Bombay—Vision of India's Future

The Politics of Eternity

CURING THE ENGLISH SICKNESS

Britain's Prime Minister
Harold Wilson
Would you believe what your Maker said? Would you?

Adam and Eve didn’t.

God their Creator had given them his way of life. If they rejected it, turning to their own way, it would bring sorrow, curses, unhappiness, suffering — and death.

But Satan, in the symbolic form of a serpent, came along and said God lied. They would not surely die. They were immortal souls. He reminded them of the superhuman minds they had. They could work out their own way of life — and after all, could they believe God? They only had his word for it.

They must have said, “Yes, that’s right! After all, how can we be sure? All we have is God’s word for it. We’d better make an experiment, and be sure! Let’s put it to the test. Let’s take to ourselves the decision to use the knowledge of what is good and what is evil.”

They made the first scientific experiment. Even today, the scientific method rejects revelation as a source of knowledge and understanding.

Adam and Eve rejected divine revelation, as does modern science today. They didn’t believe what their Creator said! And it was “when the woman [observation] that the tree [of the forbidden fruit] was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise [human knowledge], she took of the fruit thereof [she made the experiment], and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat” (Genesis 3:6).

Some 4,000 years later, God sent Jesus Christ, his son, into the world with a message from heaven. This message was essentially the same as he had instructed the first two humans. It had to do with God’s government and rule over them, of his way of life that would cause every good and with the gift of eternal life.

But again, humans (with few exceptions — 120 in all) did not believe what he said. They called him a liar.

Let me quote: “As he [Jesus] spake these words, many believed on him. Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word [his message], then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free” (John 8:30-32).

They answered him sarcastically and hostilely. They were Abraham’s descendants and were already free.

“I know that ye are Abraham’s seed,” responded Jesus, “but ye seek to kill me, because my word [his gospel message] hath no place in you.”

They believed on the messenger but rejected his message — they didn’t believe what he said!

Jesus continued, “But now you seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth [his gospel message], which I have heard of God.”

Later, Jesus said, “And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not; . . . why do ye not believe me?” (verses 45-46).

Before the end of the first century that message was suppressed and another false “gospel” substituted (Galatians 1:6-7 — A.D. 58). Christ’s message was not proclaimed to the world again until now — in the latter half of the twentieth century!

But God saw to it that his word — his message to mankind — was inscribed and put into his written word. But even today, the religions that have appropriated Christ’s name preach about the person of Christ — about the messenger — but they do not proclaim his message — his true gospel.

And in many basic doctrines they teach the very opposite of what Jesus and the first apostles taught. They condemn the customs Jesus observed, and observe customs Jesus and the Bible condemn.

Today, a professing adherent of “Christianity” will say, in surprise, “Why, you surely don’t take the Bible literally, do you?”

Humans have written books by the billions. People read and take them literally. They take them to mean what they say — and say what they mean. But the Bible! They can’t seem to believe it can mean what it plainly says.

For example, the Bible says, “The wages of sin is death” (Romans 6:23). But professing Christians will say, “But death doesn’t mean death — it means everlasting life in hell fire!” God says “death” — but they don’t believe what God says — and since this is his word, they don’t believe what God says!

This same verse says, also, “But the gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.” Do they believe eternal life is a gift of God? No, they believe we are “immortal souls” who already have eternal life. But God says in his Word “the soul that sinneth, it shall die” (Ezekiel 18:4). God says that — but professing Christians don’t believe, what he says! He says the same words again in Ezekiel 18:20.

God said the same thing to Adam and Eve: “. . . in the day that thou eatest thereof [of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil] thou shalt surely die” (Genesis 2:17). And in verse seven God says he “formed man out of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man [made of the dust of the ground]” (Continued on page 12, col. 1)

Plain Truth

Personal from...

They didn’t believe what He said

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TIDAL WAVE OF RED INK STRAINS U.S. ECONOMY
The soaring United States national debt threatens to undermine economic recovery.

BUREAU REPORTS
Our bureau chiefs and correspondents around the world analyze current trends in their areas.

THE INCREDIBLE HUMAN POTENTIAL... The Missing Dimension in Knowledge
A deeper look into man's purpose and future.

POLITICS OF ETERNITY
The history of man is a record of religious conflict. Which side was God on?

BOMBAY — Vision of India's Future
At a dinner in his honor in Bombay, Herbert Armstrong discusses the major issues facing mankind. Meanwhile the city itself wrestles with the dilemma of development.

WHY NOT?
Are you living in a rut? Here is a little recipe for making some welcome changes.

IN BRIEF —
Herbert Armstrong brings a message of hope to more than 400 representatives of the three branches of Indian state government.

GARNER TED ARMSTRONG SPEAKS OUT!
American arms manufacturers see only dollar signs as they look at the lucrative Middle East market.

THE ENGLISH SICKNESS
by Jeff Calkins
"Worst crisis yet," "worst since the War." The words appear with monotonous regularity. Britain is bathed in bad news. London's Financial Times finds itself quoting the poetry of T. S. Eliot to describe Britain's growing mood of pessimism: "Oh dark, dark, dark, and dark the sun and moon ... and cold the sense and lost the motive of action."

At current prices, Britain's top 1,000 firms could easily be purchased with about two thirds of this year's Arab oil surplus funds. The irony is that the Arabs, even were they interested in such action, may not consider those British firms very good risks.

The Origins of the "English Disease"
Not all Britons feel the impact of the economic woes settling down on their nation. While inflation is skidding along at over 20%, wage earners belonging to the big labor unions have received pay increases of more than that, shielding them from the immediate debilitating effects of inflation. Sensing the irony between national collapse and individual pseudo-prosperity, American journalist Joseph Apley recently compared the scene in England today to a large and jolly party held on the deck of the Titanic.

It is always more tempting to blame others for one's misfortunes — in Britain's case, the Arabs or the continental bankers — than it is to blame oneself. The truth is, Britain's general economic malaise — the so-called "English Disease" — can be traced to the interplay of British society and ideology.

Much is written about trade union obstinacy. But Fortune magazine has uncovered some surprising facts: The average British worker puts in as long a workweek as his French or German counterpart! Over half of British manual workers put in overtime. The problem is that the output of the average British worker is much lower. And that phenomena more often than not is as much a problem of management as of the workers.

Low output stems basically from Britain's historically low wages. They provide a worker with little incentive to work harder, but they do give an employer reason to forestall modernization; yet new equipment is one of the most desperate needs of British industry.

On the other side of the turbulent British labor-management table, it is a fact that the structure and operation of the unions stymie production. Authority is so widely dispersed that a shop steward may call a strike and bring a factory to a standstill even though the rest of the workers don't wish to stop work. Result: English work stoppages — many of them of the wildcat variety — have much more devastating effects than strikes in other nations.

Clashing Classes
The troubles of labor management relations and low productivity are rooted in a yet more fundamental problem — nearly unbridgeable social divisions which stubbornly persist in English society.

