Considered, p. 112).

Soil lacking in calcium and phosphorus lacks the elements of proper bone growth of both animals and humans. Soils lacking in organically produced nitrates and other minerals produce vegetation lacking in the proteins essential to the building and repair of body tissues. It has long been known that animals raised on the world’s choice limestone soils like those around Lexington, Kentucky and Florida’s uplands, for example, have stronger bones, sounder flesh, greater endurance, and longer lives than animals raised on soils less rich in bone and muscle-building minerals. That is why breeders of race horses in the U.S. have practically taken over the Kentucky bluegrass region and much of Florida’s limestone land.

The same applies equally to humans. The baby won’t have good bones if fed a formula made of milk from a cow whose feed came from a soil deficient in calcium and phosphorus. And the adult won’t build muscle and good red blood by eating a steak from a steer fed on grasses and grain from leached and eroded soils devoid of protein-building minerals and iron.

“Much remains to be done in the study of the relationship of the soil to the mineral and vitamin requirements of human diet, but much has been done. And what is known points unequivocally to the fact that deficient soils

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* Asterisk indicates new station or time change.**
**RADIO LOG**

*"The WORLD TOMORROW"*

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<tr>
<td>KTBB - Tyler, Tex. - 600 kc, 12 noon daily.</td>
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<td>KKV - Beaumont, Tex. - 560 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTVB - Austin - 590 kc, 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KMCE -ustin - 630 kc, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KCLA - Corpus Christi, Tex. - 1030 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 4:30 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTLU - Rusk, Tex. - 1580 kc, 1 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KEXW - El Paso - 1240 kc, 9 a.m. (in Spanish).</td>
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<td>KNIT - Abilene, Tex. - 1280 kc, 8:15 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KYIO - Lubbock, Tex. - 790 kc, 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat.</td>
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<td>KGNC - Amarillo - 710 kc, 7 a.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KCTX - Childress, Tex. - 1500 kc, 11:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 12:15 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KWTX - Wichita Falls - 620 kc, 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 4:30 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KFMM - Tulia - 1050 kc, 12:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KBYE - Oklahoma City - 890 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KSIS - Woodward, Okla. - 1450 kc, 1 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KXLR - Little Rock - 1150 kc, 12:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KBHS - Hot Springs, Ark. - 950 kc, 12:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>WWOM - New Orleans, La. - 950 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WBOB - Memphis - 990 kc, 11 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMQM - Memphis - 1480 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WBBQ - Memphis - 560 kc, 9 a.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFWL - Camden, Tenn. - 1220 kc, 2 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WDEF - Chattanooga - 1370 kc, 92.5 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWXV - Knoxville - 900 kc, 12 noon daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WBCR - Birmingham - 960 kc, 106.9 FM, 7:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WYDE - Birmingham - 850 kc, 7 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAXA - Gadsden, Ala. - 570 kc, 12:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WCOV - Montgomery - 1170 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMEN - Tallahassee - 1330 kc, 8:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFLA - Tampa - 970 kc, 7:05 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIZN - Miami - 940 kc, 7 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WGBS - Miami - 710 kc, 9 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFAB - Miami - 990 kc, 9 a.m. Sun. (in Spanish).</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFFV - Kissimmee, Fla. - 1080 kc, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12:30 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFOX - Jacksonville, Fla. - 1010 kc, 12:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WES - Savannah, Ga. - 900 kc, 12 noon daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMGA - Moultrie, Ga. - 1400 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<th>Mountain States</th>
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<tr>
<td>KASA - Phoenix - 1540 kc, 12:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTAR - Phoenix - 620 kc, 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KCOB - Tucson - 1290 kc, 6 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTUC - Tucson - 1400 kc, 8 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KYUM - Yuma, Ariz. - 560 kc, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 2 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KLCS - Flagstaff, Ariz. - 600 kc, 12:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KGGM - Albuquerque - 610 kc, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KZL - Denver - 560 kc, 106.7 FM, 7:15 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KREX - Grand Junction, Colo. - 920 kc, 8 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KIVO - Casper, Wyo. - 1030 kc, 6:05 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KMOR - Salt Lake City - 1230 kc, 6:35 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KBET - Reno - 1340 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KIDO - Boise, Idaho - 630 kc, 7:05 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KBOI - Boise - 670 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KTFL - Twin Falls, Idaho - 1270 kc, 7:05 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTMQ - Pocatello, Idaho - 900 kc, 8 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KMOM - Great Falls, Mont. - 560 kc, 6:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 8 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOFI - Kalispell, Mont. - 1180 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHQ - Spokane - 590 kc, 8:05 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KEPR - Pasco, Wash. - 610 kc, 7 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KIMA - Yakima, Wash. - 1460 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KVI - Seattle - 570 kc, 8 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KBLE - Seattle - 1290 kc, 12 noon daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTW - Seattle - 1250 kc, 102.5 FM, 7:15 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KMO - Tacoma, Wash. - 1360 kc, 8:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KARI - Bellingham - 550 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KWJJ - Portland - 1080 kc, 9 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 10 p.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KLU - Portland - 1290 kc, 92.3 FM, 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 12 noon Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KEX - Portland - 1190 kc, 9 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KGAY - Salem - 1430 kc, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.</td>
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<td>KCGN - Eugene - 590 kc, 7 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KUMA - Pendleton, Ore. - 1290 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<td>KYJC - Medford, Ore. - 1230 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAGS - Ashland, Ore. - 580 kc, 7:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAGB - Klamath Falls, Ore. - 1150 kc, 6:30 p.m. daily.</td>
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RADIO LOG

"The World Tomorrow"

KSAY — San Francisco — 1010 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. Sun. 970 kc., 7 a.m. Sun.
KFRG — San Francisco — 610 kc., 106.1 FM, 7 a.m. Sun.
KTRR — Truckee, Calif. — 1400 kc., 12:20 p.m. daily.
KFIY — Modesto — 1360 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KTOM — Salinas — 1380 kc., 7 a.m. daily.
KFIV — Modesto — 1360 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m. Sun.
KDB — Santa Barbara — 1490 kc., 93.7 FM, 7 p.m. daily.
CHLQ — St. Thomas, Ont. — 680 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
CHYR — Leamington, Ont. — 5:30 a.m. daily at 730 kc., 6:30 a.m. daily at 710 kc.
CFCY — North Bay, Ont. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 7 a.m. Sun.
CKSO — Sudbury, Ont. — 790 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 5:30 p.m. Sun.
CKGB — Timmins, Ont. — 680 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
CKGB — Timmins, Ont. — 680 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
CHQA — Timmins, Ont. — 680 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 p.m. Sun.
CHEC — Lethbridge, Alta. — 1090 kc., 9:30 a.m. Sat.
CKRM — Regina, Sask. — 980 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
*CHAB — Moose Jaw, Sask. — 800 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CJQX — Yorkton, Sask. — 940 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
CFCQ — Saskatoon, Sask. — 600 kc., 8:30 p.m. daily.
CJNB — North Battleford, Sask. — 1050 kc., 2:30 p.m. & 7:30 p.m. daily.
CKBI — Prince Albert, Sask. — 900 kc., 7:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri., 8 Sat., 2 Sun.
CKSA — Lloydminster, Sask.-Alta. — 1080 kc., 7 p.m. daily.
CHED — Edmonton, Alta. — 630 kc., 5:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CFCW — Saskatoon, Alta. — 790 kc., 8:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 2:30 p.m. Sun.
CKDY — Drumheller, Alta. — 910 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CHEC — Lethbridge, Alta. — 1090 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 9:30 a.m. Sun.
CJYR — Edson, Alta. — 970 kc., 6:30 a.m. daily.
*CKY — Peace River, Alta. — 610 kc., 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 p.m. Sun.
*CHVI — Victoria, B. C. — 900 kc., 8:30 p.m. Sun.
CKLG — Vancouver, B. C. — 730 kc., 99.3 FM, 6 a.m. Mon.-Sat., 7:30 a.m. Sun.
AM, 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri. FM.

In Italian

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 7:45 p.m. Sat.
*CHIN — Toronto — 1540 kc., 4:15 p.m. Sat.

In French

CFMB — Montreal — 1410 kc., 5 p.m. Sat.
*CJL — Joliette, Que. — 900 kc., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
CKBL — Matane, Que. — 1250 kc., 10:45 a.m. Sat.

In German


EUROPE

MANX RADIO — 188 m. (1594 kc.) medium wave, 10:30 a.m., 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat, 2:45, 7:45 p.m. Sun.; 89 mc. VHF 7:30 p.m. Mon-Sat, 7:45 p.m. Sun.

In Spanish

RADIO ESPAÑA — Madrid — 917 kc., 10:30 p.m. Wed.
RADIO PANADES — Barcelona — 1106 kc., 7:25 p.m. Fri.
RADIO MIRAMAR — Porto, Portugal — 782 kc., 10:30 p.m. Sat.

ASIA

Guam

RADIO GUAM — KUAM — 610 kc., 6 p.m. Sun.

Okinawa

RADIO OKINAWA — KSBK — 880 kc., 12:00 p.m. Sun.

CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA

In English

ZBM 1 — Hamilton, Bermuda — 1235 kc., 8 p.m. Sun.
ZBM 2 — Hamilton, Bermuda — 1340 kc., 2:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.
FM, 7 p.m. daily.
ZFB 1 — RADIO BERMUDA — 960 kc., 1:30 p.m. daily.
JAMAICA BROADCASTING — Kingston — 560 kc., 4:45 a.m. daily.
Mandeville—620 kc., 4:45 a.m. daily. Montego Bay—700 kc., 4:45 a.m. daily.
Port Maria (Port Galina) — 750 kc., 4:45 a.m. daily.
RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 6:30 p.m. daily.
RADIO BARBADOS — Pine Hill, Barbados — 795 kc., 9:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 11 a.m. Sat., 10:30 a.m. Sun.
RADIO REDIFFUSION — Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:20 a.m. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m. Sat. & Sun.
RADIO GUARDIAN, Trinidad — 10 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 6:15 p.m. Sun.

GUYANA BROADCASTING SERVICE — Georgetown — 500 kc., 1:30 p.m. Mon.
RADIO SURINAM — Paramaribo — 725 kc., between 7 and 8:30 p.m. or 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.
HOCTV — Panama City — 1115 kc.; HP5A — Panama City — 1170 kc.; HOK — Colon, Panama — 640 kc.; HP5K — Colon, Panama — 600 kc.; 7 p.m. Sun.

In French

RADIO ANTILLES — Montserrat, W. I. — 930 kc., 8:45 p.m. Mon., Thurs., Sat.
4VBM — Port au Prince, Haiti — 1430 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.
4VM — Port-au-Prince, Haiti — 6165 kc., 7:45 p.m. Wed.

RADIO CARAIBES — St. Lucia, W. I. — 840 kc., 6:30 a.m. Mon.-Fri.

For a complete worldwide Radio Log, write the Editor.
"But Mom, a LITTLE POT NEVER HURT ANYBODY!"

The youth of our nations are going to "pot" — literally! Marijuana, or "pot," has become the STUDENTS' CHOICE in top-ranking campuses throughout the United States. What's behind this drug craze? What are the effects of marijuana? WHY do young people turn to drugs?

by Leslie L. McCullough and The Ambassador College Research Staff

"BUT Mom," cried one young girl, "everybody smokes pot. What difference does it make?"

If you were Mom, how would YOU answer?

Marijuana Mecca

Tons of pot cross the U.S.-Mexican border illegally each year, coming from Tijuana, the "pot capital" of the world! An estimated 13 million "joints" — marijuana cigarettes — are puffed away every weekend in the U.S.

Dr. Dana Farnsworth, director of the Harvard University health services, has estimated that up to 35 percent of students at major universities on both coasts have tried marijuana at least once. About half repeat the experiment.

Most of the Americans turning on with pot are under 21 years of age, but an amazing number of adults are also using "sticks," "joints," or "grass," as it is called. Former Commissioner James L. Goddard of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration estimated that perhaps 20 million Americans have used marijuana. Figures for those smoking it regularly, as a habit, are hazy — some say 400,000. Others claim the true figure is nearer 3,000,000.

