THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX

Spiritual Poverty

Saigon—Before the Fall
Plain Truth readers need to be aware of a significantly diabolical attack on innocent young children in the "new morality" crusade to abolish morality. Even some child psychologists—liberal as they are—have been shocked at a forthcoming book supposedly on "sex education" for children. But apparently, from advance notices, it will "educate" them in masturbation, boy-girl sex play, and attempts at pre-puberty sexual intercourse, with hints at homosexuality. I will give you more details of this book later.

But actually, it is merely the latest dawning step in a spirit-world-inspired conspiracy to destroy human society and ultimately to destroy the human race. There is a seldom noticed, little believed, and less-heeded passage in the Bible which speaks of a real "Satan, which deceiveth the whole world." And another, ignored and little-noticed passage states that "we wrestle [contend] not against flesh and blood [humans], but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places" (Eph. 6:12).

It is little understood or realized, but this whole "new morality" crusade is a spirit-world conspiracy against the human race.

Few would believe it possible that the whole world, with its advanced scholarship and higher education, could be deceived. But then, a deceived person does not know he is deceived—else he would not be deceived.

The conspiracy takes advantage of the generations of sex ignorance, repression, and attitudes of viewing sex as degrading, shameful and sinful—even in the home, except for reproduction—the dissemination of knowledge about sex and sex dysfunctions was legally barred from the public. When I was married, in 1917, there was no public instruction available.

Then came World War I. It brought tremendous changes in thinking; in behavior patterns, in social customs, in the double standards—and in morals.

Previously, about 1904, a startling conclusion had been reached by Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis. His revolutionary opinion had resulted from his researches and clinical experiences. Freud had decided that sexual repression, the attitude of shame, and ignorance about sex were the cause of neurosis, nervous and mental disorders.

He and his followers in the newly appearing profession of psychiatry urged knowledge dissemination and sexual freedom as the panacea. Reverse the interpretation of "morality." Emancipate the people—women especially—from restraints and attitudes of guilt. Start a campaign of liberation. Liberate people—women especially—from the chains of repression and ignorance. Define sex as good—as any use of sex, in or out of marriage!

In the wake of World War I, the agitation started by Freud and his followers finally brought about a toppling of the legal barriers. And the moral barriers began crumbling simultaneously.

Immediately an avalanche of literature on the subject of sex, authored primarily by medical doctors and psychoanalysts, descended on a sex-curious public. Yet something was criminally wrong with this set of literature. What I have termed the "missing dimension in knowledge" was emphatically absent. The instruction treated only the physical and mental aspects. And even so, to my knowledge there had never in the history of mankind been any truly scientific, highly technical research in this delicate field. As a matter of fact, the first such study began as recently as 1955!

And even so, in all the new technical studies, the approach and attitude is diametrically opposite to the true one. As I have mentioned repeatedly, even to heads of states with whom I have meetings around the world, I explain the one root cause of all the world's troubles and evil is the wrong way of life! There are just two broad, general ways or philosophies of life, and they travel in opposite directions. I simplify it by calling this world's way the way of "self" and the other the way of "give." Or, one might call the world's way lust and greed, and the right way love. I define "love" as an outgoing concern for the good and welfare of others equal to one's own self-concern. This world's way of giving toppling is living for self-centered way. It's your way of competition. The game of sports is unfinished, before we end this civilization, to protect the world. And there is no such thing as a self-centered way. It's your way of competition. The game of sports is unfinished. Only God can make something new.

Therefore, in the wake of probably the first "scientific, scholarly, and technical" study of sexual response and causes of sexual dysfunction, by Masters and Johnson in St. Louis, and the Cornell University Program of Sex Therapy in New York, there have sprouted numerous "institutions" or practitioners of sex therapy—some utterly unqualified.

The recent New York jury verdict against Renatus Hartges is an instance of the abuse that usually accompanies some new field or profession springing up. Apparently the question of his competency was not involved, but the doctor was sued for malpractice by a Julie Roy, who won a verdict of $350,000 damages. As Max Lerner writes in his syndicated newspaper column, it is common knowledge in therapy circles that erotic relations between therapists and patients are on the increase.

Of course, if one should ask a therapist his opinion about erotic relations between patients and therapists, he would simply be quoted as being "on the fence." But in any case, if you have a problem of this sort, it is better to consult a medical doctor before you consult a psychoanalyst. And an innocent citizen, who is not interested in this sort of thing, is well advised to stay away from such institutions.
KOREA: THE NEXT TEST?
In the wake of the Vietnam debacle, Korea appears a likely prospect for the next test of U.S. strength.

ONLY BRITAIN CAN SAVE BRITAIN
As the Common Market referendum date draws near, the "Battle of Europe" is raging throughout Britain.

THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX
The editor-in-chief begins a series of articles based on his 1971 book about man's favorite subject.

SAIGON — BEFORE THE FALL
Plain Truth Managing Editor Arthur A. Ferdig was in Saigon six weeks before its fall. His text and pictures tell of "a beautiful land worth fighting for."

THE CRY OF RAPE
Recent court decisions have reduced the cry of rape to a muffled plea for justice and mercy by the victim.

ORCHIDS AND ONIONS
We received one genuine grade A onion, plus a few onions on paper, but we're giving the orchids equal time.

GARNER TED ARMSTRONG SPEAKS OUT
Is America spiritually bankrupt? The Editor cites the proofs that America suffers from "spiritual poverty."

IN BRIEF
General Counsel to the editor-in-chief, Stanley R. Rader, summarizes his recent travels and contacts with world leaders.

AFTER VIETNAM — NEW ERA OF UNCERTAINTY
After more than 30 years of continuous conflict in Indochina, the guns of war have at last fallen silent. The events of those three decades, however, will leave an indelible mark upon the conduct of world affairs for years to come.

Worldwide Domino Effect
London's Daily Telegraph describes Saigon's surrender as "world communism's biggest victory, the free world's biggest defeat."

The victory of North Vietnam, it has been observed, highlights the distinctions between a truly imperialist power and a status quo power. The Soviet Union — despite its continual labeling of the U.S. as "imperialist" — energetically seeks to export its ideology around the world. The United States, on the other hand, appears content with the current limits of its influence. A truly imperialist power has the inherent advantage of having an ideology and purpose — a fact demonstrated by the unflinching Soviet support of Hanoi in stark contrast with America's reluctance to supply Saigon with additional military aid.

While the Soviet Union knows what it wants, the U.S. today stands divided. After World War II, when America was the world's most powerful nation, there was general unity on foreign policy: communism, at the least, should be contained. But now, that unity has dissipated.

In fact, with the recent congressional assertion in foreign policy, there is no longer even a consensus on whether the U.S. should remain a global superpower on par with the Soviet Union, or even whether it should continue honoring its various treaty obligations.

The effects of this change in American thinking are not lost on the rest of the world. Notably, seeds of doubt have been planted in Western Europe. London's Daily Telegraph asks: "What about European members of NATO? Can they go on as if nothing has happened?" And West Germany's Frankfurter Allgemeine wonders out loud in front-page page editorials about the strength of the U.S. commitment to Europe.