"Two nations ... as ignorant of each other's habits, thoughts, and feelings, as if they were dwellers in different zones or inhabitants of different planets ..." once wrote Benjamin Disraeli about the nation's two social classes. The pattern has not changed appreciably in over 130 years.

George Orwell called British society the "most class-ridden under the sun." Nowhere in the Western world today are social distinctions more apparent — and nowhere do they have such adverse economic effects.

More than in any other country in the free world, British laborers look down upon those who wish to improve their social status by rising up through the corporate ranks. Consequently, the British working class tends to be less ambitious than its counterpart in other countries.

British management, on the other hand, drawn almost exclusively from the middle and upper classes, often closes its eyes on its own labor problems because it doesn't want to deal with another class.

As a whole, British management has chalked up a generally poor record of decision making. One major study discovered that foreign-owned companies in Britain receive a better return on their investments than domestically owned firms. According to another finding, the attitude of British industry is basically defensive and "custodial in outlook."

Timid corporate management personnel are slow to recognize export opportunities, as they are better trained by British private schools to be bureaucrats than business executives.

Britain's economic ills have been aggravated by the steady expansion since World War II of the country's even more inefficient public sector at the expense of the private. The idea seems to be: If it doesn't work, nationalize it.

Very Little England?
Thus like the Spanish empire before her, Britain is slipping and stumbling to fifth-rate world status. Even the attempt to find a "new identity" within the Common Market faces a bleak future. This summer the British public will, through a national referendum, have the chance to vote on whether Britain will stay in the Market or get out. Since the bureaucrats in Brussels are also blamed — unduly — for Britain's poor economic showing, it will not be surprising if the British decide to part company with the Common Market.

But regardless of what happens, the symptoms of the English Disease will likely persist, for they have become interwoven in the fabric of British life. They are intensely resistant to change.

Yet change England must.
Q. Mr. President, when you were Minority Leader of the House, would you not have been horrified by a president who . . . predicted a $30 billion deficit and then proposed a big tax cut on top of it?

A. Well, I'm horrified as Presi-
dent.


Burdened under a projected deficit of $52 billion in 1976 and an estimated $30 billion in 1977, the unwillingness to tax and increase spending are substantial problems that have caused the lion's share of the increase in the federal budget since 1965. And it's almost impossible to keep off mandated, legally non-reducible programs that were passed in more prosperous days when Americans thought they were heading into the "Great Society.

Interest alone on the national debt now runs over $3 billion a year, third behind social welfare and defense in federal outlays.

The debt is working enormous burdens on the nation's money markets. Some economists estimate that two out of every three lendable dollars in the United States end up in government hands. Little wonder, then, that the inflation rate, which was 2.2 percent in 1969, was 5.5 percent in 1972 and 9 percent in 1973. If all goes according to the Shah's plans, this envisioned "Great Civilization" will rival the power and influence which the 18th century British Empire of Cyrus and Darius commanded in the ancient world.

"Let me tell you," the 55-year-old monarch asserted in an interview last year, "in 25 years we will be the 5th largest world power and we shall have around 65 million people." On the road to that goal, he hopes to achieve the level of the current European powers in 10 to 12 years -- a Wirtschaftswunder unparalleled since the days of West Germany's spectacular postwar rise.

The Shah is in a hurry because, though Iran is currently the world's second greatest oil-exporting nation after Saudi Arabia, its crude supplies will be running out by 1990 or so. The Shah aims to develop his nation before that happens.

Crowned Himself

The ambitious king ascended the throne at the age of 21 upon his father's abdication in 1941. The Shah is married to 36-year-old Princess Soraya. The Shah is the son and heir to the Crown Prince. The Shah aims to develop his nation before that happens. His task, to be sure, is not an easy one. Over half his nation's roughly the size of Western Europe is still illiterate, the majority living in poverty, and most of the land is unworkable without artificial irrigation.

The Shah, consequently, has initiated extensive projects to construct dams, roads, nuclear power plants, hospitals, and mills all over the country, largely funded with the oil money which is pouring into the nation's treasury at a rate of over $2 billion a month. These projects are, in part, as the ruler commented recently, "a telltale sign to the British people.

The Last Rays of Empire Flicker Away

Prompted by economic trouble, Britain's Labour Government has announced a ten percent cut in defense spending, including over $270 million for 1975.

There will be a reduction of about 33,000 service men and of about 30,000 civilians in defense-related jobs. Twelve Royal Air Force bases will be closed. One seventh of Britain's destroyers, frigates and mine counter-measure vessels will be sold for scrap, as will one quarter of its conventional submarines and helicopters.

As a result of the hatchet work just about all vestiges of the former British Empire will soon vanish. A tiny base at Hong Kong and at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean are essentially all that will remain of the nation's once globe-girdling military might.

Bases in the Indian Ocean on the islands of Mauritius and Ceylon will be closed. Large reductions will be made in forces at Hong Kong and Cyprus. The Gurkha Battalion at Brunei at Borneo will go. Armed forces on Malta will follow. When the present agreement expires.

Military experts fear that NATO security is now weakened significantly in the Eastern Mediterranean where the only major Allied force is the Sixth Fleet. NATO Secretary-General Coudenhove-Kalergi termed the situation a "ticking time bomb" in potential danger to Western Europe.
Ethiopia Exchanges Tyrannies
A Revolution Goes Haywire

The bizarre events in Ethiopia during the past year conjure up eerie visions of the terrors of the famous revolutions of history. Already the Wall Street Journal has called the Ethiopian scene "a condensed in-row of the French Revolution." The turmoil also has in parallel to the Chino of the middle 1960's, the picture of tens of thousands of Ethiopian students demonstrating in three revolutions and the plan to conscript 25,000 high school students and collegians to the guerilla country in a set up collective farms mirrors the ideological (Editor's note: The United States has agreed to sell Saudi Arabia $800 million worth of modern jet fighters. The Saudi Arabian government reports the warplanes "will strengthen Saudi Arabia's ability to defend the soil of the kingdom." In neighboring Iran, the Shah is buying sophisticated U.S. made planes and attack helicopters -- to be delivered even before orders to the U.S. Navy and army.)

WASHINGTON -- There is a certain amount of sober ranting going on in Washington. Henry Kaiser joker in a Business Week interview did not rule out the use of force against oil-producing nations if they strangled the West. It is one thing to make such threats but another to carry them out.

The major problem for the United States seems to be that, in order to pay for foreign oil, we've been exporting all sorts of military equipment to the very countries that are saber rattling against us. There must be some wild meadings going on at the Pentagon these days.

An assistant secretary for defense says, "I'm happy to report that we've sold $2 billion worth of F-14 jets to Iran." An Air Force general says, "But there were promised the next batch of F-14 jets.