Kids Go "Grass-happy"

What really frightens officials is the wild trend toward "grass" among teenagers.

Juvenile drug arrests in California in 1967 were 800 percent higher than the 1960 figures. More shocking, however, is the fact that juvenile arrests on marijuana charges have jumped by 3,433 percent in California in the past eight years. And more frightening is
The fact that "as California goes, so goes the nation."

A Los Angeles police official, A. W. Tremblay, former commander of the narcotics division, told a City Council committee that seizures of heroin, marijuana and dangerous drugs have leaped as much as 5,876 percent in Los Angeles in the past ten years—heroin, up 600 percent; marijuana, up 1,587 percent; and other dangerous drugs, up 5,876 percent.

In some Chicago and suburban communities, as many as one out of ten regularly use marijuana or LSD. The illicit drug problem has reached "alarming proportions" with the greatest increase being in the wealthier suburbs! Said Dr. Martin Schwartz, a consultant in charge of child psychiatry at County Hospital, "The situation is apparently getting out of hand in some of our best suburbs."

The trend is already established. Drug usage is not just a fad soon to fade away.

An adolescent told one listener, "Man, when I'm up on weed I'm really livin'. I float up and up and up until I'm miles above the earth. Then, Baby, I begin to come apart. My fingers leave my hands, my hands leave my wrists, my arms and legs leave my body and I just float away all over the universe."

Students, doctors and psychiatrists at Harvard say at least 25 to 30 percent of the freshman class has smoked pot; at Princeton 15 percent of the 3,200 undergraduates have tried marijuana; at Yale estimates range from 20-35 percent. The Dean of Columbia College said he wouldn't be surprised if the number of pot users was one third of the student body!

Adding to the "pot peril," and its many ramifications and corollary dangers is the deafening silence from the world's educated.

The consensus among spokesmen for the educational, scientific and religious community seems to be that smoking pot may be against the law, but that does NOT necessarily make it harmful or a sin. Many say smoking pot is a matter of one's own desire, one's own personal conscience.

Some new religious and pseudo-religious cults actually include smoking pot and taking LSD as part of their religious sacraments! The use of drugs in the ritual of one U.S. religious cult has been made legal! Many claim drugs help them lead more spiritual lives, help them find something "meaningful in life." They are searching for answers, and think "Pot is the answer." Some look forward to that "last great high up in the sky," when they die.

Few really understand the shocking dangers of drugs, including marijuana. Most ignore — or perhaps haven't even heard — the facts! With all the contradictory statements, conflicting reports, what is a young person to believe?

Deluded into the belief that life is supposed to be "one big bowl of pot," our youngsters are trying anything for a thrill. Pep pills, barbiturates, glue, alcohol, LSD and marijuana are all part of the all-encompassing obsession to escape life and reality.

Socially Acceptable?

Marijuana, its use and its possession ARE ILLEGAL!

In spite of this illegality, "pot" is second only to alcohol in popularity as an intoxicant (Wakefield, The Addict, p. 18). It's no longer the escape route of the downtrodden only. Socially, marijuana (Cannabis sativa) has risen from the grime-encrusted slums to acceptance and popularity in the ivy-covered universities of our land. The "pothead" is no longer disdained. He is benignly considered to be a person searching for identification in a complex and troubled world.

Marijuana enjoys wide acceptance among the so-called intellectuals, suburbanites, college students and — most worrisome of all — even among the sub-teens.

Just try to picture, if you will, little boys and girls — not yet in their teens — smoking marijuana for kicks and thrills. They're much too sophisticated to be thrilled by bicycles and dolls. That's kid stuff.

Imagine — IF YOU CAN — what they will be doing for excitement when they are twenty!

This isn't the prejudicial view of a few hard-headed law enforcement officers determined to keep young people from enjoying life. These are the heart-wrenching facts of a sick society.

The sweet smell of marijuana hangs in the air of teen-age clubs and wafts down the street in San Francisco, New York, Seattle and dozens of other U.S. cities. It is becoming fashionable in some groups to wear buttons proclaiming to the world, "Let's smoke pot!" In many cities, psychedelic stores openly peddle the materials needed for smoking marijuana such as marijuana pipes and cigarette papers. There are even newspapers which advise the neophyte how to get by the drug laws.

Conflicting Stories

What is wrong with using marijuana? According to its devotees, marijuana is less dangerous than alcohol. "Marijuana doesn't lead to the use of hard narcotics and has no physically harmful effects," claim "potheads." Users juggle statistics to paint a pretty picture.

On the other hand, enforcement officers present a completely different story about marijuana leading to the use of hard narcotics.

Medical authorities strongly recommend against the drug because of harmful effects.

The public is confused. What are the facts?

Dr. Herbert Blumer, professor of sociology at Berkeley, headed a study entitled The World of Youngful Drug Use. It is published by the School of Criminology at the University of California. The study deals with the fruitless efforts of university investigators to dissuade young drug users from their practices.

They and all other investigators or counselors failed in their attempts, according to Dr. Blumer, because they couldn't refute the youngsters' arguments in favor of taking the drugs. Of course, you can never prove something to another person unless the person is willing to listen and learn.

What's the truth about claims that marijuana is non-addicting? Is it or isn't it? The "pothead" will say, "I've
been smoking pot for ten years — I can quit any time!"

Medically speaking, marijuana is not addicting. That is, it doesn't form a dependence which ends in withdrawal symptoms when the drug is no longer ingested.

**But that's NOT the whole story!**

Marijuana devotees, it seems, never discuss the FACT that marijuana is mentally and psychologically habit forming. There may even be some physiological need developed, but not yet recognized by medical tests.

The Hidden “Hook”

Some few smoke marijuana the way others use alcohol. After a time, they may quit and never smoke it again. For others, it's not that simple.

"...Dr. Edward Bloomquist of the University of Southern California School of Medicine... described the chronic marijuana user as 'no longer in control of his use of the drug because the psychological factors which drew him to the drug precipitate a pattern of chronic compulsive abuse. At this point the user is just as hooked as are those we used to call addicts. The absence of physical dependence is immaterial'" (Shearer, *The Mystique of Marijuana*, p. 8).

These users are hooked on escape! They — like the addict — are running from life and all it holds. They don't want to face reality, facts, life or whatever responsibilities may be theirs. They turn to "pot," hoping to be secure in their own little world.

Dr. James H. Wall of New York Hospital warns about such an approach to life:

"I don't look with any favor on a society where everybody just floats around in his own tub of butter. A certain amount of tension and alertness is essential to keep things straight in life.

"This reaction is quite understandable. It is obviously possible to tranquilize a man to the point at which he loses not only his anxieties but also his ambitions, ideals, creative urges, everything, in short, that distinguishes him from a contented cow. That this is undesirable goes without saying" (De-Ropp, *Drugs and the Mind*, p. 285).

Users don't become addicted to marijuana — they become addicted to the idea of a life of ease, pleasure and lack of responsibility. Marijuana merely makes this exodus from reality possible. Kids who get "high" continually don't want to do anything else. Their world is one which seemingly has no problems, and they want no part with any other kind of world.

**Marijuana Dulls Senses**

Marijuana causes a person to lose his coordination. Paradoxically, it instills a feeling of omnipotence. A person high on marijuana is inherently more dangerous than a narcotics addict. The reason? His judgment is impaired but his desire for physical activity often remains at a high level. His poor perspective, lack of judgment and desire for activity combine to make him extremely dangerous.

Those nations with a larger incidence of use have found the marijuana user a great danger on the highway. In a statement before the United Nations Commission of Narcotic Drugs in 1963, the French delegation expressed its concern over the high rate of road accidents attributable to drug abuse, especially the abuse of marijuana or cannabis (United Nations Document E/cn. 7/L. 268, Statement by the French Delegation, May 14, 1963).

Meanwhile, there is alarming new evidence that marijuana might be very damaging physically. The unscientific statement of marijuana buffs that, "A little pot never hurt anybody" isn't exactly true.


As to the potheads' cry that marijuana is no more dangerous physically than alcohol — some medical authorities disagreed. Alcohol, unless excessively used, breaks down into natural compounds and leaves the system.

Marijuana lodges toxically in the liver.

Further, Jess Stearn commented on the researches of Constandinos Miras, a highly respected Greek biochemist.

"Miras, experimenting with chronic users, had reported in 1967 that marijuana was another form of hashish, weaker, to be certain, but with a similar propensity for damaging brain, liver, eyes, and the respiratory tract." (Jess Stearn, *The Seekers*, page 61.)

But more horrifying than this — some researchers "were now beginning to introduce evidence of lasting damage to some marijuana users, genetic damage that might be passed from one generation to another" (ibid., page 177).

Dr. Luis Souza of St. Disms Hospital in New Jersey "reported that after the FIRST FEW EXPERIENCES WITH MARIJUANA, there was a complete destruction of the DNA component of the genes" (page 176). A report of the American Medical Association pointed out that after prolonged usage physical problems became obvious — bronchitis, asthma, problems with sleep, upset coordination. "The AMA report was based on evidence accumulating all over the country that marijuana was definitely a medical problem" (ibid., page 177).

Why has such knowledge not been known sooner?

The answer is very simple.

The activating element in marijuana was not even identified until 1964! And not until 1967 was THC — the active ingredient in marijuana — precisely synthesized. Laboratory work previous to this time was virtually impossible.

Jess Stearn, who analyzed the whole marijuana scene for his 1969 book made this penetrating analysis:

"In my own research, more pragmatic than scientific, I had discovered a telltale LACK OF AMBITION among constant pot-smokers accompanied by a bristling resentment of any suggestion that their lassherry was induced by their habit" (*The Seekers*, page 180).

In an analysis of a personal case, he muses, "it had taken only three months with pot to reduce a bright-eyed, bushy-tailed youngster to a blob of inertia" (ibid., page 185).

Probably the damage is physiological as well as psychological.

Of course, proponents of pot will
claimed, "Don't confuse me with the facts." Those who insist on going to pot — will go in spite of what is said. But those others who have wise ears to hear sage advice will stay away from pot — no matter how deceptively glamorous it may appear. That is why, after serious study, the American Medical Association reached the conclusion: "Cannabis (marijuana) is a DANGEROUS DRUG and as such is a public health concern." The AMA also declared, "Legalization of marijuana would create a serious abuse problem in the United States."

Warned Police Chief Thomas Reddin of Los Angeles, "Society is presently witnessing a phenomenal growth in the use of marijuana." Legalization would make it far worse!

A Dangerous Drug

What are the effects of marijuana? They usually last from 3 to 5 hours. There is a lack of muscular coordination, hallucinations, sometimes delirium and nausea. A person's motor control, perception, judgment are altered. Marijuana releases inhibitions which normally regulate behavior. A person "high" on the drug becomes giddy, irresponsible, and very open to suggestion.

Marijuana also provides a person with a false sense of bravado or courage, to the point he is likely to do dangerous things. His behavior becomes impulsive. He has increased self-confidence while his perception and judgment are hindered. There is less self-criticism.

As an example of marijuana's potent power, in the 11th century it influenced a Shi'a Ismailite sect in northern Persia. Members of this sect, high on hashish, obtained courage and confidence from the weed to murder, pillage, kill, and assassinate officials and government leaders. Their most notable leader was Hasan Sabah. His hashish-taking followers were known as Hashishin, from which comes the English word "assassin."

Other effects of marijuana include inertia, lethargy, self-neglect. It can and has precipitated psychotic episodes. Since it relaxes inhibitions, it has led to VIOLENCE, feelings of aggression, and dropping of moral barriers.

One of the worst features of marijuana is that influences surrounding it may easily lead to experimentation with other drugs even more dangerous, such as LSD. The most dangerous aspect of its use is that it often leads to experimentation with HEROIN. In many surveys, it has been shown that a very large percentage of heroin addicts — in some cases approaching 100 percent — began on marijuana.

Said Dr. Edward R. Bloomquist, "Kids who get high repeatedly don't want to come down. They find a world in which they believe that they have no problems, and they become social bums. They turn the whole experience into a protest tool, which they use to mock the middle-class culture that they disdain. Used in this way, marijuana leads persons into a DRUG-CULTURE SHADOWED WORLD which is disturbing to society."

What About Crime?