An American lapse into isolationism following on the heels of the Indochina debacle is being viewed both within the U.S. and around the world as a real potentiality. President Ford himself fears just such a reaction, noting recently that he is "reminded precisely of the days of 1920 and 1930, when no one thought we were ever going to war again."

If Mr. Ford is drawing a valid parallel, then a major world configuration following in the wake of U.S. isolationism becomes a grim possibility.
EUROPE'S UNITY MOMENTUM DYING OUT

BRUSSELS: "If the governments of Europe don't have the will to build Europe, they should not maintain the illusion that they do."

Calling it the "Frank and brutal truth," Robert Marjolin, former European Economic Community Vice-President, told EEC Commission members in an official report that "national economic and monetary policies have never in 25 years been more discordant, more divergent, than they are today."

According to the report's findings, the divergence among the Community's nine member nations has been heightened by the international monetary crisis and the oil crisis, which ironically underlined the need for just the kind of economic and monetary union Europe offered to be sought. Instead, the resultant problems of inflation, unemployment and trade deficits have all been treated as national problems with little intergovernmental coordination.

Marjolin's pessimistic assessment serves as a disappointing theme as Europe marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first step toward continental economic— and hoped-for—political unity.

On May 9, 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman issued a call for what became the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The idea was the brainchild of Frenchman Jean Monnet, who intended that the bloc not only revive Europe's war-torn economy, but also saw it as a means of overcoming the mistrust and hostility between France and Germany.

After the ECSC came the EEC and Euratom, both in 1958. But the forward momentum has stagnated since 1969 with the unsuccessful effort to launch the next planned stage, an economic and monetary Union (EMU), the supposed prelude to political integration.

"Mr. Europe" Retires

Dealing Europe's step-by-step approach to unity a further psychological blow, "Mr. Europe" himself, Jean Monnet, retired from public life May 9, the very anniversary day of the Schuman Plan. The 86-year-old architect of postwar Europe's reconstruction had spent the past twenty years as President of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, a respected lobby group. That group formally disbanded the same day as Monnet retired—after failing to induce someone of the stature of Edward Heath or Willy Brandt to succeed him.

To many Europeans, it seems the disbanding of a dream as well.

Monnet admitted "wish regret" that the step-by-step approach of his mentor, Monnet, will not achieve European union as once hoped. The steps that have already been taken stand as positive achievements, he said, but the actual formation of a full monetary union, or any other major step forward, will now have to be a "radical and almost instantaneous transformation" accompanied by a "political will to unite," and an appropriate transfer of power from the present nine sovereign members to a supranational authority structure.

Most of Europe's leaders acknowledge the need— but few are willing to force their own governments to relinquish natural sovereign powers to European institutions.

On the very same day that the Marjolin report was released and Monnet announced his retirement, West German President Walter Scheel, speaking in Paris, called for a European constitution giving the legal base for a common European economic, foreign and defense policy. But his appeal fell largely on deaf ears.

Thus, the spring of 1975 could go down as an extremely significant time in European history, symbolizing the end of one epoch and the beginning of another. One epoch marked twenty-five years of labor to build a united, prosperous Europe through the painfully slow process of compromise, negotiation, and the ultimate in patience.

The next epoch remains to be formed by other men. Will the "radical and almost instantaneous transformation" Marjolin talked of come about? And what would it take? Would such an abrupt, as yet unforeseen, transformation of what may be a full European union, or influence which they have lost?"

—Henry Sturcke

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KOREA: The Next Test?

On the heels of the American debacle in Indochina came the ominous warning: "There will be another test of U.S. strength very soon ... and we'd better be ready." The speaker was former U.S. undersecretary of state, Eugene Rostow, who served in the Lyndon Johnson administration.

Ready or not, Korea appears ripe for the world's next major confrontation.

The recent activity on the part of the North Korean government may signal the beginning of what may be a new Communist offensive. Reports indicate that the Communists are digging infiltration tunnels across the demilitarized zone dividing the two countries. Two tunnels have already been discovered (one as far as 600 yards into South Korean territory), and U.S. military officials believe there may be at least two more. The Pyongyang regime is also jamming radio and television broadcasts beamed up from the south.

"Downfall of the Imperialists"

South Korean President Park Chung Hee fears that the North Koreans, emboldened by the American collapse in Indochina, may "play with fire" in attempting a new Communist invasion. North Korean premier Kim D-Sung, having just returned from Peking where he was given an extremely lavish reception, seems to exult in the possibility: "The present developments in Asia are more vividly prove that the... downfall of the imperialists and their lack of influence is a trend in our times, which no force can check."

For the Seoul government the renewed tension couldn't come at a more inopportune time. American support, though "guaranteed" by the 1953 Mutual Defense Pact, is now more tenuous than ever. The U.S. commitment—symbolized by the loss of 33,000 American lives in the 1950-1953 Korean War and the continued presence in South Korea of 38,000 American troops—has come under attack from critics in Washington. They charge that American military and economic aid—over $1 billion in the last 25 years—only bores a corrupt and repressive regime. Their criticisms are similar to earlier charges leveled against pre-American governments in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Recently, South Korea's Christian clergy, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, have become President Park's most severe critics. They have been outspokenly condemning the government's efforts to stifle political dissent. Like the former Diem regime in South Vietnam, the Park government stands vulnerable to the charge of religious repression. The criticism has been getting a large hearing in the Western press, and, as a result, moral support for the South Korean government is waning. The charges of corruption are seen by some to be a justification for the U.S. to withdraw support of the South Korean government.

It is estimated that over $1 billion could be saved from the Defense Department budget by withdrawing from Korea. Such a pullback, however, might open the door to an attack by the North Koreans. It would most certainly weaken the Park government, which the U.S. State Department currently supports.

(Continued on next page, col. 1)
LONDON: In Britain, the battle for— or against— Europe is on.

The politicians are stumping the nation telling their respective sides on the emotionally charged issue of continued British membership in the European Economic Community. It's a confusing situation—one that has tragicomic overtones. Labour Prime Minister Harold Wilson, having successfully "renegotiated" his nation's terms with the EEC, is working hard to draw out the "Yes" in the upcoming national referendum. Yet opposition to his leadership in the issue is greatest among the ranks of his Labour Party— in some areas 2 to 1 against the "No.

Of course, in the end, it will all be decided by the British public when they go to the polls on June 5 in the first nationwide referendum in Britain's long history. Mr. Wilson, who originally called for the election, says his government will abide by the decision of the electorate.

Currently, the opinion polls show a substantial majority of the British people in favor of continued membership, perhaps as high as 60%. Yet when the results of the referendum are finally known—whether the "Yes" or "No"— it will likely be based on a knowledgeable assessment by the British people of the wider implications of the current and likely future state of their nation and the world as a whole.

The fact is, more continued membership in the Community does not, of itself, guarantee relief for Britain of her nagging economic doldrums. In the past six months the overall rate of inflation climbed inexorably to an alarming 25.4%— and this when the rate is falling in all other Western industrial countries except Italy. Wages jumped nearly a third in just 12 months. The pound reached all-time lows on the foreign exchange markets.