"I'm sorry," the assistant secretary of defense replies, "but we need the money from Iran so we can go into production on our new M-65 tanks which we've sold to Saudi Arabia." An Army general says, "What are we doing selling M-65 tanks to Saudi Arabia when our own armored units have been stripped bare to supply Israel?" "Can you pay cash for the tanks?" the assistant secretary asks. "You know I can't," the Army general says.

"Well Saudi Arabia can. And if we're going to have a strong defense posture, we can't afford to just give away our tanks to the U.S. Army." "Mr. Secretary, is there any word about our nuclear aircraft carrier?" as of this morning.

"I have good news for you on that. You get the second one we're going to build."

"The second one? Who gets the second one?"

"Kuwait."

"Kuwait is Kuwait getting a nuclear carrier before the U.S. Navy?"

"Because we couldn't afford to build it unless we sold a carrier to them. You're framing it on it and it's only fair they get the prototypes."

"But the admiral asks, 'what happens if the ballpark goes up -- and Kuwait has a nuclear carrier and we're still waiting for ours?'"

"Well just borrow some submarines from Libya," the assistant secretary says.

"This is ridiculous," the Air Force general says. "Everything we make we sell to our potential enemies."

"Well it isn't my fault," the assistant secretary replies pompously. "Military equipment costs money, and the only ones who seem to have any are the oil-producing countries. We can't afford to finance our defense until they share in the cost of our new arms."

"Does this mean I'm not going to get any new helicopters?" the commandant of the Marine Corps asks.

"That decision hasn't been made yet. We did promise the Shah of Iran $12 billion for first crack at buying our helicopters. But he's now expressed an interest in anti-aircraft missiles since we've sold the F-14 to Iran. If he doesn't want the helicopters, general, you can have them."

"Thankfully he doesn't want any tanks," the Army general says.

"He doesn't," the assistant secretary says, "but Qatar does."

"What for?"

"To defend their tanks we sold to Saudi Arabia."

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The Alliance That Could Snap

WASHINGTON, D.C.: The possibility that fighting might break out again in the Middle East, bringing in its wake a new oil embargo, is a topic of considerable concern in the U.S. military. But the potential consequences of a new Arab-Israeli war is becoming one of the biggest foreign policy headaches confronting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt’s government.

Large quantities of American arms and military equipment are stockpiled in West Germany. In the event of a new Mideast war, any U.S. attempt to resupply Israel would certainly involve drawing upon these stocks and risking them from air bases and ports within West Germany.

Such a move would run directly counter to West Germany’s policy of “strict neutrality” in the Middle East. That was made quite clear during the 1973 October war when U.S. shipments from West Germany to Israel embroiled Washington and Bonn in one of the most strained confrontations of their long postwar relationship.

Chancellor Schmidt, leader of West Germany’s most powerful party in the Bundestag, recently said he was advising his self-appointed junket either.

Klaus Obenreim

Bonn’s Mideast Balancing Act Gets Harder by the Day

BONN: A lively controversy was launched here recently when Gerhard Schroeder, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman of the West German Bundestag returned from a surprise “Search for Peace” trip to the Middle East. In Damascus, Syria, Schroeder conducted talks with Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and other Arab guerrillas.

Upon his return Schroeder drew sharp criticism from Germany’s small Jewish community. But the leader of his own political party, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), was not very happy with his self-appointed junket either.

The CDU’s outspoken Jewish leader, Herr Schrmacher, has been a vocal critic of the Schroeder mission. In an interview with the German press, Schrmacher said he was “appalled” by Schroeder’s actions. He said the CDU would no longer support Schroeder’s mission to the Middle East.

But Schroeder, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), said he was not worried about the reaction. He said he had been authorized by government leaders to go on the mission.

Schroeder’s trip to the Middle East was a surprise to many people in Bonn. It had been widely expected that Schroeder would go on a mission to discuss the “peace process” in the Middle East.

But Schroeder said he was not surprised by the reaction. He said he had been authorized by government leaders to go on the mission.

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**The Incredible Human Factor**

**The Missing Dimension in Knowledge**

Is it possible the whole world has been deceived — as to the awesome potential of human life — because we have never been able to understand the full message of God? This is the eye-opening story of how the real gospel message brought to mankind by Jesus Christ contains this missing dimension in knowledge and of how that message was suppressed and the most vital of all knowledge withheld.

**What, Then, Is the True Gospel?**

The true gospel is the good news that God sent from heaven by Jesus Christ. As explained in the preceding lesson, when fully understood, it reveals a truth so potent that it appears at first to be totally beyond belief! It is incredibly wonderful news revealed from the Creator, which can never be explained away! It reveals what science has been utterly unable to discover. It reveals what religion has entirely overlooked — perhaps too wonderfully awesome to believe! It reveals what the world’s highest educators have never known or taught!

It is among the most wonderful truths a human mind could come to know. It reveals what I term the missing dimension of knowledge — the most necessary knowledge so vital to know!

**The Missing Dimension of Knowledge**

If there is purpose, what is it? Why were we put here on earth and live at peace with our Maker?

**The True Gospel Message**

The true gospel is the message that reveals why humanity was put here on earth. That is the purpose of life. That is why we exist. That is why we have been created to live here on earth and live at peace with our Maker.

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The Missing Dimension of Knowledge is the purpose of human life. If there is purpose, what is it? Why were we put here on earth and live at peace with our Maker?

**The True Gospel Message**

The true gospel is the message that reveals why humanity was put here on earth. That is the purpose of life. That is why we exist. That is why we have been created to live here on earth and live at peace with our Maker.

If there, after all, purpose and meaning to human life? That’s vital knowledge outside the scope of today’s science, religion, or education!
British School Discipline Takes a Thrashing

by Phil Stevens

Great concern is being shown by school teachers in England over the increasing inci­dence of violence in the classrooms. Reports from the National Association of Schoolmasters indicate that serious disciplinary problems have risen to staggering 6,000% in three years.

Three areas of complaint are most common. Among the most serious are growing minority of students actually being hit by their teachers. No less important is the growing number of teachers physically assaulted by students. Masters speak of being bumped in the face, kicked by pupils wearing "bovver" boots, and even having to be hospitalized. Teachers also complain of the growing use of foul language. Pupil curse and become abusive when told to work.

If the teacher corrects his students for these offenses, he runs the risk of having his car tires slashed or windshield (windshield) scratched.

These incidents are not confined to older "hardened" pupils. Sadly, even five-year-old children have been subjected since childhood their behavior was uncontrollable.

Deeply alarmed by the situation, the 65,000 member National Association of Schoolmasters held a special conference. Dr. Rhodos Boyton, Conservative member of Parliament, put forward suggestions to deal with the decline in discipline.

This former headmaster explained that the breakdown in order had little to do with the economic situation, but rather with the lack of discipline and purpose within the school system itself. For example, schools lacking an established timetable for lessons were bringing misery to children who sub­consciously wanted security, without which they would express frustration through rebellion.