Marijuana use is directly connected with anti-social, criminal behavior. The numbers of marijuana users among major criminals is very high. In countries where higher grades of marijuana are available there is an alarming incidence of use among the criminally INSANE. From a group of 379 hashish-using criminals (hashish is a form of marijuana), 117 of them became criminally inclined only after becoming addicted or dependent on the drug.

The relationship of crime to marijuana is one of the most hotly contested aspects of the question in the United States. Proponents of its use claim there is no connection between the two. Law enforcement agencies disagree. (Donald E. Miller, Chief Counsel, U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, Narcotic Drug and Marijuana Controls. Paper presented at National Association of Student Personnel Administrators Drug Education Conference, Washington, D.C., November 7-8, 1966, p. 8.)

There is, further, the direct connection between the increasingly high use of marijuana by teen-agers and the fantastic rise in teen-age crime!

Other far-reaching truths about drugs will be examined in the next issue.

Illegal Marijuana Traffic

— Shown above is 60,000 lb. of marijuana confiscated from individuals attempting to smuggle it into the United States.

IN THE USA

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT:

15-20 MILLION AMERICANS HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH MARIJUANA

3-5 MILLION ARE OCCASIONAL USERS

1/2-1 MILLION ARE REGULAR USERS

IN THE WORLD

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT UP TO:

900,000,000 PEOPLE USE SOME FORM OF MARIJUANA

Nature's Dangerous Gifts, Norman Taylor, p. 37

Marijuana, Myths and Realities, J. L. Simmons, p. 232
APOLLO 9  
(Continued from page 7)

tern, a perfect “translunar insertion” projectory. A perfect “LOI” or “lunar orbital insertion,” and then a perfect separation of the command module and the “LEM,” with flawless performance of the LEM in achieving descent to the lunar surface, firing of its smaller rockets in a soft landing — exploratory walks nearby for the astronauts, and collecting of moon rock samples.

It means they must safely re-enter the LEM. And, assuming it is not damaged in its landing, blast off from the moon at just the right moment, so as to chase through space and rendezvous with the command module. The docking maneuver comes next — which is delicately difficult.

If docking is successful, the astronauts will then crawl through their metal tunnel from the LEM back into the command module and rejoin the command module pilot and attempt the return trip to earth. The “TEI” or “trans-earth insertion” maneuver is one of the most delicate operations of all.

As explained during Apollo 8, if the angle of attack into the earth’s atmosphere is too shallow, it is highly probable the space ship would “bounce off” the earth’s atmosphere, and bee hurtled around 23,000 miles per hour into a solar orbit, from which there would be no return. If the angle of attack is too steep, the ship would be burned to cinders by atmospheric temperatures hot enough to melt solid rock. Apollo 8 made it.

But no particular success guarantees the next one, in space. Each unit is new — different — untried. None of the “hardware” is ever used over again. The big booster vehicle does its work in only moments, and then plunges into the sea. The second stage does likewise; and eventually, the third stage. The LEM is not designed to be brought back, and is ejected in space. The command module, or the space capsule called “gumdrop” in which the astronauts come back to earth, is never re-used again.

Each shot stands on its own merits. Each crew must perform flawlessly. And each shot is equally dangerous.

But if the next two space shots are successful, NASA will find itself with nine Saturn V moon rockets left over and the Apollo spacecraft modules to go along with them.

As a result, NASA officials are talking about two to three moon landings each year. Recently Dr. George E. Mueller, Associate NASA Administrator in charge of manned spacecraft, said NASA will ask Congress for enough money to buy scientific instruments and finance the flight support for the remaining moon ships.

Probably Congress will comply.

Man’s Frightening Technology

But why? What is the real purpose for the billions on billions of dollar expenditures? What is really being accomplished?

Man is proving he is capable of a frightening technology. He has demonstrated he can create explosions huge enough to literally blast human life from earth. He has proved he can mix the proper chemicals to exterminate all life from earth. He has proved he can propagate himself to near extinction by sheer mass of numbers and depletion of his necessities for life.

He has proved he can go to the moon. But he has also proved there is nothing on the moon that will in any manner or form ennable life on earth. Those loneliest of men, the crew of Apollo 8, radioed back their utter loneliness as the Western societies observed their Christmas season. Bleak, empty, ugly, barren, forbidding, like “plaster of Paris,” the moon was described.

And so — if we assume all the space shots, with their mind-chilling requirements, are a success — just exactly what will have been achieved?

A great adventure, to be sure. An imagination-defying feat, certainly. Demonstration of a powerful and sophisticated technology, yes.

But what else?

Will the world be that much nearer peace? No. Will man’s spirit be less warlike, more mature, tranquil, and truly humanitarian? No. Will man’s quality of life be materially enhanced here below? No — we may be billed as the generation “which stood knee-deep in garbage, shooting rockets at the moon.”

But will the United States have demonstrated space-age superiority over other nations? EXACTLY! We will have achieved a certain small step forward in national and international prestige. We will be able to say we are “number one,” like an exuberant UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) basketball team at successful conclusion of its third championship season.

And in this is perhaps the strangest comparison of all in America’s race to the moon.

Following in Rome’s Footsteps

Recently, on The World Tomorrow program, I have been making comparisons in our people’s daily ways of living, and the five major causes for the collapse of ancient Rome.

Believe it or not, each one of the overall causes for Rome’s utter collapse is with us, today! The first was the breakup of the home and family. The second was the spiralling rise of taxes, and the huge personal and private debt. The third was the spending of giant sums to maintain a monstrous defense force. The fourth was the brutalization of sports, and the constant cries for spectacular entertainments of a spoiled, affluent, lethargic people. The fifth was their utter moral and spiritual decay — the decline of religion into an empty hollow form.

Each of these are inescapably with us today.

And where does the Apollo program fit into that picture?

First, in the mammoth expenditures, and the obvious military overtones. America’s space effort is not merely in the interest of “Science” — to satisfy an inquisitiveness about our immediate solar neighborhood. It is also very definitely military in nature. No one has forgotten the first nation to rule inner space and to build military installations on the moon could literally rule the whole earth.

But more than that, there is the modern “Tower of Babel” similarity.

The Space Attempt That Failed

Anciently, we’re told, the Babylonians tried to build a fantastic
"heaven-aimed" building. They weren't dumb enough to think they could actually climb man-made stairs to get “into” heaven — or they would certainly not have started construction in a flat Babylonian plain. But their giant tower was to be the world’s first “skyscraper.” It was also a sex symbol — a symbol of fertility and life. It was a monument, a symbol of making themselves a “name” — stating their “oneness,” their “goals and purposes,” and a hopeful testimony to their continued unity.

The world had only one language. It had one co-operative technology. With no language barriers, only one government, and the determination, they could have achieved a true space age much sooner than has actually occurred.

But their impudent building was never completed. Its symbol was in direct defiance of God. It symbolized the amalgamation of races, and the desire to get into God’s own Heaven! It also said to God, in effect, “We have life, and are capable of sustaining and propagating life — we are capable of going out into space, and we don’t need any help or interference from you!”

Today, the central theme of decaying religion remains a desire to “get to heaven.” Man still speaks of his buildings as “skyscrapers” (“skyscrapers” translated from Spanish), and still builds impudent, symbolic monuments. Look at the Washington Monument, the famous Egyptian obelisk in Paris, the towers here and there, such as the one in Tokyo, and the Eiffel Tower. And look at the “steeples” on churches. As a matter of fact, if you ever become curious, go to a public library and research the origin and true symbolism of steeples carefully.

Better still, look at the upright rockets and missiles, named after the pagan superstitions. The ancients prayed to, went to war for, offered sacrifice to, and died for gods like “Asga,” “Atlas,” “Thor,” “Titian,” “Gemini,” “Saturn,” and “Apollo.” And today, the world’s most populous “Christian” nation dedicates itself to the utmost in tax dollars and a virtual spiritual commitment to programs labeled most appropriately with pagan names.

The Tower of Babel would not have enhanced the individual lives of people. It was totally symbolic. It represented their desire to reach out to the stars. It proclaimed, impudently, their self-sufficiency; the great “quality” of their Babylonish society. It was a boastful symbol of their technology — and a proud statement of their own self-made future.

And it was never completed. Like the very society which spawned it, it fell into decay and ruin.

Is there anything ominous about that fact? If there is a God — and there is, and we have proved it over and over again in these pages (you can write for proof!), then that great God said: “Behold, the people is one [dedicated to a singular purpose], and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now NOTHING will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do” (Genesis 11:6).

The account says God interrupted their work by confusing the languages — beginning divisions among the races which have continued until today. But he said nothing would be restrained — that their “imagination” of reaching out into the universe could eventually be accomplished. God STOPPED their work.

Is there any comparison for today?

On the Brink of Destruction

Yes, there is a comparison here. Man may, again, be halfway through with the Tower of Babel.

Once again, God is concerned. Why? Because man hurries by in a No Trespassing area? Because God does not want technological progress?

No, for neither of these. But because man stands once more on the brink of self-extinction. The end of human life is clearly in sight! The finish of history can be just around the corner. The final chapter, unfinished, unread, unread, could occur at any time.

If there were no God;

If there were no God, it would certainly happen! But there is a God, who is vitally concerned with us as individuals, with each one of you, as people, in particular. He knows what happens here below, and all is working out according to His great purpose. You need to see that purpose clearly, see it proved! Human life will survive — but only because God is alive, and still rules from His high Heaven.

No, the space race will never aggrandize or enhance your existence here on this earth. It will never save mankind from its inextricable dilemmas. It will never lead him down roads of peace, greater tranquility, or higher quality of life.

Its “spin off” in the form of technological advancements in materials, and the creation of various electronic instruments and devices to further bedazzle and enthral the mind of man is certainly evident to all. But its basic overtones are those of a circus-like excitement of an apathetic, pollution-ridden, lethargic people who, without realizing it, are plunging toward their own heedless doom!

America’s race to conquer space can never preserve or prolong your life.

But it can get us all killed!

If you have not yet read our booklet on space, Who Will Rule Space? then write for it immediately. And also the booklet The Wonderful World Tomorrow, What It Will Be Like — the one booklet that will give you, in comprehensive form, the whole story, from start to finish, of our modern societies and their immediate futures!

Ask for them now. They are free, of course.
WHY THE BIG CHANGE IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY?

The Middle East and Europe have suddenly become more important than Vietnam. This article explains WHY.

by Raymond F. McNair

London, England

MASSIVE SECURITY precautions had been taken. British and American secret service men and British policemen were watching eagle-eyed — checking credentials and scrutinizing anyone who looked the least bit suspicious.

Then the President's jet — bearing the Stars and Stripes and the Presidential Seal — landed. It taxied up to the platform from which Mr. Nixon would explain the changing emphases in U.S. foreign policy — and why.

After inspecting the guard of honour, Mr. Nixon and the British Prime Minister ascended the steps of the speaker's platform.

U.S. and Britain's "Special Relationship"

Following Mr. Harold Wilson's warm welcome, President Nixon addressed the British nation directly: "The purpose of this visit," he said, "is to discuss our common problems...the problems of the alliance of which we are a part; and...to discuss the problems of the world..."?

Mr. Nixon spoke next of the "special relationship" which Britain and America share. "Winston Churchill," the President reminded his audience, "called ours a SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP...We share a common language. We share a common law."

In spite of Mr. Nixon's reassurances, some in Britain were worried about the President's eight-day trip to Europe. They felt he might be about ready to
abandon the “special relationship” between Britain and the U.S. in favour of a special relationship between the U.S. and France.

To complicate things still more, even before the presidential plane left Washington, a serious row—a real shouting match—had broken out between London and Paris. It occurred over the wording of De Gaulle’s recent proposal that (1) Britain pull out of NATO and (2) the Common Market should be scrapped in favour of a new union between France, Britain, West Germany and Italy. Mr. Nixon wisely avoided taking sides in the Anglo-French dispute.

De Gaulle has been annoyed by the “special relationship” which Britain and America have shared. He has wanted Britain to fully commit herself to Europe and forget her special relationship with the U.S.

Why Tour Europe?

Why did Mr. Nixon decide to tour Europe? What did he expect to achieve?