As a result, Britain's influence inside the Market— where her performance is on only slightly better than that of "sick man" Italy— is slipping. It's no secret that two other countries dominate Community life, France and Germany— especially the latter. But leaving the Market could possibly lead to a worse fate. On their own again, the British would find themselves in a vastly different world to that of pre-membership days before 1973. The old trading markets upon which Britain depended are no longer open to her as they once were. The "cheap food" era is over.

Consequently, inside the EEC as an economically sick, weak Britain stands to become a vassal of a powerful, vibrant Germany. And outside Europe, the nation stands to become isolated, subject to a siege economy, and hounded by her international creditors.

It is indeed ironic that at a time when voices are being raised loudly against Britain surrendering political sovereignty to the European Commission in Brussels if she remains a member of the European Community, the nation is in danger of forfeiting its economic sovereignty to foreign creditors.

In the final analysis then, the question for the British people is not so much one of continued membership in the EEC as it is of the age-old need for the nation to rediscover the road to real economic and industrial recovery. As Prime Minister Wil-son said on the opening day of the parliamentary debate on the Common Market: "I hope that during the great, national debate no one will be carried away, as to forget that, in or out of the Community, Britain survives and prospers in direct correlation to our own efforts in this country."

But sadly, it appears the kind of recovery that the nation so desperately needs is becoming ever more unlikely. As the British magazine Banker puts it: "There is no domestic savoir in sight—nay, not a glimmer of hope." It appears the British people really have lost the will to survive, in an increasingly more competitive and hostile world.

Like Ephraim of old, Britain sees her sickness but depends on others to heal her (Hosea 5:13). The nation has become "as a cake not turned"— getting burned, but too late to turn over— failing to realize the full extent and end result of her national sickness (Hosea 7:8-12).

It will take more than continued membership in the Common Market to heal the old lion.

— Peter Butler

Entangling Alliances

The experts say now is the time for the United States to "reappraise" its foreign policy. Perhaps so. But to be completely accurate, the reappraisal should include a good look at some neglected history— and some very vital but forgotten principles on how a nation should conduct itself on the international scene.

The agony of Vietnam, in fact, could have been avoided if Americans had heeded the counsel of the Bible. God originally told the nation of Israel that once they entered the Promised Land they were to have nothing to do with the native peoples living in the region (in fact, they were told to entirely wipe them out, so as to not be influenced by their false traditions and religious practices—Deut. 20:16-17).

However, at one key juncture in their history, the self-centered Israelites carelessly violated this principle. The ninth chapter of Joshua records the incident where the Gibeonites, fearing that what had happened to the obliterated cities of Jericho and Ai might also befall them, sought an alliance with Israel. The Israelites consented; they "did not bother to ask the Lord, but went ahead and signed a peace treaty" (Joshua 19:4-15). (All scripture references are to The Living Bible.)

To be sure, the account reveals that the crafty Gibeonites tricked the Israelites, pretending that they were not native to the area, but instead came from a "distant land." Still, the Israelites had received adequate warning from God — as Americans did over 3,000 years later from their first President, George Washington—to avoid "entangling alliances.

And with good reason. Very soon after the treaty was made, the Gibeonites found themselves threatened by a band of aggressive neighbors. Panic-stricken, the Gibeonites called to the stronger Israelite power for assistance. "Come and help your servants!" they demanded. "Come quickly and save us! For all the kings of the Amorites who live in the hills are here with their armies" (Joshua 10:6). Israel, true to its word, heeded the call. It was the first time Israel had to come to the rescue of a power "struggling for self-determination."

The "Gibeonese War," furthermore, did not traumatize the Israelites, primarily because they opted for an all-out military victory instead of an arrogantly protracted "no-win" conflict intended to bring the Amorites to the conference table!

The Israelites, to be sure, should never have made a treaty with the Gibeonites. But once having done so, they honored their commitment and God totally backed them up—by example, a rather poignant condemnation of what has taken place in South Vietnam, where the U.S. refused to honor commitments made to its ally two years ago.

The experience with the Gibeonites should have taught Israel's modern descendants the pitfalls of entering into alliances with "the nations." But it also should have taught that once a people commits itself to a course of action and gives its word— it should follow through.

One must now seriously wonder about the depth of America's commitment to the 45 other countries with whom it is linked either in grand alliances such as NATO, SEATO, ANZUS, or the Rio Pact (20 Latin American nations), or in bilateral "mutual defense" treaties with such allies as the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan and South Korea.

The vast majority of these arrangements were made when the United States was in its prime, virtually uncontested in the world—and probably never thought of the day when it would actually have to back up the signature with action under fire. And after Vietnam the Communists may really put the pressure on!

Will the present generation of leaders in Washington—especially in Congress—try to squirm out of, rationalize away, or renege upon solemnly contracted agreements? Will the prophecy of Hosea 10:4 indeed be fulfilled: "They make promises they don't intend to keep?"
The United States has received a stinging rebuke at the hands of columnist Teodorico F. Valencia in the April 14 edition of the Bulletin. Today, one of the three main Manila dailies. Valencia is one of the Philippines' most respected columnists. His views are thought to coincide with that of official Filipino thinking. Since the institution of martial law in the Philippines in 1972—a action much misunderstood in the United States—the U.S. Senate, said Valencia, has been "reassessing" the Philippine situation. Now, with U.S. reverses in Asia, he said, it was time for Filipinos to do some reassessing of their own.

"The Americans hate dictatorship. They abhor martial law," Valencia writes. "Yet, the Americans are making their biggest mistake in the Philippines. We are the only Asians who could qualify for genuine friendship with them. We share their ideals, their ideology. Despite martial law, the love for parliamentary democracy as embodied in the American Constitution remains high—higher, perhaps, than before martial law. But if the Americans want to treat us like they have treated Cambodia, South Vietnam, Taiwan, South Korea and Laos, then they're dead wrong. We won't stand for it. We will be treated as equals. We will prefer whatever is in store for the non-friends of the American presidents are nothing more than statements of intent that do not bind the American people, the Congress, or the government."

By the beginning of April, three Philippine government agencies have been engaged in a review of the status of the Philippines' defense accords with the United States, especially those covering U.S. use of the huge Clark Air Base.

The Philippines has three military agreements with the U.S.—a mutual defense pact, a military assistance treaty, and an agreement on military bases. President Marcos reportedly asked the American panel during a recent meeting of the Joint Mutual Defense Board to inform the Philippine government about the United States' intentions. It was clear that the United States and how long Washington would retain them. U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan had expressed the view that the United States "supports the Philippines' foreign policy toward all countries and that his country is ready to discuss any readjustments in agreements between the Philippines and the U.S. regarding the military bases."

He hoped however that the Chinese, after weighing all alternatives and options, would come to the conclusion that "her best friend is still the United States."

The United States, as far as the importance of the Philippines security arrangements with the United States, said Valencia, "I am convinced that most Filipinos know that the United States would not defend the Philippines in any case except to protect their own bases. And Filipinos don't want that kind of defense, either. We certainly are no longer looking to the United States for military protection."