Dr. Boyton also pointed out that behavior in school is generally linked to behavior in society. Children in school naturally tend to imitate the rebellious attitudes of their elders. Students' behavior at school will re­flect the values they learn at home.

He emphasized that the parents' role in shaping young people's attitudes is vital. Yet many parents are unconcerned about their children's education. School, for many par­ents, is simply a convenient place to dump their kids while they both go out to work. Children are commonly placed in nursery schools or day-care centers before age three—and some even before they can walk.

Dr. Boyton was skeptical that the eco­nomic advantages gained by both parents working could compensate for the inevitable lack of family attention and training those children would experience. Beyond that, however, he stressed that even in a "normal" environment there must be greater parental involvement if the schools are to be success­ful in administering and sustaining order and discipline.

In most areas of Europe suspension from school is regarded as shameful, yet that same attitude does not exist widely in Brit­ain. It is no longer considered really dis­putable whether a child cannot read or write by age seven. Consequently, a teacher who might have to discipline a student is in danger of receiving violent verbal abuse from parents. But conversely, should the school wish to speak to the parents about the child's edu­cation, the pupil is often sterner.

In such a situation it is not surprising that many teachers are becoming disillusioned and quitting.

Dr. Boyton also criticized teacher training, debating many of the new "half-baked" so­ciological and psychological theories which don't really prepare new teachers for the environment they will face. He suggested that instructors get more university training by spending a minimum of five years teaching before trying to tell anyone else how to go about it.

Dr. Boyton concluded his speech with a warning that civilization can be sustained only if authority and orderly regain respect.

What Makes a Child Successful at School?

by David Wainwright, Ph.D.

In virtually every study I have read correlat­ing the success of children at school with outside factors, the one constant seems to be a happy home environment. As the father of two school-age children, I have been asked, "How can we help parents personally to create this environment?"

A friend of mine took a minute or two off from her very busy office to phone her husband from the office and tell him how much she appreciated him. The value of the call to the wife (and so also to him) was out of all proportion to the time taken. Another friend recently asked his eight-year-old son what he enjoyed most. He was surprised when his son, who he doted on, said he really enjoyed it when his dad hugged him.

Clearly these two short examples show that the creation of a happy home environment entails more than providing a super "dormitory" for one's family. I have found it does not necessarily entail spending a greater quantity of time on my part, but it involves making more intelligent use of my time. If the quality of time spent with your family is right, the dividend yielded is out of all proportion to the amount of time spent.

Quite often I will sit for a few minutes in my eight-year-old son's room after putting him to bed. He is far more likely to talk about anything that's troubling him when he knows his dad's undivided attention than at other times when he senses I'm pre­occupied with "more important matters." If I'm doing some odd job around the house and he's initarily inclined to tell me I haven't much time, knowing that if I "helps" the job will take at least twice as long. That's the time to ask whether the speedy completion of the job is more important than the satisfaction we could give to our children and the corre­sponding enlargement of our own spiritual, mental, and physical advantages gained by both parents working and quitting.

Whether the controversy has been out­side the school or within the school, it has been vigorous and understandable.

Dr. Wainwright concluded his speech with a warning that civilization can be sustained only if authority and orderly regain respect.

The POLITICS OF Eternity

by Robert L. Kuhn

Nothing so exemplifies the transcendent potential of the human appropriation of the concept of eternity— the human mind com­prehending unending arrays of epochs, infinite expansion beyond all directions, time without end. And nothing so expresses the carnality of human competition as politics — individual or collective human competition for power or control over other human beings. Seemingly worlds apart without anything in common, "eternity" and "politics" can even be said to define the upper and lower boundaries of human consciousness. This is why it may seem paradoxical in the extreme — almost a contradiction in terms — to dis­cuss "the Politics of Eternity."

Unfortunately in plain fact of politics, people, and eternity have long been bedfellows. Throughout human history, politics has been directly involved almost every time eternity has been vigorously discussed.

Whether the controversy has been out­right warfare between major religious, ethnic and racial movements, or simply some for local government within hom­ogeneous sects, the outward source of the controversy has often been how a human being should achieve eternity quickest, easiest, fastest, "best?" Man's religion purports to tell him how to become immortal — how to gain an eternal existence beyond the merger of bodies with physical life. The goal is surely inadequate magnificent — but the methods to achieve it are diverse. And that's the rub. With eternity so great an end, any means to secure that end becomes permissible. And if "mental control" and physical force is necessary, so be it — man has traditionally reasoned that if it must, force should be used. With eternity the car­rot, so stick is too big.

Politics is a record of religious conflict, a catalogue of religious controversy, a chronicle of religious persecution.

Witness the monumental collision between­-­Islam and Christianity. For well over 500 years, from North Africa and Spain to the numerous crusades to the Holy Land, untold hundreds of thousands of religious believers died desperately desiring to inflict their brand of eternity somewhere else.

Witness the massive struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism although claiming belief in, and allegiance to, the identical scriptures, two religious giants of the Western world have caused incalculable human torment and misery in their absurd conflict. Proclaiming quite similar eternities, at that, Catholicism and Pro­testantism have spared nor threatened religious wars across the face of Europe, from the Thirty Years' War in the 17th century, Germany to the under­cover war in 20th cen­tury Northern Ireland. History knows of no other diabolically some examples of torture and human degradation than the medieval inquisitions and the Nazi holocaust — both of which offered their own unique stamp of eternity, with death the only other option.

Enmeshed by such unspeakable tragedy, you may have a merciful God would have nothing to do with an eternity riddled with politics. He doesn't. Not with mere eternity— which is destined to become as short-lived and little-remembered as yesterday's sunset.

MALE CHAUVINISTS AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

by Robert Ginskey

Most of us are hard pressed to know just how to handle the women's lib move­ment. A repertoire of age-saving jokes— like "when women started making their own dough, they stopped making their own bread" — may help for a while, but the problem is that much of what women are saying is painfully true.

Women have been discriminated against despite the humbling fact that women are, in many ways, formidable superior. Population: There are now more women than men in the United States, about 100 women for every 95 men. If women asserted their vote as a bloc, they could control the country (assuming you don't believe they already do), which brings us to the second point.

Finance: Women spend approximately $55 billion out of every consumer dollar. They own or share control of 65 percent of the nation's private wealth, 75 percent of all ti­tles to homes, and 65 percent of all savings accounts.

Longevity: Women now live on average 8 years, with a life expectancy of 75, versus only 67 for men.

Immigration: Women are generally superior in every physical quality except brute strength. In every age group, women with­stand disease better than men. Every nature seems to attest to the male's inherent weak­ness. And the United Nations, after a long conversation — but it took just a brief feminine suggestion to persuade Adam to eat the apple — at last agreed.

Without question, the beflagrantly lusty of male supremacy is in need of extensive buttressing. Surely we males should petition Congress, to be placed on the endangered species list.