The President of the U.S. could clearly see that the Atlantic Alliance has been weakened in recent years. Vietnam, the Pueblo, racial strife, political assassinations and lawlessness in America have greatly tarnished America’s image in the eyes of Western Europeans.

Europeans especially resented Mr. Johnson’s dealing directly with the Russians—and informing them later.

To alleviate this last resentment, President Nixon announced prior to his trip: “Before we talk to our opponents let’s talk to our friends. Let’s begin that right away. A strong, independent Europe within the Atlantic Alliance could make for a healthier Atlantic community, at the same time providing a strong negotiating hand with the Soviet Union.”

So before Mr. Nixon embarked on his eight-day tour of Europe, he made it amply clear that he was going to Europe—not to lecture, but to listen—not to bargain, but to explore. Plainly, he wanted to sound out the opinions of the Atlantic Alliance partners.

Why Belgium First?

Why did Mr. Nixon choose to visit Belgium first?

In recent months diplomatic relations between an intransigent, aloof De Gaulle and the U.S. have begun to thaw a bit. Knowing that De Gaulle has been greatly irritated by the “special relationship” between America and Britain, Mr. Nixon decided not to visit Britain first.

Visiting Belgium first would offend neither Britain nor France. Brussels is the “capital of Europe” (EEC and NATO headquarters are both located there). Mr. Nixon could visit NATO headquarters and show everyone that he is solidly behind that organization.

Next Stop—West Germany

After Belgium and Britain, Mr. Nixon’s next stop was West Germany. Understandably, it was the West Germans who were the happiest to see him. They are fearful that the U.S. might cut her 210,000-man troop commitment to NATO—thereby exposing them to a possible Russian military take-over.

The West Germans are still dangling in a dilemma. They have now been occupied for 25 years by foreign troops. And then there is the nagging division of Germany.

West Germany has not been willing to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) which both the U.S. and the USSR have signed. One proviso of this treaty stipulates that West Germany must be willing to renounce nuclear weapons for the 25-year duration of the treaty. Franz Josef Strauss, Germany’s powerful Finance Minister, has loudly denounced the signing of this treaty as “a Versailles of cosmic proportions.”

If the West Germans aren’t permitted to make their own nuclear weapons, then they want to make sure that America’s nuclear shield is kept strong and ready; and they want to know that a U.S. President will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons, if necessary, should Germany be attacked by Russia.

While in West Germany Mr. Nixon met Mr. Kurt Kiesinger, Chancellor of West Germany, and other dignitaries, including Franz Josef Strauss. The German Chancellor reportedly reached a tacit agreement with Mr. Nixon that he would be willing to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty if he has certain absolute guarantees from the U.S.

After speaking with West German officials and giving them reassurances that America stands ready to defend her, Mr. Nixon then flew to Italy where he spoke with senior government officials, including President Saragat and Premier Rumor.

And then France

President Nixon put France near the close on his European tour—not, however, because she was least in importance. Mr. Nixon undoubtedly wanted to learn, firsthand, how Belgium, Britain, West Germany and Italy all
felt about various topics before he met Europe’s most difficult leader, Charles de Gaulle. This way, Mr. Nixon could speak with authority — would know just where the other major members of Western Europe stood on various issues, and therefore could better speak with the General.

President Nixon knew he and President de Gaulle had gotten on well in the past. He hoped they would be able to strengthen their friendship.

As it turned out, De Gaulle appeared unusually warm toward Mr. Nixon. In De Gaulle’s welcoming address he said: “Let me tell you that it is a joy and an honour to receive you, because of the esteem our people bear the statesman your country has placed at its head — an esteem to which, for my part, I would add a proven friendship for you personally.”

President Nixon, who smiled broadly and waved happily when he emerged from the plane, gave De Gaulle a very warm handshake.

In reply to De Gaulle’s welcoming address, Mr. Nixon said: “We have often talked before and I have always benefited from the wisdom and experience you have always shown in such a high degree.”

Mr. Nixon’s words of praise seemed to please the General greatly.

Why a Friendly De Gaulle?

Why was General de Gaulle so friendly to Mr. Nixon?

Firstly, we need to remember that he and Mr. Nixon have met on previous occasions and have gotten on well.

De Gaulle, secondly, doesn’t cast such a big shadow over Europe as he once did. His vision of a “united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals”—his “grand design”—was smashed in May, 1968 when French students and strikers almost toppled the General’s government from power.

Before Czechoslovakia’s invasion, De Gaulle firmly believed that the Russian Communists were not bad boys — if you would only treat them nicely. So he had begun to curry the favour of the Soviet Union — at the expense of his allies.

But when Russia ruthlessly crushed the aspirations of Czechoslovakia, apparently even De Gaulle was aroused from his dream.

These and other factors have caused him to be more conciliatory toward the U.S. But this doesn’t mean he will fully support U.S. policies.

De Gaulle has a deep belief in the “grandeur” of France. He has said: “France must fulfill her mission as a world power. There is no corner of the earth where, at a given time, men do not look to us and ask what France says.”

And De Gaulle speaks for France.

After three meetings with President De Gaulle, Mr. Nixon winged his way back to Rome to visit briefly with Pope Paul VI before returning to the U.S.

The Accomplishments

Mr. Nixon learned firsthand just what today’s European leaders think on key issues.

He was able to allay certain fears that he might act — as other U.S. Presidents had done — without consulting them.

President Nixon was able to reassure the nations of Western Europe that he is fully prepared to guarantee that the U.S. will support them should they need nuclear protection against any aggressor.

The President was also able to win the goodwill and backing of many leaders and of millions in Europe by his straightforward approach. Many Europeans who had looked upon him as “Tricky Dick” now see him in a new light — as an intelligent, sincere and personal statesman, a world leader.

Mr. Nixon may not have the “star-like” appeal of a Kennedy, or the “military aura” of an Eisenhower. But there is certainly something about his personality which carries conviction and invites confidence.

The fact that Mr. Nixon often waded into the crowds wherever he went in order to shake hands with ordinary citizens — even at personal risk to his life — showed people his humanity and his courage.

The President’s visit to the Pope influenced Catholics around the world.

And President Nixon’s image in the U.S. greatly improved.

Mr. Nixon hopes, eventually, to be able to talk to Soviet officials as the acknowledged leader of the West. But before he talks to them he wants to know what he can expect from his European allies.

Faded Dream of Peace

What world leaders appear to have failed to grasp is that basic policy of Communists does not change.

American and British statesmen think that “peace” is or should be the natural state of the world, but that war is unnatural.

The Communists, however, look upon struggle between Communists and “capitalists” as the natural state.

Soviet Communists don’t trust anybody — either capitalists or fellow Communists.

The fact remains that the world does not know the way to true peace. The nations talk about peace, and build “peace” organizations. Nonetheless, “the way of peace, they know not.”

True peace, happiness and prosperity are soon coming to this war-torn earth. If you want to know how, then be sure and write for our free booklet: The Wonderful World Tomorrow — What It Will Be Like. It will open your eyes.

Crisis in Agriculture

(Continued from page 20) produce deficient men” (Man and the Soil, p. 3-4).

This is why the growing problem of soil depletion is so important to you!

Only the Foundation

It needs to be emphasized that the erosion and soil depletion problems discussed in this article are only part of the gigantic agricultural crisis which is now looming up.

Chemically unbalanced fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, pollution, the inferior products of “scientific agriculture,” upset weather, and an economic stranglehold on the food producers — these and other important factors are adding up to produce the greatest agriculture crisis in history. Watch for future articles which will discuss these important subjects — and give their solutions.
A gang of undisciplined youths had ridiculed Elisha on his way to Bethel, and had spoken scornfully of the prophet Elijah. (II Kings 2:22-23.) Right after Elisha had told them that a divine curse should be on them because of what they had said, two angry bears ran out of a nearby wood and into the startled crowd.

The Bear Facts

There were screams of terror and pain as the animals snapped and clawed at the darting, leaping, scrambling group. The bears were both females. Possibly their rage came about because their cubs had been molested by those unruly youths. In any event, their anger was so great that they seriously injured forty-two of the youngsters before returning to the forest, growling sullenly.

Some of the screaming youths were able to walk back to Bethel. Those unable to walk were soon attended by people who were attracted by the yells of fright and pain.

Elisha's travels next took him to other places after he had gone to Bethel, and he eventually returned to Samaria in God's service. (II Kings 2:24-25.)

Jehoram, the new king of Israel, came to the throne just in time to meet trouble. Ever since Solomon's reign, the nation of Moab, east of the Dead Sea, had paid yearly tribute to Israel by sending a hundred thousand lambs and a hundred thousand shorn rams, whose wool was brought along with them.

Mesha, king of Moab, felt that the time had come to refuse to pay this tribute. When it was long overdue, and when Jehoram had received no answer to his reminders to Mesha that Israel
wouldn't allow Moab to be rebellious in the matter, Jehoram decided to take his army to Moab to force that nation into sending the sheep and wool. (II Kings 1:1; 3:1-5.)

But there was something that greatly bothered Jehoram in this matter of going to Moab. To put it bluntly, he was afraid that his army would be chased back to Samaria — or perhaps even farther — by the Moabites. He needed help. Just as his father Ahab had done, he went to Jehoshaphat to ask him to send along the army of the nation of Judah to help the ten-tribed nation of Israel.

"If we don't take care of this matter now," Jehoram told Jehoshaphat, "the Moabites will consider us weak and eventually they will invade our countries."

In spite of his doleful experience when he had joined Israel in battle against the Syrians, Judah's king Jehoshaphat seriously considered going with Jehoram against Moab. It wasn't long before he agreed to add his army to that of Jehoram. He suggested to the king of Israel that the best route to Moab would be the route around the Dead Sea at the south end. (II Kings 3:6-8.) Besides, that would take them through the land of Edom, which was ruled by a deputy who was under the authority of the king of Judah and would help him. (I Kings 22:44-47.) Jehoram had also expected that country to join him and Jehoshaphat against Moab, even though in the past Moab and Edom (sometimes called Seir), had banded together against Judah. (II Chronicles 20:10-11.)

The deputy who was king of Edom, seeking to please the more powerful Jews and Israelites, offered to add his military power to that of the other two kings. With soldiers of three kingdoms moving against Moab, a quick victory over the rebels seemed a certainty.

**Three Befuddled Kings**

However, misfortune came to the three armies. Their guides got the roads mixed up and led them on a roundabout journey of seven days through the desert. There had been no rain around the southern region of the Dead Sea for many months. The march through here was a miserable one because water rations for both men and animals had to be painfully cut and finally ran out. There was no hope of coming to water until the armies reached the Zered River, which was the boundary line between Edom and Moab. (II Kings 3:8-9.)

It was quite a shock to everyone to arrive at the valley of the Zered River and find that the river bed was completely dry! The soldiers and animals could hardly be expected, in the heat, to carry on with any kind of physical exertion for more than a day or two unless water were found quickly.
king of Moab," the king of Israel unhappily con­

fided to Jehoshaphat.

"I can't believe that God would have a reason

to do such a thing," Jehoshaphat observed. "Per­

haps we should try to find out what God's will is.

For that, we would have to consult a true prophet.

Probably there isn't one within miles of here."

"There is a man who for some reason has

come with us from Samaria," one of Jehoram's

officers remarked. "He claims to be a prophet of

God who has been trained under the prophet Elijah.

His name is Elisha." (II Kings 3:10-11.)

"Elisha?" Jehoshaphat echoed with sudden in­

terest. "He is indeed a man of God. Take us to

him at once!"

"As you know, we need water very badly,"

Jehoram reminded Elisha when he and the two

kings met with the prophet. "We hope that you

can contact God and ask Him where and how we

can get enough water to allow us escape from this

dry land."

There was an awkward silence as Elisha stared

at the king of Israel.

"Why do you come to me to ask for hel p?"

the prophet finally spoke. "Why don't you loo k to

the pagan prophets of Ahab your father and

Jezebel your mother? There are still many of them

in your employ."

"I'm not asking just for myself and my men,"

Jehoram continued, intending to be diplomatic.

"I'm asking also for the king of Edom and the

king of Judah and their armies. If we can't find

water, all of us will be taken by the Moabites."