Valencia closed his rebuke with some particularly strong phraseology, no doubt reflecting a growing mood in his country. "The only way we can get some nice things said of us in the American press is for us to be Vietnamese."

The PRVN sends us the famous Ho Chi Minh Ballet Theatre and we send them Shirley MacLaine. Pepsi-Cola announces that it has made a deal to sell Pepsi in Vietnam, and

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THE MISSING DIMENSION

This is the first of a series of articles taken from the editor-in-chief's book by the same name. The book, originally on "The New Morality," was first published in 1964, with a first press run of 250,000 copies. Seven subsequent printings added 108,500 more copies. The current edition was published in 1971, with press runs totaling 402,500.

by Herbert W. Armstrong

Part I

The world has emerged from the age of Church. In the last half-century a moral revolution has swept over the world.

The professional "authorities" -- the psychologists and the medical doctors -- decided moral standards were in need of revision. They have been revised, radically, under the catchphrase "the new morality."

There is of course general awareness, if not total acceptance, of the change. Yet few realize the facts of the true origin of the "sex-is-shameful" attitude, or of the impact on the moral revolution. The facts are stranger than fiction!

You live today in a mixed-up world that has lost its way, especially in the area of sex and marriage. And there is a very significant reason!

The Most Vital Dimension Missing

The world, since World War I, has been deluged with books, pamphlets, and articles in magazines and newspapers about sex. Still, the most necessary dimension, in knowledge of the subject has been missing -- unpublished until now!

Today protest fills the air. Revolt is everywhere, against almost everything! And in no grievance is revolt so widespread as that against the repressive moral codes of traditional Christianity.

The revolters reject the authority of the church. They have embraced what they term "the new morality."

Just what were the generally unknown facts? What was the real origin of the traditional Christian morality? Did it come from Christ -- from the original apostles -- from the Bible?

And what triggered the moral revolution and finally plunged the world into the sexual "freedoms" of today?

Origin of the "Old" Morality

Christianity, following its first generation, absorbed the pagan dualism of Greece and passed the label "sinful" on sex. Through the centuries since, the moral standards of the Western world were regulated by the Roman Catholic Church.

Does that mean, then, that Christ introduced and taught this attitude that sex of itself is shameful and evil? Emphatically it does not! Jesus never represented sex as anything other than that which our Maker created, and all that he had created he pronounced "very good."

Jesus taught against wrong uses of sex. He forgave a repentent woman caught in the act of adultery, with the admonition, "Go, and sin no more."

The original apostles never deviated from this teaching. The biblical teaching throughout is the same.

What, then, was the real source of this attitude of shame? It flowed on the tide of the Babylonian mystery religion into the Roman world. And how did this concept come to be accepted as Christian? The facts, I repeat, are stranger than fiction.

Emphatically it was not the teaching of Hebraism, nor of Jesus, nor of the original church of God. It reached the Roman world by way of Greece, but it flowed, at an earlier date, into Greece from Egypt. Yet it stems from a still earlier source, to be revealed in the following chapter.

In the first and second centuries the Roman world was dotted by pagan schools, on the curricular model established by the Cretan Plato. Plato had received this dualistic attitude toward sex from his teacher, the philosopher Socrates, himself a sex pervert. This dualistic teaching had become the basic hypothesis of all Greek thought, writing, and religion.

Sex was regarded as low and degrading, an act in which man descended to the level of the beast.

This was the underlying attitude in the teaching of the pagan schools throughout the Roman Empire. There were no Christian schools. To establish such schools would have been impossible. Textbooks had to be printed laboriously, by hand, one at a time. The printing press was not to be invented for centuries. All textbooks were papyrus.

Second- and third-generation Christians were reared and educated from childhood in these pagan schools. By the beginning of the 6th century this dualistic concept toward sex was firmly rooted in Western Christianity. It is still the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church.

Protestants in general have passively followed Catholic teaching on sex, but have tended to be more lax in practicing it. In rapidly increasing numbers, Protestants now are forsaking this traditional teaching and accepting the "new morality."

Knowledge Legally Withheld

And because sex was viewed as indecent, degrading, shameful and sinful -- even in marriage, except for procreation -- the dissemination of knowledge about sex was forcibly withheld from the public.

Even as the United States entered World War I in 1917, it was still unlawful in America to publish, sell, or distribute any knowledge about sex or instruction in its use. Certainly married people surely needed proper instruction. But all teaching was legally banned.

Parents taught their children nothing. They themselves knew nothing. Their parents had never taught them. And, be­fore, it would have been regarded as beastly! The commonly accepted attitude was: "Keep our children innocent and pure through ignorance until marriage -- and then instinct will tell them what to do."

But instinct did not teach them. Humans, unlike animals, do not come equipped with instinct. Blindly, with a smattering of "cutter-acquired" knowledge, the newly married blundered their way into disillusionments, shuttered dreams, bitter assessments, frustrations -- and, too often, the divorce courts and broken homes.

True, a very large percentage of girls and wives were kept "pure." The girl, as late as 1917, who lost her virginity married had also "lost her honor." Some even decided they could never face "de­cent" people again and ran off to enter houses of prostitution. Of course a double standard had developed. Every man wanted a virgin for a wife, but a majority were less careful about their own male virtue. The girl who had "gone the limit" was "damaged goods."

The commonly accepted Victorian attitude was, "Keep our children innocent and pure through ignorance until marriage -- and then instinct will tell them what to do."

The Fruits of Prudery

But what were the real fruits of that dualistic concept of virtue? Some 90% of marriages were rendered unhappy -- many utterly miserable and unbearable because of false attitudes and sex ignorance.

Many a wife was virtually a prisoner of the husband, who didn't mean to injure his wife. He was just plain ignorant. He needed proper instruction that had been denied him.

Many wives called their husbands "brutes." They simply were ignorant of the fact that brutes, guided by instinct, are not guilty of such things. Husbands said their wives were "frigid" and too

often began to visit prostitutes.

What price ignorance! That same World War I. It brought tremendous changes in thinking, in behavior patterns, social customs, and in the double standard. Women won the vote in America. Wives began entering employment and becoming financially independent.

The Freudian Conclusion

Previously, about 1904, a startling conclusion had been reached by Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis. This revolutionary opinion had resulted from his clinical experience and researches. Freud had decided that sexual repression, the attitude of shame and ignorance about sex were the causes of neuroses and many mental disorders.

He and his followers in the newly appearing profession of psychiatry urged knowledge dissemination and sexual freedom as the panacea. If repression and self-denial caused the nervous dis­quiet, why not reverse the interpretation of morality? Emancipate the people from restraints. Let a new definition on sex. Define it as good, not degrading, shameful and evil -- any use of sex, in or out of marriage.

In the wake of World War I the agitation resulting from Freud's revolutionary conclusions finally brought about the lifting of the legal barriers. And the moral barriers began breaking down simultaneously.

With the removal of legal restri­ctions against sex instruction, medical doctors, and psychoanalysts began grinding out volume after volume importing here­tofore banned instruction about sex.