The book of Isaiah states that God inhabits eternity (57:15), incomprehensible though it may be. The Bible shout, is not a nose. Theolog­ical implies, that the human mind was cre­ated to do the same.

God is not a sadist. He will eventually give each of us an opportunity to understand his achievements. I believe he was pre­pared to let us fully and finally realize that we can, individually or collectively, do it our­selves.
On a recent visit to India, Mr. Herbert Armstrong was told by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that the foreign press always portrays the problems of India with great detail but hardly ever reports the positive steps India is taking to solve some of their problems. It's surely true that in India all of the major problems facing the entirety of the world are exemplified — overpopulation, industry vs. agriculture, economic growth vs. pollution, etc. India faces a seemingly insurmountable population problem. Each year the equivalent population of Australia is added to the already terribly overcrowded popu-
lace. India needs to provide upwards of 150,000,000 jobs to employ its huge labor force. Yet, in all of this, the leadership of the country is trying to do what it can.

The city of Bombay, India’s most modern metropolis, with tall steel and glass skyscrapers reminiscent of American cities, portrays India’s great achievements as well as its severe problems, as no other location on the subcontinent can.

While many of Bombay’s 6 million inhabitants work and dwell in air-conditioned buildings, a fourth of the population lives either on the pavement or in clapboard and tarp shanties without electricity or plumbing.

Bombay, like other cities in India, is immensely crowded. In the morning, over a million and a quarter workers jam trains which transport them to work in the commercial section. The trains, built for loads of 1,750, carry 3,000 at peak hours. It is in the context of the city’s crowding population and rude disparity between rich and poor that is mirrored the challenge facing the nation as a whole: Whether to stress further industrial growth in an effort to lift the nation out of poverty, or whether to hold the reins on already strained urban growth and divert resources into agriculture. Bombay’s economic dilemma is a microcosm of the greater one facing India as a whole. If the city opts for development, it will create more jobs, opportunities, and wealth — but at what cost? Water, power and sewage systems are already overloaded — and adding a heavier burden might hasten collapse of the various city services.

The development controversy meshes with the one big problem the rest of India faces: overpopulation. Bombay will grow to 10 million within 15 years. The enormous pressure for jobs and food and the potential for political unrest put a vise-like pressure on officials to stimulate economic growth. But if city services are already strained, the extra load of development may only precipitate a total breakdown.

India is a land of tremendous opportunity; yet it is hampered by frequent economic bottlenecks: its industrial infrastructure is already struggling with demands placed upon it. Yet the demands will grow as India strives to provide new jobs for her expanding population. This problem is being dealt with in Bombay. How Bombay tackles it should give us a good picture of how the Indian economy will go in the future.

WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1973
AMBASSADOR FOR WORLD PEACE

...In Bombay, India

Herbert Armstrong, editor-in-chief of Plain Truth, was recently in Bombay for a series of meetings in preparation for his upcoming campaign on March 1 in the Cricket Stadium. At the new Oberoi Sheraton Hotel a testimonial dinner was attended by more than 400 distinguished guests who had been invited by Dr. Nagendra Singh, a justice of the International Court at the Hague, one of India's leading citizens and a close personal friend of Mr. Armstrong. The audience included the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislature (Maharashtra is a state much like a U.S. state, of which Bombay is the center); Mr. Patel, the President of the Bombay Congress Party (the ruling party in India and as well as Bombay); the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay and more than twenty of his associate justices; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Mr. T. K. Tope (the governor of the state is the Chancellor); various professors from most of the major faculties of the universities of Bombay; the most important civil servants of the federal and state governments, including the Port Authority, Customs, Income Tax, Railways, Banks (the governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Jagannathau, was present); the Telephone Depart-
ment, Radio and Film Divisions, Passport and Postal. Also present were some of the leading industrialists and commercial magnates, headed by Admiral S. M. Nanda, Chairman and Managing Director of the Shipping Corporation of India, the sixth largest shipping company in the world (Admiral Nanda was the Chief of Staff of the Indian Navy during the recent India-Pakistan War and was declared a national hero by his government), the Consul General of Czechoslovakia and the Deputy High Commissioners for Australia and Great Britain.

Many of those present not only expressed deep appreciation for Mr. Armstrong's remarks, but also extended invitations to him to be a guest of honor at functions which they were to host during our visit. Admiral Nanda, accordingly, hosted a dinner in honor of Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh at the Taj Mahal Hotel a few days later, surprising Mr. Armstrong by wheeling out a large cake in his honor, calling attention to the fact that it was the great Creator and Mr. Armstrong's message of peace which were being honored that evening. Mr. Armstrong was not expected to speak, but nonetheless did deliver some compelling impromptu comments.

On the day before his departure, Mr. Armstrong had three important activities. First, a luncheon hosted by a very prominent Indian family from the exclusive Parsee sect. The Heerjee family had been very moved by Mr. Armstrong's remarks and expressed a keen desire to find out more about Mr. Armstrong and his beliefs, which they thought were particularly valuable and important for mankind today. After the luncheon, during which Mr. Armstrong again spoke, Mr. Heerjee offered to do what he could to have Mr. Armstrong speak before numerous groups prior to his March 1 appearance.

Following that luncheon, Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh were received by the Governor, His Excellency Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, who is one of India's most prominent citizens. The governor had previously been ambassador to Argentina, Egypt, France and the United States, and as governor of the State of Maharashtra, is also the chancellor of the ten universities in that state, including the University of Bombay. Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh covered a variety of subjects with the governor, primarily in the field of education and the efforts of Mr. Armstrong and Dr. Singh for world peace in their mutual fields.
Personal from...

(Continued from page 1)

The Power of a Good Example

by Norman Cousins

EDITOR’S NOTE: Plain Truth Editor-in-Chief, Herbert W. Armstrong, has long stressed the importance of the power of example in human life. The character of the campus of Ambassador College reflects this viewpoint. But does it work for quality pay off for an individual and for those who come into contact with him? Award author Norman Cousins takes a look at this question.

The moment I stepped into the cab I realized it was different from any other taxi I had ever been in. The floor was covered with a light-colored moiré rug. Brightly colored fall leaves were carefully strewn around the edges. Small reproductions of paintings by Van Gogh and Gauguin were fixed to the inner partition; in the place of windows occupied by advertising cards. The windows were spotless.

I complimented the driver, a black man who wore a tie and jacket, then told him I had never ridden in a cleaner or more attractive cab.

"Like to hear my passengers say that," he replied.

I asked about the brightly colored fall leaves. He said that his wife had collected them in Central Park at the height of the fall season.

Then I asked the driver about the art reproductions.

"We bought the pictures at the Metropolitan Museum," he said. "Not very expensive. My passengers comment on the paintings too."

"How long have you been decorating your cab like this?"