"Should I ask God for help for a ruler who

continues to allow idolatry in his land?" Elisha

asked. "As for your ally, the king of Edom, he
doesn't believe that the God of Israel is the only
real God. You know that He is, yet you turn to idols
at times and allow your people to do the same."

Jehoram didn't have any more to say. He could

have decided then to renounce idols and demand

dee of his people, if he ever got back to his country,

that they do the same. But he hesitated to take

the step, even in the face of probable defeat and

death. He was relieved by the prophet's next words.

"I don't want to see the king of Judah con­
tinue in this trouble, inasmuch as he is a man who

strives for the right ways. I shall ask God what

should be done," Elisha declared. "First, though,
bring me a harpist if you have one with you. I must
relax from my tensions. Music can help me do

that." (II Kings 3:14-15.)

The eager Jehoram lost no time in carrying

out the prophet's request. A skilled harpist was

available. In those times kings generally took

musicians with them wherever they went, including

war campaigns. Elisha listened to soothing music

for a while, then retired to a private place to con­

 tact God.

The Answer Comes

Later, he told the three kings God's answer.

"Because one man — Jehoshaphat — has character,

God will deliver you all. He will send plenty of

water," concluded Elisha. The prophet told

the kings they should instruct their men to start
digging ditches immediately from the river out­
ward into the narrow valley of the Zered River. And they should build levees

around these areas to catch pools of water.

"God has informed me that this valley will

soon receive plenty of water for your men, your

horses and the animals you have brought with you

for food," Elisha explained. "You won't see any

wind or rain, but water will come in time to save

you. And this is only a small thing. God will also

help you overcome the Moabites. You shall take

their cities, destroy the valuable trees, plug their

wells and ruin their fields as a punishment for their

sins." (II Kings 3:16-19.)

The kings were happy when they heard the

news. Jehoshaphat thanked God at once. Jehoram

hesitantly and somewhat awkwardly joined him.
The king of Edom stood silently not far off. He
couldn't express thanks to a deity he didn't know.

Besides, he wasn't convinced that the prophet knew

what he was talking about.

All the rest of that day and that night men

worked busily at digging ditches and pools close
to and joining the dry river bed. Before dawn

arrived, the area was a maze of trenches and pools
on the Israelites' side of the channel where the water ordinarily flowed. At sunrise the work was halted so that morning sacrifices could be made to God, according to Jehoshaphat's practice.

When the morning sacrifices were finished, lookouts stationed east of the military camp of the three kings began shouting excitedly something about water.

Water was roaring in muddy turbulence down the dry river bed, and startling the Israelites and Edomites by its sudden presence. It spread far beyond the usual width of the river, quickly filling the trenches and pools. In a little while the flood crested and the amount of water gradually dwindled, leaving millions of gallons of precious water in the depressions the soldiers had dug.

The king of Moab, had long since learned of what was going on. His plan was to let the enemy come into Moab, where his army would be at an advantage as far as the terrain was concerned. His men were familiar with every rise, gully, hill, ravine and wady, and were skilled in the art of ambush and sniping. The Moabite army arrived at the border almost in time to see their enemies camped in the Zered valley.

Next morning, as the sun came up through an unusual haze, the Moabites anxiously looked away to their enemies' camp. They could see no sign of life or movement. They couldn't know that soldiers there were resting after a long night of vigorous work. They considered it unlikely that an army would be sleeping so late. While the Moabites tried to decide what was happening, the sun went higher, appearing quite red because of recent dust storms caused by the drought. At a certain point the redness was reflected in the water-filled ditches and pools.

"The ground down there is covered with blood!" an officer shouted. "Our enemies must have been fighting among themselves!"

Though this was an absurd observation, to the excited Moabites it was the only explanation for the reddish appearance of the area around the camp of their enemies. As the minutes passed, and none could be seen milling about in the distant camp, the Moabites became surer that the invaders had quarreled and had killed one another. Mesha conferred with his officers. They believed that the lack of activity on the part of the Israelites and Edomites couldn't have to do with some kind of trickery.

"Then go to the enemy and seize their arms..."
and belongings,” Mesha ordered. (II Kings 3:21-23.)

Knowing that the Israelites, especially, would have left much valuable booty, the Moabite soldiers set off hastily. It developed into a race to determine who would get to the enemy camp first for the best of the spoils. The nearer the Moabites came, the more they were convinced that only dead men, if any, were within the tents. They whooped and shouted with glee, quite unaware of how foolish they were being.

Israelite and Edomite guards, weary from working all night, were brought to their senses by the shouts. They leaped to their feet and screamed warnings to those deep in sleep in the tents. The half-awake occupants came charging out just in time to face the Moabites, who were so surprised that they turned and rushed back toward their country. Many of them lost their lives before they could get out of the Israelite camp. Others were chased far into their home territory.

During the strong pursuit of the Moabites, the Israelites and Edomites swarmed through Moabite towns and villages, destroying buildings, taking spoils, plugging up wells, tossing tons of stones into fertile fields and chopping down the best of the trees of the land, thus carrying out the penalty God had decreed through Elisha. (II Kings 3:24-25.)

A Last Desperate Stand

When the invaders arrived at Kir-haraseth, the capital of Moab, they found matters more difficult. Kir-haraseth was encased by high, solid walls, within which Mesha and the remainder of his army had taken quick refuge. The Israelites and Edomites tightly surrounded the city and began an assault against its walls.

Mesha knew that the Moabites would be lost if they continued. Desperate, he called together seven hundred of his top swordsmen from among his elite guard.

“You will go with me to cut through the enemy just outside the gate and reach the spot not far beyond where the king of Edom is stationed,” the Moabite king instructed them. If we destroy that unfaithful wretch, who used to be my ally,
the Edomites might give up. At the same time we'll be getting the attention of the Israelites, so that our men on the wall will have an opportunity to drop stones on the ones who are trying to shatter the wall base."

Mesha and his picked warriors rushed out of Kir-haraseth through suddenly opened gates that clanged shut like a giant trap as soon as the last man was outside. Savage fighting took place at once as the Edomites closed in. Mesha and his men battled furiously, downing many soldiers, but they weren't able to fight their way to where the king of Edom stood in his chariot. Only after most of his warriors had lost their lives did Mesha order what remained of his men back to the gate, which was opened just long enough to admit the retreating Moabites. (II Kings 3:26.)

Personally defeated in battle, and knowing that his enemies would eventually break through the walls of his strongest city, Mesha had only one hope left. He would appeal to Chemosh (Molech), his pagan god of protection. To gain the greatest favor from this imagined deity, a pagan worshipper had to make a great sacrifice. Sacrificing to a nonexistent god was foolish and futile. But in this case the sacrifice was terribly tragic. The offered object had to be a human being, and preferably a child!

While the allied invaders were regrouping themselves after the sudden sally by the defenders, the Moabite king and some of his officers appeared on the wall above the main gate. The assault crews were ordered to cease action, because it was expected that Mesha was about to make a declaration or request. (II Kings 3:27.)

To the surprise of the onlookers, wood was quickly piled before Mesha and set on fire. The king of Moab stretched his arms toward the flames and smoke, loudly and passionately uttering something. Then men appeared dragging a struggling young man in bright clothing. Some of the Edomites recognized him as Mesha's oldest son, who apparently was about to be sacrificed!

(To be continued next issue)

Celtic Revolution
(Continued from page 13)

and Scotland, are portents of the break-up of the United Kingdom unless effective action is taken now to stop the deterioration that is occurring.

Human governments can no longer cope with and solve today's mushrooming intertribal problems. Man's only hope is to submit to the one source that will provide unity — the Government of God, the Kingdom of God — which is coming far sooner than this world expects. Our own ways are leading us into a whirlpool of disintegration. France has been adamant against Britain and America. Northern Ireland against Eire. The Welsh want home rule. Many Scots want to go their own way. Some people of Quebec demand independence from the rest of Canada. Bretons are openly antagonistic to the French.

The time has come to recognize that only the Government of God will lead man to unity. The Anglo-Saxon-Celtic world needs to wake up before it's too late. The choice is ours. Let us make certain we choose the right way!

What our READERS SAY
(Continued from inside front cover)

is much higher in some areas, being some 80 percent in Los Angeles County, 70 percent in San Mateo and Napa counties, 60 percent in Sacramento county, etc. In one county in Florida the divorce rate equaled the marriage rate."

George P.,
Founder and Executive Director,
United States Divorce Reform, Inc.,
Kenwood, California

Marriage Not for Children

"My husband and I were only eighteen and nineteen when we married. We came close to breaking our marriage many times because of our immaturity, irresponsibility, my husband's excessive drinking, and too many children too close together. Also, money was scarce because my husband could not hold a job. Today, after twenty years of marital problems, I wish, with all my heart, we had waited until we were capable of a better relationship. I pray that my children will have better sense than their parents. It is so true, 'Marriage is not for children.'"

Mrs. Neil M.,
Liberty, Indiana

Woman's Role

"I have received and read your full-sized book, God Speaks Out on The New Morality. I am impressed with the thoughtful and inspirational way you have presented the true reasons for sex in marriage only. Your understanding of the woman's role in marriage shows a sensitivity of the woman's role which is superior to any description of a housewife that I have read by man or woman before. As a Physical Education teacher, expected to teach some of this same information, I did have some of the information, but nothing that I've read can touch yours for thoroughness and understanding."

Eloise C.,
St. Lucia, West Indies
THE ANSWERS TO
Short Questions
FROM OUR READERS

Here are the answers to questions which can be answered briefly in a short space. Send in your questions. While we cannot promise that all questions will find space for answer in this department, we shall try to answer all that are vital and in the general interest of our readers.

"I have heard educators recently speak out against teaching an absolute Moral Law in schools. Are the Ten Commandments 'negative' and therefore an outdated form of law as permissive educators claim?"

— J. K., California

Often we hear the basic Moral Law impugned by theologians and educators as negative, and therefore outdated. Its Giver is often conceived as a stern, wrathful God, who angrily says to us: "THOU SHALT NOT!" It is sometimes looked upon as undesirable for modern, advanced, enlightened man. The Ten Commandments ought to be positive, they say, not negative.

Modern man looks upon himself as elevated to a plane of rational thinking, and knowledge higher than God, or God's Law. Of course, when we understand, God's truth is the most positive religion or philosophy there is — it eradicates fear! It is the way of faith!

But is the negative form, "Thou shalt not," then, wrong for today's youth? Is it outmoded in building character? Should a perfect law be permissive, containing only "DO's" and no "DON'T's"?

Consider for a moment what is meant by true character.

Character — that is, true character — has been defined as 1) coming to the knowledge of the true, as opposed to the false values — the right, instead of the wrong way; 2) making, of one's own free will and volition, the choice to do the right instead of the wrong; 3) the exercise of the will in actually doing the right instead of the wrong.

Character, then, once the true knowledge is acquired and the right decision made, involves self-discipline. The truly educated person is a self-disciplined person.

What, then, does this self-discipline involve?

Two things: 1) self-restraint to resist the lower impulses and pulls in human nature — to restrain the self from desires, impulses, habits, or customs which are contrary to the right way; and 2) self-propulsion or determined initiative to drive the self to do those things which ought to be done. In other words, in true character in action there is the positive and the negative.

Suppose one rejects the negative as faulty and something to be discarded altogether. Suppose one applies the positive only. He impels the self to do those positive things to be done, but he exercises no restraint to resist those things which, by habit, impulse, desire, or custom of others ought not to be done. Because human nature is what it is, the very nature in such a man will pull him constantly in the wrong direction. Thus character is destroyed. He is out of balance, living in a hopeless world of permissiveness.

We find present in nature both the positive and the negative. Electricity functions and performs its work by use of both the positive and the negative. Elements are alkaline or acid. Living things and beings in this world of matter are male and female. There are sins of both omission and commission.

Frequently we read the pitiful, feeble efforts of a man who fancies in his ignorant egotism he is wiser than God, setting forth his idea of Ten Positive Commandments. Ten "do's," and no "don't's." And what do we find? How much character would such a list of "commandments" produce?

Just about as much character as an electric light bulb would produce light with merely the one positive wire leading into it. Just about as much character as the male alone, without the female, could reproduce his kind. He might do a few good things, but all his good would be nullified and cancelled out by the unrestrained evil he would commit.