Previously, the publication of knowledge in other fields had been accelerating. But in the delicate area of knowledge about sex and associated professions had held a mon­opoly. Now sex information was hurled at the public from all directions. Even today almost every man and woman picks up off a newstand will contain at least one article on the subject of sex.

The "New Morality" Appears

Yet something has been criminally wrong with the avalanche of sex literature. There has been missing the most vital dimension. The world began throwing off the re­straints. The revolt was on, against prudery, repression and ignorance. The new sexual knowledge -- with its most needed dimension missing -- quickly began to be gulped in by curiosity-hungry

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plain truth
minds. World War II shot morals into the gutter. And now they have plunged all the way into the sewer. 

Permissiveness is the current fad. Today, it is actually becoming popular in many colleges and universities to allow students to visit the dorm rooms of those of opposite sex at any or all hours around the clock — and sleep with them if desired. Some have introduced the new system of "co-ed dorms" — both men's rooms and girls' opposite wings on the same floor, no restrictions whatsoever.

Today pornography is rampant on school and college grounds, and snuff has become a multi-million-dollar industry. But where is the authority for a right completely past "topless'" bars and restaurants about marriage? Yet all animals reproduce. Marriage is not necessary (or reproduction. the institution of marriage. Who started the marriage custom, anyway? There are other views. The modem conspiracy, inspired by it, is general assumed that

Do Humans Really Know Right From Wrong?

After all, what is right and wrong? What is the use of sex outside of marriage is Sin. What is the TRUTH? It is generally assumed that everyone pane knows "the difference between right and wrong." But DO THEY? Millions of Christians still think any use of the body of marriage is sin — and therefore wrong. Perhaps other non-Christian millions still believe the same thing. On the other hand, millions now believe in the "new morality." They believe in complete sexual freedom. They believe denial and repression are wrong. There are other views in between. What is the TRUTH? The TRUTH is that the most tragically needed dimension in sex knowledge has been missed! 

Now Even Marriage Being Questioned

In the modern rebellion against just about everything — including paritlanical taboos — the world is tending to reject any and all authority and is turning more and more to impulse and unbridled desire.

Now some psychiatrists are questioning the institution of marriage. Who started the marriage custom, anyway? And why? If man is merely the highest of the animal kingdom, when, in the evolutionary line of development from lower animal into man, did marriage with home and family life start — and why? Animals do not marry. They have no "human life." Yet all animals reproduce. Marriage is not necessary for reproduction. Do we need any AUTHORITY for what is right or wrong about sex — about marriage? Is sexual freedom by must-in more really harmful to any-

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Personal from...

(Continued from page 1)

would become very professional and emphatically disapprove. I will say, for the Masters and Johnson's Institute, they maintain an iron-clad policy of refusing to treat one patient alone — they treat only husband and wife together, and never with a single therapist — always with a male and female therapy team.

However, I feel constrained to mention that, in this world keyed to the self-centered way, the tendency is to approach the whole subject from that philosophy. They teach husbands and wives to think selfishly of each other out of the relation, rather than the approach of outgoing concern and expressions of true love for the mate.

New books have very recently appeared in bookstores, where both books are housed in the same building. But meanwhile, following World War L, many books were published authored by medical doctors, psychologists, marriage counselors, and self-styled sexologists. In all, as stated, above, there was a glaring absence of the "missing dimension in knowledge." In 1964, I tried to fill in this essential gap with publication of a book, titled God Speaks Out on the New Morality and a second revised edition titled The Missing Dimension in Sex, in 1971. Nearly one million copies have been mailed out, gratis to those requesting them.

These books have been explicit, frank and forthright, with all essential details, yet revealing the heretofore unrealized real meaning of marriage and presenting sex as our Maker intended sex to be used in an abundant happy life. Meanwhile, since the legal bars against sex education were removed after World War L, the educational campaign to "liberate" the Western world from all repression and attitudes of prudery, glorified space. Younger generations coming along absorbed the new attitude.

Articles and stories about sex in newspapers and articles in magazines have made the Western public extremely sex conscious. Advertisements and TV commercials utilized the sex appeal constantly. Sex is flying into the face, before the eyes, and into the ears of the public constantly. The public attitude has been revolutionized.

In the last decade or so, in many cities "topless" restaurants began to appear. When the shock of female breasts no longer shocked, the "bottomless" signs began to appear. Newspaper stories appeared of performers in bars performing actual sexual intercourse nude in public on stage. Stories of "swinging" couples brought shocks to newspaper readers — that is, two or more couples meeting and swapping husbands and wives.

Group sex parties were reported. Sex became a popular subject of conversation, especially among teenage girls. Actual promiscuous behavior has followed, but not as rapidly as the propaganda and relaxing attitudes. In college and university campuses of co-ed institutions, it is now reported that the large majority in the United States are coming to "Co-ed Dorms" — dormitory buildings where both sexes are housed in the same building. In many cases, girls are assigned rooms in one wing, men in another wing on the opposite floor — with open access back and forth.

Meanwhile, marriage is being cheapened in the public eye. A prominent theologian and churchman in England has publicly talked of "healthy adultery" being good, and even in some cases saving the marriage. The modern conspiracy, inspired by an invisible demon world believed by the educated deceived not to exist, has done a sensational job of leading the Western adult world on the course to spiritual and moral destruction. And now, it is influencing the unsuspecting adult "educated" to turn the diabolical attack on young children.

It is done subtly, even as the cigarette industry cleverly lured women into the destruction of marriage, and, ultimately to destroy all humanity, I began to wonder, "What can I do about it?"

Well, perhaps little. But I could, and have, written this article in the hopes of forewarning many of our millions of readers. And I can, and do, offer once again to you who have not already received a copy, your own free copy of my own book, The Missing Dimension in Sex. It is the only book that I know of which presents sex as our Maker intended — as clean, wholesome, beautiful of itself, and intended to be used in marriage not only for reproduction, but for the expression of a wholesome love between husband and wife, joined in holy matrimony, and glorified God. It is clean-minded and wholesome, yet it is frank in presenting all needed details. It does not cost money to publish and mail out a book of this size — 235 pages. Nevertheless, this book has been helpful and a real eye-opener to many thousands, and I cannot make a charge for it. We have nothing to sell.
SAIGON - Before the Fall

by Arthur A. Ferdig

Only six weeks before South Vietnam's unconditional surrender to the North, I was in Saigon with fellow Plain Truth staff member Roger Lippross. It was our first trip to Southeast Asia, and our South Vietnam leg of the journey was especially impressionable.

I guess we expected to find a worthless patch of real estate — fetid swamps and tangled jungles scarred by bombs, scorched by napalm and stained by generations of human blood. (Pardon my ignorance, but I'm a 1 1/2-year veteran of a TV war.) We expected to find grandfather, father and son (if still alive) weary, sick at heart and immobilized by war. I'm sure many Americans felt this way.