"It’s not my cab," he said. "It’s a company cab. I got the idea about 20 years ago. At that time, I was just a kid of 16. I had a job as a cleanup man for the cab company. Each cab that came in at the end of the day was like a garbage pit. Cigarettes and matches all over the floor. Sticky stuff like peanut butter on the seats or door handle. Passengers believe it or not, chewed-up pork chops were stuffed between the seat and the side of the car. Some people would go through their mail in the cab, trash the letters they didn’t want and drop them on the floor.

"I got to thinking about it and figured that if the cab company and the drivers would give people a cab we’d keep cleaning clean they might be more considerate. Most cabs are so banged up inside and out that people just accept the mess and add to it."

"I explained my theory to the boss, who said he’d have to wait until I was old enough. Well, as soon as I got my back license, I did just that. I put a lot of extra soap and polish into the cab they gave me to drive. I got a nice light rug and some flowers. After each passenger got out, I checked the cab to make sure that everything was in order for the next rider. When I brought the cab in that first night, there was hardly anything to do for the cleanup squad.

"After about a month of bringing in a spic-and-span cab, the boss came and wanted to check it for me each day. That was when I put up the reproductions of great paintings."

"I started driving in 1957 and I’ve never been disappointed by people in all that time. I’ve never had to pick up a single cigarette butt or match sticks. No peanut butter or ends of ice-cream cones. No garbage. All I’ve had is pleasant talks with my passengers."

"Like I say, mister, people appreciate beautiful things. If we planted more flowers and trees in the city and made the buildings more attractive, I’d bet more people would be inclined to use the trash baskets around town."

I’ve been thinking a great deal about this incident. My friend the cabdriver had hit on a great truth. A sense of beauty comes with the gift of life. Most people don’t have to be instructed about the fragility and rarity of beauty. They respond to it when they find it. And, if they are made to feel a part of it, they will try to add to it.

My cabdriver was an Emersonian—whether he realized it or not. He wasn’t afraid to trust, and so far he has never been disillusioned. I hope he never will be. Copyright 1974, Norman Cousins. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Norman Cousins, whose syndicated column will appear from time to time in Plain Truth, is a world-renowned author, editor, and publisher. Mr. Cousins, expert on the subject of world government and the problems arising from national self-interest, is President of the World Association of World Federalists, which is working for world peace through world law.

Mr. Cousins has received honorary degrees from 30 colleges and universities and several awards for his literary and humanitarian works—including the Eleanor Roosevelt Peace Award and the Overseas Press Club Award for Best Interpretation of Foreign Affairs in Magazine Writing.

WALL STREET WOES DRIVE STOCKBROKERS TO THEIR KNEES

New York stockbrokers are praying—literally—for a stronger market. According to the clergy at Trinity Church and St. Paul’s Chapel (two churches in the parish that serve the Wall Street community), there are now many more individuals from the financial community sitting in pews meditating at all hours of the working day. Some 200 worshippers now attend the weekday noon mass at Trinity Church—from only about 100 a year ago.

Among those frequenting these two historic churches are the brokers and investment bankers who are facing the street’s most serious profit squeeze. Profits are down, firms are disappearing and plenty of Wall Streeters are either worried about their jobs or looking for new employment.

Membership of the New York Society of Security Analysts is down to 4,839. It was 5,100 last year. Records show that there is over 25% unemployment among the society’s ranks.

But the real figure is much worse as many have taken pay cuts and some are surviving only on commissions.

Be Different!

The rut run by the rat race grows ever deeper. Sameness and routine strangely dominate in an era of dynamic change unprecedented in the history of man. Standardization, the assembly line, and the computer are paradoxically the bywords in an era when the capacity for variety has reached an apex for even the commonest of men.

Why not be different?

I’m not talking about being different by putting on the uniform of some turned-off rebel. Instead, be different in a positive, exhilarating and personally satisfying manner, productive both to yourself and society around you.

For starters:

- Put the TV in the garage and get reaquainted with your family. Try it for a whole week. You can do it!
- Read a book, any book, all the way through. If you want to really be different, make that book the Bible.
- Break a habit, any habit. You’ve been telling yourself you can quit smoking anytime you want. Do it for a month. Then shed the habit permanently.
- Make this a week a month. Bring home some flowers, buy her a small gift, take her out to dinner.
- Learn to do something basic with your hands. Take a course in pottery making or basket weaving. Learn simple mechanics, do your own handyman repair work around the home.
- Strike up a conversation in an elevator. Next time somebody throws an insult at you in traffic or the cafeteria line, throw them back a big smile and say, "Thanks—I needed that!"
- Just for three days, why not share the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Average World Citizen. Eat just two small bowls of rice, some thin soup, and half a glass of raw milk. Nothing else.
- Most of all, if you want to really be different, find out if there isn’t some real purpose to all this chaos we call life.
- Turn around and swim upstream against the current of the society around you.
- Try it, you’ll like it.
- Be different.
- Why Not?

By David Jon Hill

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WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1975

plain truth
The Incredible Human Potential... (Continued from page 6)

years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him, preaching the kingdom of God..." (Acts 2:36).

Did Paul preach any other gospel? To the Galatians he wrote, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." (Gal. 1:8-9).

But verses 6 and 7 showed that the Galatians had, already, turned to another gospel. Jesus spoke of a kingdom as the "word" that he spoke. The apostles, as well as everyone else, was waking everywhere preaching the "word"—meaning the kingdom of God.

The Vast Comprehensiveness of a Full Understanding

I must call the reader's attention again at this point to the fact that a full and complete understanding of the message sent by God the Father to all mankind, by his divine messenger Jesus, is based on a vast comprehension of God's great purpose, and of events prefatory, historic, present and future.

I might say it means an overall understanding of everything! Once understood, it will seem that man, with his supposedly stupendous fund of knowledge, such as disseminated in the great universities, is, in fact, almost nothing! The missing dimension in knowledge is the all-important knowledge of the kingdom of God.

So I ask the reader to expect great things to be revealed in this and coming articles.

The "Gospel" Being Preached Today

I have said that you hear many gospel programs today. One was the saying, "Preaching Christ to the Nations." One might ask, "Well, all the same, about the preaching about Christ?"

Or, "What's wrong about preaching a gospel of grace?" Or, "What's wrong about preaching a message about salvation?"

I have shown from the Scriptures showing they started, even in the first century, preaching about a different Jesus—a Jesus who abolished the ministry of his commandments— who turned "grace" into license to disobey (II Cor. 11:4, 13-15 and Jude 4). They did not preach the real Jesus, who said, "I have kept my Father's commandments, and that set me an example that we should keep them also.

If those who claim to preach a gospel of salvation understood and proclaimed what salvation really is—it is whether it is going to a place, being changed into a different condition, of what, or where—and now it may be obtained, it might be a part of the true gospel. But today's "gospel" programs do not teach what salvation really is, or how one may receive it. When the blind lead the blind, they all fall into the ditch.

Just What Is the Kingdom of God?