No basic Law of Life, forming the basis of perfect character, could be a perfect law unless it contains, in perfect balance, both positive and negative.

Examine, now, the famous Ten Commandments, God's basic code, upon which all His laws, social, economic, civil, and religious, hang. Here is the basis of true character:

1. "THOU SHALT have no other gods before ME." This is stated in the positive form, implying we shall worship and obey the true God. In a sense, this commandment contains both the positive and negative, directing us positively, "THOU SHALT," to the true God, and restraining us — the negative — from false gods.

2. "THOU SHALT not make unto thee any graven image, or... bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." This is negative, restraining from either making or worshipping any thing as a god; also from either worship, or obedience to, such false god. To the true God man owes both worship and obedience.

Notice the principle of government in this, as in all the commands. The whole issue is one of government. The first man and woman rejected God's government, refused His rule over their lives, disobeyed four points of the basic law of His government. Christ came preaching the "kingdom of God," which is the government...
of God, commanding men to repent of their rejection of that government and the transgression of its laws (sin is the transgression of the law — I John 3:4).

3. "THOU SHALT NOT take the NAME of the Eternal thy God in vain." This much-abused commandment is a restraint — negative — to prevent cutting man off from the power and benefits of the right use of God's name. This command is a negative, making possible the positive and vitally needed blessings through that NAME!

4. "Remember the Sabbath Day, to KEEP IT HOLY... the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Eternal thy God." Here is another positive command — the only one God specifically commanded us to "remember," and the very one mankind insists above all upon forgetting. Is it not an indicting commentary on unrestrained human nature that this most positive of all the Commandments men flout and disobey with greatest impunity?

Again, notice the perfection — here again is a command including both positive and negative, for while it is primarily positive, yet it includes negative restraints to make possible that positive — "in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son," etc.

5. "Honor thy father and thy mother." Do you see any negative statement in this command? Here is a positive command, with a definite promise of blessing. This heads the six commands regulating man's relationship with neighbor. However, the negative opposite is implied, though not stated.

6 through 10. "Thou shalt not kill, commit adultery, steal, bear false witness against another, or covet." Here are the famous negatives, yet each implies the opposite positive: as, thou shalt love and have charitable tolerant patience toward your neighbor; be true to your wife and respect your neighbors' property.

Here is a perfect law (Psalm 19:7). It outlines, in broad detail, man's right relationship with the true God that he may have all the needed guidance, help, and blessings from God; and also man's right relationship toward human neighbors — including parents, children, husband and wife, and all neighbors. This law provides for every need of man for his own good in a living, active, continuous relationship with the all-wise, all-powerful, all-loving God.

This perfect Law forms the basis of all human relationships, as well as man's God-relationship. It provides the wide, basic general rules affecting every phase of his life:

a) Religious, in his relationship to God; b) Family, in his relationship to parents, children, wife and husband, and is designed to preserve the blessed sanctity and dignity of the home; c) Next-door and personal neighbors and friends; d) Civil relationships — here are found the very basic civil laws respecting murder, larceny (theft), adultery, perjury; e) Economic life — honestly, not coveting other's money, goods, or property or possessions, which coveting is the very root source of today's economic principle of competition; f) Social life — such commands as those respecting adultery, false witness again, coveting, stealing, form the foundation principle of right social attitude and relationship with neighbors.

This Law, in its basic principles, defines the whole duty of man (Eccl. 12:13). It is the basis, in principle, for all the Bible. The entire Bible is, so far as its teaching is concerned, a magnification in specific detail of these basic principles.

This Law is complete. It contains, in brief summation-principle, all the positive and negative obligations of the perfect, rightly balanced life. It is the very antithesis of permissiveness! It expresses and reflects the very character of God.

The whole Law is summed in one word, LOVE. It is like God, for God is love, just as His Law is love. It was given in love for us, and LOVE is the fulfilling of the law — love in action.

It is love to God, and love to neighbor. It is perfect. It is complete.
The MISSING DIMENSION in Education

It's resulted in a sick, sick world. But seemingly incredible, one college is now supplying that vital Dimension WORLDWIDE!

by Herbert W. Armstrong

There has been a tragic Missing Dimension in modern education. Ambassador College is pioneering in providing that Missing Dimension.

This institution, therefore, is unique. It operates on a much larger scale than the three-campus liberal arts college limited to 700 students on each campus. It presents a far broader scope with educational activities worldwide.

Education's Stern Responsibility

Ambassador College recognizes the significant relationship between education and world conditions — and the responsibility of education for these conditions.

Statesmen and scientists of world repute say publicly they are frankly frightened. The destructive forces exist today that could quickly erase humanity from this good earth! The number one problem before the world today is the question of survival!

Ambassador believes this state of affairs is the chief concern of modern education. The building blocks of civilization are found on the campuses of the institutions of higher learning. The architers of the pattern of society receive their training on these campuses. Therefore education must assume in very large degree responsibility for world conditions. Today's tragic state of affairs has emerged as a result of this Missing Dimension in education.

A Serious Look at TODAY!

In fifty years the world has undergone a violent transformation.

Today spiraling crime is rampant, even in residential areas. Morals have plunged into the cesspool. Permissiveness has replaced respect for authority — in the home, in the school, on campus. We have polluted the air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil that grows our foods. A tenth of us are now mental cases. We face a fatal population explosion. This fifty-year violent transformation has brought humanity to the very brink of cosmicide!

Modern living patterns have produced alarming increases in unhappy marriages. There is a fatal breaking down of family life. Increasingly, wives are away from home and children, and employed. The divorce rate has expanded rapidly in the Western world. Some psychologists are even predicting that the institution of marriage and the family home life will soon be a relic of the past!

The youth — tomorrow's leaders — are given no hope for the future. They are told they must adjust to living in a world of gigantic problems with no solutions. So we have the beat generation of youth in revolt. Everywhere there is unrest, discontent, protest, angry mass demonstrations, racial strife, riots, looting, VIOLENCE!

And today campuses in 22 countries are in the grip of a crisis little short of chaos! Campus moral standards have collapsed. Campus suicides have escalated. University officials appear to be powerless!

This new crisis is merely the climax of this Missing Dimension and the fatal drift of education into materialism. Many educators have recognized with alarm the trend. Yet they protest their helplessness to reverse it. They have simply been caught in the clutch of an established system from which this all-important Dimension is missing!

The CAUSE

How did we come to this debacle of civilization?

For every effect there has to be a CAUSE!

The architects of our pattern of society were educated on campuses where this vital Dimension was missing! The very BASICS of essential knowledge were ignored.

These basics are these: the knowledge and teaching of the true meaning and the purpose of human life on this earth; a discernment of the true values from the false; the teaching of the very principles of right living — of the WAY to peace, happiness, abundant well-being; the building of right character, with a right sense of moral, spiritual and intellectual values. These BASICS are missing from on-campus education generally.

Colleges and universities have been concerned primarily with the intellect. They have fallen into the grip of materialism. They have been training students for positions with industrial and commercial corporations, for specialized fields in science and technology, for the professions — for earning a living, rather than in learning how to live. Character building has not been their concern, generally.

There is one other building block that must also be in the FOUNDATION of a healthy and prosperous society. That is the HOME, and the FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

This is a sick, sick world, regardless of denials by some politicians. The CAUSE of this acute sickness is the fact that this vital Dimension is missing, on campus, and in the home! Education has neglected not only the moral
and spiritual values on campus, but also in the home. Absence of putting this Dimension into practice in the home has been leading to the breakdown of the family structure. And when the family institution breaks down, civilization is doomed!

Restored at Ambassador

Ambassador College came on the world scene in 1947 free from the shackles of tradition. We were not bound in the grip of precedence. Ambassador has dared to recapture the true values — to apply that Missing Dimension in the two spheres of needed education — at the same time retaining all that has proved sound and good in educational experience.

There is developing, here, this New Dimension in education. The results are a joyful thing to behold — now affecting millions of human lives!

The very absence of this Dimension on campuses generally, necessitates, now, its installation in the homes. It is too late merely to infuse what has been so sadly lacking into campus education alone, hoping to correct the evils in the succeeding two or three generations. We are now too near the brink of total chaos. Adult education, in the home, supplying the Missing Dimension, is also imperative.

The TWO Vital Spheres

This vital Dimension is doubly missing — in two vital spheres:

(I)

The Campus Sphere: On the campuses the leaders of tomorrow receive whatever intensive education is provided, in course programs of two, four, five or more years. Yet in the organized system that has devolved on our present, the very foundation of all knowledge is absent from curricula. That basic knowledge involves the meaning and purpose of life — life’s true destiny and how to achieve it. To know what we are, and why we are is basic knowledge missing in higher education, generally. Vital basic knowledge involves also the discernment of the true values from the false, and knowledge of the way to achieve them; in other words, to know the way to peace, happiness, prosperity, security, abundant well-being.

Since the home and a tightly knit family structure is the foundation of a healthy and lasting society, vital basic knowledge includes also on-campus instruction on the sanctity of marriage, instruction in a right and healthy type of dating leading to a right mating and happy marriage; instruction in the laws that make for a happy and enduring marriage; instruction on child rearing, child discipline, and the responsibilities of parenthood and a happy family life.

Just as important in this Missing Dimension is personality development, character building, a right knowledge of spiritual and moral values, and respect for law and authority.

But this Dimension — teaching students not only how to earn a living, but how to live — has been ignored. Education has gone materialistic. Emphasis has been on the intellect alone. Students have been left to form their own moral codes. Permissiveness has resulted in a flouting of authority.

On the three Ambassador campuses the Missing Dimension is restored. It is given equal emphasis with development of intellect. Ambassador prepares its students to earn a living — and also, with right knowledge of how to live.

(II)

The Home and Family Sphere: In a healthy and happy society, education must begin in the home! It must put major emphasis on the necessity for family life. Yet in our Western world — particularly the United States — the family system is breaking down. Few parents have themselves been taught how to start education in the home. Few have adequate knowledge or ability to teach their below-school-age children.

This breakdown of our family system is inscribing the handwriting on our national wall! The need of right education in this sphere is far more vital to the very question of survival than is recognized!

It is worth taking time to note a few astonishing facts.

Minority group studies have revealed significant occurrences. These factors throw a new light on, and have a vital connection to problems confronting education now. We take space here to record them briefly.

Where Education Begins

The studies involve four United States minority groups. All four have suffered discrimination and prejudice. Three of these groups have attained status and, in general, emerged from the former discrimination. These are the American-born Japanese, Chinese, and Jews. With Japanese and Chinese there was also the color barrier.

These three groups gained status and recognition, not by police and military enforcement of laws, not by marches, demonstrations, threats and violence, but by self-improvement and achievement. In the United States, status is attained through the educational and occupational structure.

But the studies show that much, if not most of the foundation for this achievement is a strong family system. These three marry in their own ethnic groups, and maintain a tight family relationship. In all three groups there is also family thrift — with the parents willing to make great sacrifices for the education and advancement of their next generation. The very hallmark of Jewish life is the close family relationship. Parents take great pride in every evidence of advancement, superiority and accomplishment by their children.

Compare these three minority groups with the American white majority, where the divorce rate is taking an alarming rise, and families increasingly are falling apart.

The 1960 census showed some significant facts. More than half the children of American-born Japanese and Chinese families, between the ages of 18 and 24, were college educated. A B’nai B’rith study shows more than 70% of children of Jewish families in these ages were in college or university. And while the 1970 census will show higher percentages all around, due to the general increase in college and university enrollments, barely more than 20% of children of the white American majority in the same age group were being college educated!

But when we consider the fourth minority group, the facts are the more
significant. Family cohesion is lowest of all among United States Negroes. A Department of Labor report, titled "The Negro Family — The Case for National Action," issued March, 1965, stated that, roughly, one Negro family in four is fatherless. And, that, despite the rising divorce rate among U.S. whites, was approximately three times the white total! And, in the ghetto areas, and among lower-income blacks, the problem is worsening. More than half of all Negro children 18 and under have lived at least part of their lives in broken homes.

But what are the percentages of Negroes in college or university? In October, 1963, only 5.2% of males and 4.1% of females!