After just a few days in and around Saigon, however, it didn't take a mental giant to realize what a beautiful and bountiful land the North Vietnamese were after. South Vietnam contains some of the richest agricultural lands in Southeast Asia. In the South, crops grow with ease; in the North they don't. Farmers around Saigon enjoy fine harvests with relatively little hard labor, compared to farming the rugged terrain in the North. The South is the breadbasket of Vietnam — well worth fighting for. The land is rich, green, productive and beautiful. The food is good, and there is plenty of it.

Farmers in the South's outlying provinces, however, were admittedly suffering a morale problem. Their harvests were being taxed by both the Saigon administration and the Viet Cong. Failure to supply grain to the VC meant having their fields burned and their families threatened. Some farmers under this duress were giving up and moving to the crowded cities.

We also heard reports that certain Saigon merchants were buying foodstuffs from the farmers and blackmarketing them to the VC for a tidy profit. War breeds corruption — anything for a price, even to the point of selling out your own people, their food, clothing and military equipment. (The latter, of course, provided the biggest blackmarket bonanza.)

I was told that you couldn't leave the country — except for a price — and also that you must "buy" a job, a government position, or a military commission.

In spite of such economic hardships, Saigon was alive with a flurry of activity. Vibrant and alert people were going about the normal tasks of living. I would venture to guess that fully half the population was in perpetual transit during the daylight hours — jamming the streets on roaring Hondas (sometimes laboring under the weight of 4 or 5 people), riding bicycles of every size and description, driving automobiles of new and ancient vintage, and, of course, walking.

Gasoline was at a premium — often blackmarketed in coke bottles along the side of the road — but in spite of such shortages, the wheels of Saigon kept turning. The clamor, dust and exhaust fumes only ceased as curfew approached, and then the next day was a repeat of what went before. I wondered what the activity had been like prior to the U.S. troop pullout — bordering on chaos, I assume.

The more I talked with the citizens of Saigon, the more I realized that competition for the U.S. dollar seemed to overshadow any concern about the military threat from the North — and this was in late March of 1975.

The almighty dollar was public concern Number One. At the prospect of money, pimps, prostitutes, beggars and sidewalk salesmen crawled out of the woodwork en masse.

All were anxious to extend a friendly hand for a greenback. With the GIs gone, street services weren't so much in demand, so the competition was brisk and annoying. Money was their number one concern, and there just wasn't enough to go around.

The biggest complaint on the street was registered not with the communists but with the corrupt politicians — those whose greasy palms demanded continual greasing, those with already bulging bank accounts who continued to greedily line their pockets with dollars and...
piasters at the expense of others. There was growing antagonism in the streets against corruption in high places. It was OK to be corrupt when times were good and everyone got their fair share, but these were hard times!

There was open hostility and disgust directed toward the Thieu government. There was more talk about internal political corruption than of battles to the North. There was, in fact, a feeling of apathy as far as the war was concerned. The communist strategists, they said, were concentrating on crushing Cambodia. Saigon expected no major spring offensive from the North — not this year anyway.

The war was "way off somewhere." The most pressing concern was how to get a share of what the fat cats were skimming off the top. And if it meant shaking the Thieu government to the ground for "economic" reasons, so be it. This was the street talk — at least when it was safe to voice one's opinion. The "business of war" was viewed more and more as an economic enterprise that made the rich richer and the poor poorer. Patience of the less fortunate was wearing thin. They too had a greedy appetite, but it wasn't being satisfied.

As much as the South Vietnamese hated communism and the prospects of living under its rule, they were obviously wondering if the Saigon government with its "politics of corruption" was worth fighting and dying for. I can't help but think that this was a major reason for the sudden collapse of morale, the military desertions among the officers and enlisted men, and the panic.

After the U.S. pullout, South Vietnam was actually a house of cards, a hollow shell, a plum ripe for picking. Had the arms been available, of course, there would still be a determination to fight the communists — war, after all, was the accepted way of life for generations — but I don't think there was much desire to fight for the preservation of what had become a totally corrupt political and economic regime.

Without a constant supply of U.S. arms, the inevitable defeat would have happened sooner or later, but South Vietnam, even with U.S. aid, would have eventually decayed from within. The entire economic and political system was in the process of destroying itself. □

THE MANY FACES OF SOUTH VIETNAM

LEFT: Saigon is a bustling, commercially active city, with traffic which varies in the extreme. The few shiny new American or European cars were made to look clumsy amidst the swarms of small motorbikes which made driving difficult, if not dangerous. It was not unusual to see four or five people on one two-wheeled machine.

TOP RIGHT: Two girls dressed in their "ao-dais" stop to ponder the fine quality hand-made shoes, a specialty in Saigon.

CENTER: The markets were well-stocked with food, which the merchants sold with patient determination.

BOTTOM: A refugee camp near Da Nang, before its fall, symbolizes Vietnam's agony over a war that exhausted three generations of Vietnamese. The anxious expression in the children's eyes anticipates the culmination of events that soon took place.
Promiscuity's Latest Penalty

by Donald D. Schroeder

Ten years ago, it was thought to be a rare disease, but today there is new concern among public health officials about the genital disease known as Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2. "HSV-2" is now widespread throughout the population, infecting all ages, social classes and both sexes.

Official alarm is well warranted. Not only is the disease frequency painful, debilitating and acutely disruptive to personal life, but the newly discovered epidemic has a condition mankind fears most in a disease: it is incurable—at least so far.

Heiko, syphilis and gonorrhea, which are caused by bacteria, HSV-2, like nearly all viral diseases, is immune to all presently known antiviral and antibiotic therapy, although there are controlled human trials of antiviral therapy for the genital herpes disease. There is growing suspicion that, yet absolutely confirmed, HSV-2 frequently leads to cancer of the cervix or prostate in adults.

Two Types of Herpes Virus

Whether HSV-2 is experiencing a phenomenal increase or is only at last being recognized by better-informed doctors in a frequency that has always more or less existed is a debated point among health officials.

A decade ago it was thought ulcerative sores in the genital area were caused by the same virus producing similar sores above the waist, or by some other non-specified virus. Only in 1966 was it discovered that two separate herpes simplex viruses were involved in human infections.

Type 1 (Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1) typically causes common cold sores and fever blisters above the waist, particularly on the mouth or face. It is usually passed on to others through similar contact during active infections. The Type 2 variety frequently causes painless ulcers in the genital area and is almost always acquired through sexual contact.

HSV-1 (facial herpes) and HSV-2 (genital herpes) have overlapping symptoms in many phases. Only medical tests can tell which strain is which. While each strain predominantly infects its respective area, they both can infect any part of the body if unusual intimacies are involved. Above the waist, Type 1 infections typically disappear in 10 days and are not generally dangerous. Type 1 symptoms recur frequently in some individuals annually in the mouth.

Herpes infections of both types typically develop symptoms two to twenty days after contact with an infected person. The first symptoms of genital herpes (90% are Type 2) may be minor rashes or itching in the genital area. These symptoms then commonly develop into a cluster of painful, blister-like, fluid-filled lesions or ulcers, often accompanied by flu-like symptoms: fever, achining muscles and general malaise.