So it's time we come to understand just what is the kingdom of God?

What is a kingdom? The Bible speaks of several kingdoms. The first world empire—the Chaldean Empire, often called "Babylon"—was a kingdom. God inspired the prophet Daniel to say to its king, Nebuchadnezzar, "...the God of heaven hath given him a kingdom, power, and strength, and glory" (Dan. 2:37).

Then there was the kingdom of Israel—the family descended from Israel, which became one of earth's nation's governments. The Kingdom of Israel was a foreunner of the kingdom of God. It will be composed of the Spirit-born children of God—the family of God, organized into a governing kingdom.

Therefore the kingdom of God will be dual:

(1) A Government—A government or kingdom—it is composed of four things: (a) a king, ruling over (b) people, subjects or citizens with (c) a definite jurisdiction of territory, with (d) laws and an organized system of administering them.

(2) A family (the Kingdom of God was a family of the children of Israel) in this case the family of God—taken to Europe, in which humans may be born, which shall be a governing or ruling family that shall have jurisdiction over all nations—that is, the whole earth—and, later, the entire universe.

The Kingdom: A Government

Christ is to be the King of the kingdom of God. He is the Son of God, whom he addressed as the Father. When the church, by a resurrection or instantaneous change from mortal to immortal (from physical composition to spirit composition) becomes the spirit-born children of God, Christ will marry the church which shall become his wife. So we have Father, Son, and (children of the Father—all a family relationship—the divine God family).

The father, now, some of the scriptures:

"Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign: Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel (which means 'God with us'" (Isa. 7:14).

"For unto us [Israel] a child is born, unto a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, 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 for evermore. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this" (Isa. 9:6-7).

The angel Gabriel is a super archangel—a church—one of only three mentioned in the Bible. It is recorded, "And in the sixth month [of the pregnancy of Elizabeth] the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth, to a virgin espoused [married] to Joseph, whose name was Mary. And the angel entered in unto her, and said, Fear not, Mary: for thou hast found favor with God. And, behold, thou shalt conceive in thine womb, and bring forth a son, and shall call his name Jesus. 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." (Luke 1:26-33).

When Jesus was on trial for his life before Pilate, Pilate said unto him, "Art thou a king then?" Jesus answered, "Thou saiest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into this world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." However, Jesus also explained to Pilate that his kingdom—his realm—just wasn't of this world—this time—this present age.

"For my kingdom is not of this world... but now is my kingdom from heaven" (John 18:37, 36).

What Christ's Gospel Was All About

I say Christ's gospel—the message he brought from God—the advance good news of the establishment of the kingdom of God. But just what all does that include?

And why is the kingdom of God necessary?

"Why does it affect and relate directly to your personal and individual life? Actually, Christ's message of God's coming kingdom is directly concerned with world conditions as they are—with human nature—its source and origin—world evils, suffering, unhappiness—with world peace. It's concerned with government—what reason present governments fail to be the benefactors of their peoples that are supposed to be.

His message hits directly at the very roots of individual personal happiness and at the same time, the transcendent potential of each human life. It is concerned with the cause of present conditions and solutions for every human and with the way that will solve all problems.

But it is concerned with far, far more. It is concerned with God's tremendous, overwhelming, overall purpose as Creator of the entire universe. It's concerned with the entire vast universe, filled with its uncountable galaxies, planets, and with God's purpose for them. It's concerned with the fact that one third of all God's created angels turned the wrong way, into sin from which there can be redemption, and God's great purpose and plan to prevent such a catastrophe happening to the other two thirds.

Most of these things are never remotely considered in religious teachings in this world. God's message is concerned with overall truth.

It has been covered so far should be considered as merely the introduction to the entire story of Christ's gospel.
The United States is deeply committed to arms limitations, right? No, wrong.

Shocking, if peaceful wars were to break out tomorrow, would surely be the result? Why such a paradox? Simply because the major industrialized powers, so deeply committed to their own "defense" programs that instant "peace," rending all such industries obsolete, would throw the combined economic power of the world into such chaos as to bring about dramatic social revolutions, rearming, and war.

It is the ultimate irony that, while we in America seem to be striving toward defusing a dangerously armed world, the United States remains the number one trafficker in arms.

Lip Service
We give lip service to halting arms races between antagonistic neighbors. We philosophize about the ancient "guns vs. butter" irrationalities of developing countries. We read, with interest, of the newest round of "SALT" (Strategic Arms Limitations) talks in Geneva. We speculate about the wisdom of President Ford's recent accord with Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev. We would, in effect, slow down further Soviet development and deployment of huge, super-booster ICBMs, while permitting the Soviets to catch up with the U.S. in MIRVs (Multiple Independently-targeted Reentry Vehicles), while permitting the U.S. time to catch up with the Soviets, who lead the U.S. in larger booster rockets for heavier payloads for ICBMs.

Remember the huge and costly "antisubmarine missile" program? It cost billions of dollars before being paved back. The "anti-ballistic missile" system (or "antisubmarine missiles") was hailed as the most advanced defense against the huge Soviet ICBMs. The United States pushed through the program and began to plan and deploy ABM sites. Now, however, since the Soviets are being allowed to "catch up" with the U.S. in MIRVs, it obviously becomes impossible to deploy sufficient ABMs to destroy the Soviet MIRVs. Therefore, the U.S. "ABM" program will become clearly obsolete.

In terms of destructive force, the tacticians have had to invent new words to convey meaning to people jaded by multi-megaton nuclear warheads. Today, they speak of super-sonic bombers carrying "two world war two's" in their bombays or "three world war two's" in destructive capability of nuclear missiles. (This means the explosive force unleashed would equal, more or less, the amount of explosives utilized by all participants in World War II.)

Actually, with "overkill" enough to annihilate the whole world several times, it seems somehow obscene to take cheer in the news that the superpowers are thinking seriously about "limiting" such destructive capacity — in the neighborhood of, say, destruction of the world "only about 7 or 8 times," instead of 20 times or more.

U.S. Arms Traffic
On a somewhat lesser scale, the media continually reminds us of the official governmental posture of seeking a halt to the dangerous business of manufacturing and trafficking in conventional death-dealing weapons, which generally find their way into the hands of unstable governments.

But, behind all such ballyhoo lies the stark fact that there is daily, continual dealing in arms on the part of the United States. Ironically, much of the arms shipments are going to countries only recently referred to, if indirectly, by Henry Kissinger, who said that he would not rule out the use of force in the Middle East if Western powers were faced with "strangulation."

Perhaps most difficult to understand is the fact that several Middle East governments will receive sophisticated weapons before U.S. defense forces receive them! For example, the U.S. Marine Corps would like its own share of the recently developed, highly sophisticated antianke missiles (capable of being fired by an infantryman and proved highly effective), but the Marines are being told they will have to wait until December — after the U.S. sells the TOW antianke missiles to 14 nations and gives them away to three others.