Undoubtedly this is the most serious social problem in America. It is of vital importance in relation to the Missing Dimension in education. In this connection, there are vital factors little understood by American whites.

The real root of this problem, a vital factor in campus riots and racial violence, was the evil effects of American slavery.

A hundred years ago the Negro was given freedom from slavery, but not equality. Most were totally illiterate. Few could read, write, or even sign their names. Many southern whites did not consider them to be human. "They don't have souls," was a common expression. The fact that they were souls was not understood.

After the emancipation, the Negro family relationship was in an atmosphere markedly different from that of white families. The Department of Labor report puts emphasis on the fact that keeping the Negro "in his place" meant, primarily, keeping the Negro male in his place. The female was not a threat to anyone. This situation prevented the emergence of a strong "father figure" as the head of a family.

After generations of degeneration in utter illiteracy, it is generally assumed to require at least three generations of education to bring intelligence quotients to normal levels. Schools for Negroes, at first, were far from white standards. Little progress was being made toward a middle-class standard of living.

That is the background.

What is the condition today?

Today, individual Negroes, after three or more generations of education, are able to reach the highest peak of achievement. For several decades, now, educational opportunities and standards have been improving. There is now emerging a middle class, but it is far from the majority class.

In the crowded urban ghettos, and among the vast numbers of the unskilled, poorly educated city Negro working class, the family structure is crumbling — so says this government report. The "fabric of conventional social relationships has all but disintegrated." This is the unmistakable postwar trend. It is the nation's most dangerous social problem.

This government study points out that a deceptive factor is the gradual emergence of a stable middle class and
a more successful group. But this group, happily increasing, is, unhappily, the minority group of U.S. Negroes. This minority, too, is building a firmer family structure.

But the Department of Labor study points out that the black community in America is, in fact, dividing. This emerging middle-class group is progressing — growing steadily stronger and more successful. But there is the increasingly disorganized and disadvantaged lower class. And it is overwhelmingly the majority group! In this majority group the family structure is deteriorating, not improving.

Unfortunately many of the U.S. Government statistics lump all Negroes together in one statistical measurement. Therefore the conditions in this rising middle-class minority are better than the reports show. On the other hand, conditions among the lower-class majority are worse.

One serious result of the splintering Negro family state, and militant agitation, is the crime situation in the U.S. Crime committed by black juveniles in proportion to population is shockingly higher than crime committed by whites of the same age.

Partial responsibility for this tragic racial situation may be placed on pre-Civil War slave owners. But they are no longer among us to help correct the condition and solve the problem. And it must be corrected, if the nation is to survive! The time for emotional name-calling and blame-placing is long since past. The responsibility for correcting the condition is ours today — both white and black.

The further that studies are made in these areas, the greater emphasis they place on the supreme importance of a close-knit and solid family relationship. This necessitates intensive in-the-home education.

Conclusion of Minority Studies

These minority-group studies show two decisive facts:

1) The stronger the family ties, the higher is the rate of education, self-improvement, achievement, and social status.

2) The more broken are the home and family ties, the higher is the crime rate, and the lower the education.

So we repeat: the home and family relationship is the basis of a healthy, happy and enduring society. This must be made a special concern of education.

If society is to be saved, education must be carried into the homes. There must be education on the imperative need of a right family relationship — education on the sanctity of marriage; on intelligent and proper teen-age dating; on intelligent mating for marriage; on intelligent child rearing; on family relationships; on respect for authority.

There must be instruction sent into the homes, as well as on college campuses, on the meaning and purpose of life; on recognition of the true values; and the laws that lead to — are the cause of — peace, happiness, real success, abundant well-being.

These are the very basics of education — these are the Missing Dimension!

On-campus education prepares tomorrow's leaders. They will be tomorrow's parents. The vital Missing Dimension must be supplied on campus. At Ambassador it is.

But tomorrow will be too late! The trend of disintegrating family relationship, even among the vast white majority, must be checked and reversed today, if society is to be saved alive!

The concentrated on-campus higher education is not enough! The Missing Dimension in education must reach today's adults and parents in the home! The Ambassador worldwide extension program is pioneering in this area of education. Already it is reaching into millions of homes. Already it has made significant changes
in thousands of lives. Its impact is increasing at the phenomenal rate of 25% to 30% each year.

**An Unheard-of FACT**

Ambassador College was founded to supply the Missing Dimension in education to co-ed students at the university level in residence on campus.

The Missing Dimension is not missing at Ambassador. Each year from 50% to 65% of incoming male students, and around 40% of females come to Ambassador from other colleges and universities. These hundreds of students from other universities—from all over the world—many with degrees—have entered Ambassador as undergraduates to receive this all-important knowledge tragically missing even at the world's most famous universities.

They come to learn the true values. They come to learn the true meaning and purpose of life. They come to learn not only how to earn a living, but also how to live!

Meanwhile, the supplying of the Missing Dimension in the home and family sphere has continued and expanded. With campus-based radio studios (and now the superb television studio at Pasadena), and campus-published magazines, books, and a correspondence course, Ambassador has continued to disseminate this New Dimension education. Not only on campus, but through the expanding Extension Program, into multiplied millions of homes, domestic and worldwide.

From the founding of the college in Pasadena, branch colleges abroad were envisioned. In 1959 property was purchased for the campus in Britain, some five miles from the outskirts of Greater London, in the beautiful Green Belt. Nineteen miles north by northwest from Marble Arch, the English campus, near St. Albans, was opened to students in 1960. The Texan campus opened in September 1964.

As the College Extension Program has been enlarged through the years, the campus printing plants have continued publishing materials useful to teen-agers, parents (especially on child rearing), and businessmen.

On campus, students found the practical, workable approach to life. This has resulted not only in financial rewards, but also in wholesome, happy, useful and abundant lives. Nearly all students have desired enthusiastically to continue in this field of education, restoring the Missing Dimension, now worldwide.

Today approximately 150 million homes feel the impact of the Ambassador College Extension Program, worldwide. From Ghana to Tasmania, from Okinawa to Argentina, Hawaii to India, one can find Ambassador College publications.

This is the story of an educational activity whose value and importance is beyond description—something never done before—a huge, major-scale operation, worldwide, seemingly incredible, yet in fast-accelerating operation today.

**This is Ambassador College!**

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**Jerusalem Excavation (Continued from page 5)**

glass, etc. A lamp was found decorated with a seven-branch candlestick and the shofar (ram's horn). It was probably left there by Jewish tourists of the fourth century. Two fragments of sundials, which were undoubtedly set into the Southern Wall, were also uncovered.

Our excavation began by baring a long, narrow strip, extending approximately 220 feet along the Southern Wall of the Temple Mount. From the southwest corner of the Temple Mount our excavation continued in an easterly direction, until the proximity of a late structure built on the site of the famous blocked-up Double Gate. This Double Gate—also known as the Western Hulda Gate—was one of the most important gates for access to the Temple enclosure during Second Temple times.

The present excavation, reports Professor Mazar, has succeeded in distinguishing 15 different strata. They represent the entire long time-span from the days of the Roman occupation to Turkish times.

**The Bridges that Herod Built**

Excavation is also taking place around the corner along the Western Wall of the Temple Mount. This is where Robinson's Arch is located. It is a short projection of stone extending from the Western Wall. But it is known to be the remains of the bridge that once connected the upper city of Jerusalem to the Temple Mount. The bridge crossed over what was called the Cheesemakers' Valley. It had six arches. The foundation for the pillar supporting the first arch has been located exactly where the Englishman Warren, a century ago, determined it would be. Stones from this Royal Bridge, as it is called, are being located. It is hoped that parts of this ancient bridge can be reconstructed.

A great deal of progress has been made in clearing away the odd assortment of structures that were built against the Western Wall of the Temple Mount.

This clean-up has uncovered what is known as Barclay's Gate. The gate is located midway between Robinson's Arch and the famous Wailing Wall. (The Herodian Wailing Wall is part of the Western Wall of the Temple Mount.) More work is still to be done in restoring Barclay's Gate.

Numerous other Herodian finds came to light at the eastern extremity of the strip we had laid bare along the Southern Wall. There we went down to the cellars below the pavement level of the street. We have found that the Herodian pavement is six meters—nearly 20 feet—above bedrock. The whole wall against which the street is built is Herodian and none of it is of the time of Solomon. The various discoveries include, in particular, a fragment of a stone vessel with the Hebrew word Qorban (sacrifice) incised upon it. It also had the representation of two birds on the side. This immediately brings to mind the passage in the Mishna, Tractate Ma'aser Shenii, chap. 4: "He who finds a vessel upon which is written 'sacrifice' if it is of earthenware, etc..." The portrayal of the birds, concludes Professor Mazar, could well refer to the sacrifice of two birds offered by a woman who had given birth (Leviticus 15:29-30).

Uncovered unexpectedly was a stone slab with a Latin inscription. It was
part of a dedication by the Governor of Aelia Capitolina (the name of the late Roman fortress on the site of Jerusalem) to the Emperor Septimius Severus, and his son Caracalla Caesar.

Excavation Expands

As the 1968 excavations proceeded, the area of the dig was enlarged considerably. It reached the eastern and western Turkish Walls south of the Temple Mount. At this stage of the excavations, we have gained a much clearer general picture of building operations in the area of the City of David during the early Arabic period.

During the Umayyad period of the Arab or Saracen occupation, a large building was erected near the Temple Mount in the City of David, possibly very near or even over the site of David's palace. It was built during the reign of Caliph 'Abdul-Walik and his son in the early 8th century. This building, constructed in the typical Umayyad style of palace architecture, apparently served as a mansion for the Governor. It did not stand long, however, apparently having been destroyed in the earthquake of 748. Reconstructions of parts of this mansion, and further building from time to time in this area, carried on down to the time of the Crusades. The area was gradually abandoned and finally became uninhabited, with the blocking up of the Double Gate. During the Turkish period which lasted until 1917, there were, consequently, no buildings at all in the area we uncovered in the City of David.

Future Plans

The excavations in all areas are proceeding rapidly and without interruption. Possibly by the time you read this, excavating will be done beyond the Turkish wall that now forms the eastern limits of our excavation and of the present Old City. This is the Ophel of the old Jebusite City of David.

The aim in 1969 is to investigate remains of every period of "Jerusalem down the generations" systematically, and to probe the most ancient strata. The area of Ophel is of special interest, for periods which have not yet come to light in our excavations. Only time can tell what the future may hold. This is the area of the "Hill of Jerusalem," the site of the City of David, which stretched from Mount Moriah southward.

It may well be, says Professor Mazar, "that, as we dig deeper, we shall encounter remains of the Royal Citadel of the Davidic Monarchy. Many surprises may be in store for us, as we study Jerusalem's topography and history, in the days of the First and Second Temples."

Personal from the Editor

(Continued from page 1)
conscious in this entire physical universe? Is it not the human mind? What, in all the physical universe, can excel it? What is so great? Of all substance known to man, surely the human mind is greatest.

An why?

What IS the human mind? And how, and why, does it differ so totally from animal brain?

To UNDERSTAND this vast difference, and the reason for it, is to realize that man, after all, is NOT an animal.

There is a personality, a spirited, animated, intelligent SOMETHING shining out of the human eye that is totally different from that which comes through animal eyes from animal brains. Animals have brains and humans have brains. Some animals, such as high-bred dogs or horses, may appear to have a spark of intelligence shining from their eyes. Yet it is not the same kind of intelligence. It is NOT the understanding, comprehending, knowing MIND.

WHY are intelligent humans so animated that it seems as if there is something there that simply can't die? Many would answer at once that it is the "immortal soul." But there is no such thing as an "immortal soul"!

The common idea of the "immortal soul" is supposed to be derived from the Bible. But did you ever look into the Bible to see if you could find it there? You might try, for I will offer to pay you $5,000 if you can tell me where to find it.