Even without treatment, the first herpes sores dry up within about a month, but the disease has not disappeared. In following months, up to several years, there may be frequent sporadic recurrences lasting a week or two.

Herpes Simplex Pathology

The herpes virus, particularly Type 2, is a significant cause of female genital infections which can cause blisters-like sores, fatigue, swelling in the legs, and, in advanced cases, severe ulceration of the reproductive organs. The herpes virus is peculiar in that it has multiple strains which each change its genetic sequences to such an infant, but Type 2, appears to predominate in seriousness.

A child born through a gonococcal-infected birth canal is endangered with the possibility of blindness; but delivery through a herpes-infected birth canal exposes the infant to a high chance of painful death or irreversible brain damage. Dr. Marvin S. Amstey of the University of Rochester School of Medicine says if organs other than the infant's skin are affected, the fatality rate spirals to 75% or more.

Disease of the New Morality

The cause of the genital herpes epidemic is very near the tailing clump of other venereal diseases. Medical officials directly indict sexual promiscuity as the cause of the genital herpes epidemic. Medical officials directly indict sexual promiscuity as the cause of the genital herpes epidemic.

A conservative estimate of 300,000 genital herpes infections are being treated annually in the U.S. Genetic herpes is now recognized as the second most prevalent venereal disease in the nation. (Gonorrhea is still first; only after colds, also the nation's number one communicable disease, with around 2.7 million new infections annually.)

During active stages of infection there are often no noticeable symptoms among the sex partners who are infected.

The Innocent Suffer

The innocent victims of the genital herpes epidemic are babies of unknowingly infected pregnant mothers. Such mothers have a miscarriage rate of more than three times that of the general population. Some officials estimate half of the babies born from mothers with an active genital infection will contract the disease, and one quarter of them will die or be seriously damaged. Both Type 1 and Type 2 can cause dangerous consequences to such an infant, but Type 2, appears to predominate in seriousness.

A child born through a gonococcal-infected birth canal is endangered with the possibility of blindness; but delivery through a herpes-infected birth canal exposes the infant to a high chance of painful death or irreversible brain damage. Dr. Marvin S. Amstey of the University of Rochester School of Medicine says if organs other than the infant's skin are affected, the fatality rate spirals to 75% or more.
A Swing Away From Swinging
by Carole Ritter

Mate-swapping, group sex, "open marriage," and kinkier forms of experimentation may have just caught on in some back-water areas. But many old-timers who led the way during the sixties sex revolution have dropped out, opting instead for a more stable, "meaningful relationship" based on mutual respect and affection.

What happened to Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice? Assistant professor of sociology Duane Denfield of the University of Connecticut did a study and found that a lot of free spirits found they didn't enjoy their erotic hedonism as much as they thought they would. Old-fashioned hangups like guilt, disgust, and jealousy took their toll. They had trouble with boredom, got too involved with non-spouses, or found their mates couldn't handle it emotionally.

The hard-sell approach used by swinging enthusiasts did get results for the cause, but most dropped out after a few months. Dr. Robert C. Kolodny, director of endocrine research at the University of St. Louis, found that most swingers he studied lasted a year and a half at the outside. The fatigue and strain of constantly finding new partners, plus the hurt and psychological damage caused by lack of any real emotional stability made their frantic lifestyle short lived.

Kolodny partially blames the economy for this downturn, saying that "in times of economic hardship people tend to revert to more conservative behavior." Gilbert Bartell, co-author of Group Sex, concurs: "These are depressed and unsettled times. There's a more somber feeling among people, a retreat from sexual frivolity."

Or perhaps jaded swingers have discovered the hard way that the Seventh Commandment is really where it's at after all.

VD — A Worldwide Epidemic
by E. K. Sturrock

At least 70 million people worldwide are expected to contract gonorrhea this year. According to the World Health Organization, this epidemic is a considerable source of worry in just about every country in the world, with the exception of Red China.

These startling statistics, among many others, were brought out recently in a cover story of the German news weekly, Der Spiegel. Two decades after the "victory" over venereal diseases through penicillin, the classic disease of the genitals and many new ones are again riding the crest of a wave of sexual promiscuity. Doctors put the blame on the three Ps, says Der Spiegel: promiscuity, permissiveness and the pill. The pill is named as one of the villains not only because it loosens moral restraints, but also for physiological reasons. Through taking the pill, the chemical balance of the vagina is altered, making it more susceptible to the growth of the micro-organisms which cause venereal diseases.

Not only are the "old-fashioned" genital diseases on the upswing again, but also a vast host of venereal newcomers trouble today's liberal lovemakers. (See the accompanying article, "New Penalties for Promiscuity.") Even hepatitis is now suspected as being transmissible through sexual contact.

Der Spiegel also cited a study made by the World Health Organization in Scandinavia which found that education and health instruction do not necessarily decrease the rate of venereal disease. Knowledge is of no value, they found, if "faithfulness is only an empty word to them."

It may take two to tango, but it takes three for VD. As the articles on page 10 explain, a "third party" is necessary before venereal disease could attack an otherwise faithful married couple. Faithfulness is the only possible preventative to the worldwide scourge of VD.

The Silent Epidemic

Over a fifth of infant deaths — that's five or six each day in Britain and over sixty daily in the U.S. — are from "unknown causes," "respiratory failure," or "sudden infant death syndrome." This tragedy has become known as "cot death" in England or "crib death" in the U.S.

Most of these tragedies need not occur, according to new medical research. The Nuffield Centre for Medical Research confirms what many doctors have long suspected: Cot death is almost certainly a reaction to dietary proteins.

Exposure to foreign proteins (animal milks, cereals, eggs) before a baby is ready for them may sooner or later induce some degree of allergic reaction. This varies from simple digestive disturbance, skin rash, asthma, and heart damage to severe or fatal shock.

There may be, of course, yet undiscovered factors. But indisputably cot death is extremely rare among babies who are breast-fed — without supplements — for some months. For the vast majority of babies, then, there is a simple and obvious protection. Each mother ought to breast-feed her baby from birth. Most countries have women's organizations established to advise new mothers, such as La Leche League or Britain's National Childbirth Trust.

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THE CRY OF RAPE

Muffled by Myth

By Amy Bowman

Law, quite an issue is made of what is termed "victim precipitated rape" and "assumption of risk." These are concepts used by the legal defense to transfer responsibility for the crime from the rapist to the victim. By focusing the blame on her, they thereby hope to lessen the guilt of the assailant.

If, for instance, the victim accepted a drink from the man, her accusation of rape is weakened "since by drinking she took a chance, made herself vulnerable, and also introduced an element of stimulation for the male." So states sociologist Menachem Amir in his study Patterns of Forcible Rape. Or, if she allowed him to come to her home, she was either indicating willingness to have sexual intercourse or was showing readiness to "assume the risk" of being attacked.

What the victim actually did is held as less significant than how the assailant interpreted her actions.

However, a study made in Philadelphia showed that over 85 percent of reported rape cases involved some form of violence - roughness, beating, or choking. It is difficult to conclude from this that these victims were misled as to the desires of their victims.