While the U.S. Army might enjoy receiving its first consignment of the newly developed attack helicopters, capable of flight in near zero visibility weather, equipped with fantastic "search and destroy" radar and weapons, it will have to wait about 2 years or so, while 440 helicopters are sold to Saudi Arabia. The U.S. is also selling Saudi Arabia a squadron of F-4's and 26 new ships (while many of the U.S. Navy ships are terribly obsolete), including torpedo boats and missile-equipped patrol chasers. The United States recently sold the Shah of Iran $4 billion worth of weapons, including F-4 Phantoms, and the even superior F-14 swing-wing fighter developed for the U.S. Navy. Iran is also getting over 1,000 new tanks from Britain including quite a number from Britain's Rhine Army supplies, and hundreds more from the U.S., thus proving NATO members, for all their words about the need to maintain large forces in Europe as a bulwark against Soviet aggression, are quick to jump on the arms sales bandwagon when quick profits can be realized.

Saudi Arabia has been supplied with U.S. arms for more than 2 decades, but by far the largest deal was the recently approved contract to purchase 80 F-5 (lightweight) jet fighters, including a large training program for Saudi pilots at U.S. air bases.

A State Department spokesman said the sale would "contribute to the legitimate self-defense needs" of the country, and Mr. Kissinger said he believed it would "contribute to stability in the area."

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger defended such "voluntary" arms deals with the oil-producing Arabs by arguing that it helps improve relations between Washington and Middle Eastern capitals.

Naturally, there are always "reasons" for such arms sales or gifts. The "reasons" are usually first political, and then economic. Government officials defended sales of antianke missiles to Lebanon and "Hawk" antianke missiles to Jordan as "intended to contribute to a climate of stability and as a stimulus to Middle East peace negotiations between the Arabs and Israel."

Killed by Our Own Weapons
So, in any future war in the Middle East, where after the past few rounds it has seemed to be U.S. and French weapons against Soviet weapons, it may well be Jordanian-owned, U.S.-built antianke missiles against Israeli-owned, U.S.-built F-4 fighter bombers, against Saudi-owned, U.S.-built F-8 fighters, against Israeli-owned, U.S.-built tanks, against Lebanese-owned, U.S.-built antianke missiles. The Egyptians will be flying French Mirage fighters against Israeli-owned, French-built Mirage fighters. But, what if the U.S. is soon dragged into an armed conflict in the Middle East?

Then, very likely, U.S. ships would be attacked by U.S.-built helicopter gunships (of
which the U.S. will have none, since we couldn't afford them). Saud­
dominated U.S. tanks would be fighting U.S. tanks, while Arab ground troops would destroy U.S. tanks with TOW antitank missiles. But the Marine Corps could not retaliate be­cause their own TOW antitank mis­
siles would not have been delivered yet. We sold all those to the Arabs.

So Oman, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jor­
dan, and Iran all get U.S. arms of one sort or another, with indications that larger sales are in the offing.

Officials of Northrop were not as terribly disappointed as it might have been assumed when their expe­
imental twin-annuling YF-17 Cobra was not chosen as America's new combat fighter. They found en­
couragement in the possibility of "extensive foreign sales" of the new airplane.

The justification for all this traf­
ficking in arms? It's quite simple: "If we don't sell them the arms, some­
one else will," goes the reasoning, "so why shouldn't we help our bal­
ance of payments situation?"

Such pragmatic reasoning may sound quite logical on the surface, but it doesn't seem to fit the image of a country apparently dedicated to defusing an already over-armed, dangerously unstable world. It somehow seems to make hollow mockery of U.S. attempts to halt the proliferation of weapons in the world while remaining the major arms dealer among all nations.

From 1961 to 1971, the United States supplied nearly $23 billion worth of major weapons systems to 74 countries, while the Soviet Union lagged far behind with $15 billion to 37 countries.

"Plowshares into Swords"

Today, arms pour into the Middle East! Bible prophecy foretold pre­
cisely that "Jesus warned about "ar­

mies around Jerusalem" (Luke 21:20), and Daniel's 11th chapter clearly spells out coming war in the Mideast (Dan. 11:40-45).

Today, Joel's prophecy of the arming of the nations is being brought to completion! "Proclaim this among the nations: Prepare war, stir up the mighty men. Let all the men of war draw near, let them come up. Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, "I am a warrior."" (Joel 3:9-10, RSV)

Today, we arm the very nations we our troops would destroy U.S. tanks production of U.S. attempts to halt the arming of the nations could be stuck, how will the larger
during the protest. "I'd been paying $7.60 per hundredweight for feed. You need a margin of $3 per hun­
dred pounds to make ends meet." "I received a feed bill last month for $7,000, but our milk check for $6,500," said Danny Sickle of Commerce, Texas.

"I hope that we can let the people of America know what kind of situation that we're in," stated Arnold Pomma of Corpus Christi, a spokesman for the group and one of the organizers of the protest. "It's not very funny to get up at 3 in the morning and know when you get up that you are going to lose from $20,000 a day.

Losers like these seemed common among the dairymen represented.

Roy Hall, a farmer who lives at nearby Sulphur Springs, said he had to take $20,000 out of savings just to stay even. "Last year, the same calves that you are rearing that you are keeping from literally starv­
ting tomorrow. Don't wait until tomorrow.

One phrase that keeps ringing in my mind is: "Do it now." Don't put off that family eating or the long talk you intend to have with your son or daughter. Do it now. Give them the hugs and kisses, the love and the necessary correc­
tion, and the detailed counsel and guidance as to how to attain their lives. Give them your time, yourself, your laughter and your tears. Share your life deeply with your chil­dren so they will never forget. Do it now. Don't wait until tomorrow.

Tomorrow never came, or tomorrow may suddenly become the day they wave goodbye, and you fight back the tears as they leave home and family to begin inde­
pendent lives of their own.

by Rodrick Meredith

Elizabeth, our firstborn child, left home this morning. She didn't run away. She trav­elled 5,000 miles to attend a college in an­other country.

When I hugged her and kissed her as she left, I felt tears coming to my eyes. I knew things would never be exactly the same again.

The last eighteen years have gone so quickly.

Did my wife and I love her, teach her, inspire her and help her on the way in life as dren so

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Could we have done better? Of course we could. But we were not perfect parents, and we are not perfect human beings. We tried very hard though. And at least some of the qualities were built into a human personality that will last a long time.

by James Mac Averton

COMO, TEXAS—Hopkins County claims to be the dairy capital of the nation. But in­

flation of feed costs is driving many dairy­

men out of business and causing serious livelihoods for farmers.

The situation drove dairymen to shoot more than 100 calves at this community about 50 miles from Big Sandy, on Jan. 10, to protest rising feed costs. The killing was a news flash that the crisis may suddenly become the day they wave goodbye, and you fight back the tears as they leave home and family to begin inde­
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