I know, because I did open that Book and look for it—many years ago. Instead, I found it stated twice that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die" (Ezekiel 18:4, and 18:20). And then I found that the original Hebrew word Moses wrote that has been translated "soul" in Genesis is nebesh. In the first chapter, three times Moses was inspired to write that the dumb animals are nebesh. But the translators of 1611 translated that word into the English word "creature," probably because they believed only MAN is or has a "soul." But in the second chapter, verse 7, it says plainly God formed MAN of the dust of the ground. He then breathed air—or breath—into the man's nostrils, and man BECAME a "living soul." Moses, in Hebrew, wrote the word nebesh. So man IS a "soul," formed "of the dust of the ground." The SOUL, then, was formed of MATTER, not spirit! MAN is made of MATTER.

And since nebesh in Hebrew means soul in English, the animals also are (not have) souls! The word means a breathing physical being. Physical beings can die!

Yet another passage, I Corinthians 2:11, speaks of "the spirit of man which is IN HIM." This does not say man is a spirit, but that this spirit of man is something that is IN the man. A man could swallow a small marble, and the marble would be IN HIM—but that would not make the man a marble.

There would not be space to explain this completely in this one personal column. Suffice it to say, here, that the spirit IN man cannot see, cannot hear, cannot know, cannot think. It is NOT a soul—the MAN is a soul! And this spirit IS in the man—therefore it is something that IS in the soul, yet apart from it—because the soul is material, made of matter.

What, then, IS this spirit that is IN man? It is that which imparts INTELLIGENCE to the human brain. The human brain is material—MATTER. It is not the spirit, but the physical brain that sees through the eye; that hears through the ear; that knows, that thinks. The spirit merely imparts the power to think intellectually. Added to, combined with the brain, the two combine to form the HUMAN MIND, so vastly different from the animal brain. There is no such spirit in animals! That spirit that IS in physical man separates him totally from animals, connects him, tentatively, with God. Man was made in the image, or likeness, of God—animals were not. Man may have contact with God—animals cannot!

Now perhaps you will understand WHY, when Mr. Rader suggested I say in this Personal column what I had said to him, I wondered whether even the highest educated of my readers would so much as consider the real ANSIVER to this question—a question that is such an enigma to so many!

Can we realize that nearly all people have assumed many concepts that are false—and that many erroneous ideas have come to have wide public acceptance? On some subjects such as this one, the commonly accepted supposition is the very antithesis of the TRUTH.

The real answer is a wonderful truth. If a sufficient number of my readers really do want to consider the real reason for the human MIND—for the spirited, highly ANIMATED personality of intelligent humans, I will try to find time to put it in writing.

The answer is really simple—yet it leads to so many other questions that to make it plain would require many pages. But really, after all, we SHOULD know what we are, should we not? Science can't tell you. It's not in Science's field.
As we go to press, the world mourns the death of General Dwight David Eisenhower. General Eisenhower was in his 79th year. He was America's 34th President and World War II Supreme Commander of the greatest army the West ever assembled.

Popular hero and respected figure worldwide, General Eisenhower was a military man who hated war. When World War II reached its end, he said, "I hate war as only a soldier who has lived in it can, only as one who has seen its brutality, its futility, its stupidity."

Mideast Flare-up

Turning back the clock a few weeks — the world had endured another period of crisis and tension in the Middle East. The climax was the sudden death of Israel's Premier Levi Eshkol, on February 26.

The crisis developed in Zurich, Switzerland. An Israeli El Al plane was attacked on February 18 at the airport by Palestinian Arabs. Three days later, explosives were planted in Jerusalem's main supermarket, Supersol Market, killing two and injuring nine people.

On Monday morning, February 24, Israel's Air Force attacked, in retaliation, two commando training camps near Damascus. The camps were left in blazing ruins. This was the state of affairs when a shocked nation learned Wednesday that their leader had died earlier that morning of a heart attack.

An Exiled King Dies

February 23 saw the death in Athens, Greece, of Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz, former king of Saudi Arabia and elder brother of Faisal, the present ruler. Taking over the throne left to him by his father, in 1933, Saud ruled at first as a popular figure until he was replaced by his younger brother, Prince Faisal, in 1964. Few men have had the opportunity to spend the income from an oil-rich country as he did. Saud maintained some 2000 princes, each with an allowance of $10,000 per month. He also maintained 24 palaces, a personal retinue of 10,000 people, fleets of Cadillacs and planes. He was a lavish spender but not rich in health.

Attention in Israel was temporarily shifted, by the death of Eshkol, from the Zurich attack and the bombing. But the Zurich incident has not been forgotten. Israel's leaders warned they will take the necessary measures of retaliation, at the time, in the manner, and in the place, of their choosing.

On Thursday, February 27, the body of the late Mr. Eshkol lay in state in the open square in front of the Knesset (Parliament). It is estimated that 300,000 people filed by the flag-draped coffin to pay their respects.

Meanwhile Saud's body was flown back to Saudi Arabia for burial. In contrast to Israeli response to the death of Eshkol, not a single major Arab newspaper, including those in Saudi Arabia, commented on Saud's death.

These two sudden deaths are significant for their historical timing.

King Saud's death represents the decline of influence of the old royal traditions in the Arab world. And Mr. Eshkol was one of the last of Israel's "old guard" pioneer political leaders. His successor, Mrs. Golda Meir, at age 70, is admittedly only an interim Premier.

Coming leaders on both sides will undoubtedly represent a hardening of issues in the Middle East.

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Crime Surges On...

Serious crimes in the United States jumped 17 percent in 1968 over 1967, the F.B.I. disclosed March 10 in its annual report. Even more alarming, the summary also revealed that armed robberies skyrocketed 34 percent during the same period!

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported that all Crime Index offenses registered substantial increases in volume. Crimes of violence shot up 19 percent as a group, led by robbery up 29 percent, murder and forcible rape up 14 percent each, and aggravated assault up 12 percent.

The crimes against property rose by 17 percent as a group. Individually, larceny $50 and over rose 21 percent. Auto theft and burglary increased 18 and 13 percent, respectively.

The most graphic set of statistics were those showing a sharp increase in the use of guns. The FBI Director noted that the violent crime of armed robbery
had a sharp upswing of 34 percent. Armed robbery in the U.S. now makes up 61 percent of all robbery offenses. Serious assaults where a gun was used as the weapon rose 24 percent. Nearly one out of every four aggravated assaults was committed with a gun.

... Worldwide

Around the world the breakdown of law and order is assuming crisis proportions. Here are just a few recent examples received in the Ambassador College News Bureau over our leased wire services:

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, Jan. 10, 1969 (REUTERS) — "Frankfurt, financial capital of West Germany, is paying a price for its wealth with a record crime rate...

"Robbery is rampant, and confidence men prey on wealthy industrialists, air travelers and visitors to many big fairs held here... Robberies have doubled in the past five years...

"The underworld has reached such a peak of activity that one of the city's policemen said, 'It is getting to a stage where we just don't sleep any more.'"

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7, 1969 (UPI) — "Latin American newspaper front pages tell the story of a growing rise in crime which bears a striking similarity to the heyday of the gangsters and gunmen of the 1930's in the U.S. . . .

"In . . . Brazil, crime has reached such proportions police are reported to have taken the situation into their own hands. The major newspapers in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo say policemen have formed off-duty 'squadrions of death' in both cities to do away with 'unredeemable' criminals . . .

"In . . . Colombia, police are petitioning the government for more funds to stop the increase in crime. The Chief of the National Police says criminals are becoming so professional and numerous the cards will soon be stacked against the police.

"Peruvian authorities also tell of an 'alarming increase' in crime with the biggest rises in drug use, holdups, auto theft and kidnapping women. Chile and Venezuela are two of the few places to report crime under control."

MANILA P.I., Jan. 16, 1969 (REUTERS) — "Police in Manila say they are losing the battle against crime . . . No amount of police reforms, they add, can help reverse the apparent breakdown of law and order until measures are taken to solve unemployment and break the influence of powerful politicians . . .

"The introduction of politics into crime has resulted in a new breed of criminal — the hired assassin — whose increasing viciousness and bravado have staggered police officials.

"The assassins went on the rampage last year. Their victims included town mayors, town councillors, congressmen, a millionaire and a radio-television commentator."

Another dispatch from Manila, this time over UPI, dated Dec. 29, 1968, reported:

"The murder rate in the Philippines is staggering, about 5.4 per 100,000 persons annually by official figures. Crime experts generally concede it to be almost double that, with many murders not reported . . .

"'Murder,' it has been said, 'is a crime that is settled out of court in the Philippines."

"Manila is a city where . . . a modern Samurai class has arisen — nearly 20,000 uniformed, armed guards who protect everything from banks to barbershops. In the nation as a whole, there are 64,000 privately hired guards compared with only 33,000 policemen."

A Society of Lawbreakers

Crime psychiatrist Dr. James A. Brussel fears that today's rampant disregard for law and authority is the beginning of "the decline and fall of the United States."

Dr. Brussel looks beyond the growing portfolio of blood-stained statistics. He is less disturbed, he says, by individual crimes than he is by general attitudes in today's society.

"What we have today is youth rebelling against authority," he told a UPI reporter recently. "Where is the respect for authority today — that is, the parent — turns around and himself has no respect for authority? Where is it when the teacher, the policeman, the social worker, goes on strike and acts illegally?"

And what are today's youngsters to think, he continued, when two million people deliberately falsify figures on their income tax?

"The child today sits in a car beside his father, an ordinary . . . respectable, upright citizen, who is driving home late at night, sees no policemen or anyone else on the road, and drives 65 instead of at the 50-mile-an-hour speed limit.

"He is just as much a criminal as a killer or burglar — it's just a matter of the degree of the crime. And when the kid asks him about the speed limit, the father says, 'so what — there's nobody around.'

"'I'm awfully afraid,' said Dr. Brussel, 'we're seeing the decline and fall of the United States."

Family Breakdown Responsible

What Dr. Brussel could have gone on to explain in more detail is that one of five major reasons which led to the fall of the ancient Roman Empire was the collapse of the family unit. The result was disregard for law and authority by the younger generations.

Today in the United States fully 49 percent of all the serious crimes mentioned in the latest FBI Report are committed by youths under 18 years of age! Not under 21, but under 18! Furthermore, 88 percent of the adults arrested in the United States started out as youthful offenders! This sharp rise of youthful crime has marched hand in hand with the growing incidence of marital breakup in the United States.

The United States, along with Britain and other countries in the English-speaking world, are going the tragic way of ancient Rome.

Our fully illustrated booklet, Crime Can Be Stopped, Here's How, gives the story behind the modern world's upsurge in crime. Written in co-operation with the Los Angeles Police Department, with a foreword by Chief Thomas A. Reddin, it also gives pointers on how you can protect yourself in this lawless age. Write for your copy today. It's free of course.
UNCOVERING 3000 YEARS OF HISTORY
Astonishing? — YES! The original JERUSALEM has been buried for many centuries! But today, on the very site of the original Jerusalem, buried history is coming to life. 3,000 years ago, this original Jerusalem was called the City of David. Here is the first eye-opening report on the progress of Jerusalem's history-making "BIG DIG," revealing findings as they are uncovered. See page 2.

APOLLO 9 AND THEN 10, AND THEN 11, AND THEN . . . ?
Apollo 9 was another fantastic success — a near-perfect performance. Slated next, a much closer lunar orbit — and just after that, perhaps in July, man will try to step out of his spaceship on the moon. Will man succeed? And what does it mean to us earthlings here below? See page 6.

THE CELTIC REVOLUTION
The Celtic Homelands are in agitation. Brittany showing defiance to France. Protestants in Northern Ireland versus Catholics. Bomb attacks in Wales. Cries of Independence are heard in Scotland. Separatism from Canada plagues Quebec. What is the significance of these growing disturbances? See page 9.

NOW FAST SHAPING UP — WORLD CRISIS IN AGRICULTURE
Government leaders worldwide have been jolted. They have suddenly come face-to-face with a dangerous — yet little understood — crisis in agriculture. WHY the CRISIS? How did it develop? Why were we not told before? Where is it leading — and what is the solution? See page 14.

"BUT MOM, A LITTLE POT NEVER HURT ANYBODY!"
The youth of our nations are going to “pot” — literally! Marijuana, or “pot,” has become the STUDENTS' CHOICE in top-ranking campuses throughout the United States. What’s behind this drug craze? What are the effects of marijuana? WHY do young people turn to drugs? See page 24.

THE MISSING DIMENSION IN EDUCATION
See page 41.