A hazard of this "victim precipitation/assumption of risk" analysis is that a woman could not be held legally blameless unless she lived in constant fear that every man is a potential rapist (this includes friends and relatives since they are responsible for 29% of all reported rapes). If any of her actions conflicted with the traditional expectations of "appropriate female behavior," this could be used as incriminating evidence against her in a court of law. Even such a simple freedom as taking a walk alone in the park, especially in the evening, could be interpreted as saying, "I'm a sexually available female," or "I will assume the risk of being attacked." The purpose of our laws and courts is to deal with the offender. He is the one who aggressively and violently acted out his thoughts and feelings against an available subject. Even if the victim unwittingly made herself vulnerable to sexual attack, the fact remains that she is the victim.

Hopefully, future laws will focus on a woman's physical integrity, peace of mind, and freedom of movement without fear of sexual attack as fundamental rights to be protected by the law.

This dubious doctrine of "victim precipitation/assumption of risk" contributes to the fact that 80% of accused rapists walk out of court as free men. Such an amazing fact makes you wonder just who our rape laws really protect! This brings us to a second pervasive myth.

Myth #2: Innocent Men Convicted

Another prevalent misconception is that innocent men are often unjustly imprisoned due to false accusations of rape brought by malicious women who are afflicted with sexual and emotional problems.

It would be unfair to claim that innocent men have never been unjustly accused and convicted of rape, but it is equally invalid to promote it as a major concern when there is very little supporting evidence.

The unfortunate ambiguity of the term, "unfounded complaint," has without doubt contributed to the myth that women make many false rape complaints.

Most complaints determined to be "unfounded" by preliminary police interrogation involve at least one of the following factors: (1) evidence that the victim was intoxicated; (2) delay in reporting by the victim; (3) lack of physical condition supporting the allegation; (4) refusal to submit to a medical examination; (5) the previous relationship of the victim and the offender; (6) the use of a weapon without accompanying battery.

Most of these factors are not relevant to whether or not a rape has actually been committed. They are, however, relevant to the chances of a reported rape case going to court and obtaining a conviction. The investigating police officers, in effect, have an "bias" as to whether or not any further action is taken to prosecute the case in court. The chances of an invalid claim surviving such a thorough police examination and reaching the courts are very low.

Furthermore, in view of the statistic (stated earlier) that 80% of accused rapists walk out of court as free men, it is obvious that very few men — whether innocent or guilty — are ever convicted.

Another popular myth (among males) is that men have "uncontrollable sex drives." Therefore, men who rape are not responsible for their acts since they are victims of unexplainable urges, fierce desires, and passions which can be impossible to control once they have been aroused. Once aroused, the belief goes, rape is the natural result, if the woman is not willing to satisfy the appetite she has created.

The fact is that few rapes are spontaneous. As Professor Amir reveals in Patterns of Forcible Rape, over 80% of the reported rapes were either entirely or partially planned. Rapists look for women who are vulnerable to attack — the handicapped, the aged, the sleeping, the intoxicated, or those who are vulnerable by their environment (isolated, alone, or in an easily entered residence). Women who are characteristically friendly and of service-oriented occupations (nurses, waitresses, teacher, etc.) are often the victims of rape. They are too willing to respond to the ploy of a cry for help or aid from a stranger.

The element of premeditated rape is also evident in the fact that nearly half of all rapes are committed by acquaintances of the victims — an estranged husband, a spurned boyfriend, a relative or close friend, a neighbor, or just a casual acquaintance.

Neighbors and acquaintances are the most potentially dangerous people as far as brutal rape is concerned. Professor Amir. They are more prone to carry out acts of sexual humiliation that seem to involve personal vindictiveness against the victim.
This reveals that rape is not always the product of the uncontrollable sex urge alone. The victim of many rapes is not forced sexual gratification by a psychotic or sex maniac, but rather subjugation and humiliation of known victims by "normal men." Denying Rape Laws

In summary, available statistics provide tremendous proof that, contrary to popular belief, rapes are usually planned, generally involve physical force, and are often committed by basically normal men who know their victims, and that there are few false charges which result in innocent men being convicted of rape.

Yet, on the other hand, there exists a network of laws based on the assumption that just the opposite is true. The maniac in contrast with fear of convicting innocent men has resulted in a legal paradox: Rape laws are structured so as to frighten would-be rapists by potentially heavy sentences (15 and 20 years or, in some cases, life imprisonment). But at the same time they prevent convictions in those cases where the judge and jury cannot reconcile the degree of the offense with such harsh penalties.

Potentially high sentences probably serve more to deter jurists from convicting than they serve to deter rapists from raping. The National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Law has proposed a federal law which would divide rape into three different sexual offenses: Class A would include serious bodily injury, victim under 10, etc.; Class B offenses are those involving intimidation/assumption of risk factors, etc.; Class C would consider unusual factors, and it would entail hardship, threat with a weapon, or intent.

Other reforms are being made, such as the bill introduced by U.S. Senator Robert Mathias. The bill would establish a National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape. The center would be a headquarters for research, collection of data on the effects of the crime, as well as ways to prevent rape. They would work on rape and develop a new model state law.

More women on the police forces would also be helpful. Female officers should be assigned to sex investigation units to give frightened and embarrassed victims the opportunity to be questioned and interviewed by another woman.

Women themselves are organizing against rape through such services as the Rape Crisis Center in Washington, D.C. The Center provides information, services, and emotional support to rape victims. It also works to educate the community on the problems of rape.

Crime centers and legislative reforms are helpful in alleviating current atrocities, but they are temporary. Such measures are not the ultimate solution for the prevention, detection, and bias toward the rape victim, nor for the sick and twisted mind of a psychological misfit. The best solution, of course, would be to effect a change in the lust, avarice and greed within our human nature. But for the time being, it appears the legal reforms will be necessary.

Jim Bishop, Media Relations, Eastern Mennonite College Harrisonburg, VA

On the fifth page of the March Plain Truth, I see Peter Butler seems to think we could very well have used cheaper paper.

Some of us have spent the major part of our lives in Rhodesia. Many are even fourth generation Rhodians. Where do we go? We can get our money's worth back from the Government. The new Plain Truth is great, and the articles are hard-reading. There is so much to read it takes me a week to go through it. Even though the past Plain Truth was very good and beautiful, I like this new form even better. And the article by Mr. David Hill was one of challenge and interest. One of his suggestions about the next time someone gives you an insult, give them back a big smile and say, "Thanks, I needed that." was very funny, I really broke up. But it is a very good idea.

Thank you for printing Plain Truth. It's very necessary in the times in which we live. Hope to be seeing it around for a long time.

Mr. Donald Bates
Floyon, AR

I wish to commend Mr. Gene H. Hogberg for his article, "Prime Time Crime" in the Plain Truth.

We need less women like him to speak up. Our governor recently said that people do not realize the extent of organized crime here. Such violent acts here every day, Killings and robberies.

I would like to open the crime pictures on TV. I do not look at them, but have seen enough to know what they are. It is too bad for our young folks to be exposed to such violent pictures.

We need more articles such as Mr. Hogberg's, and less crime pictures. Also stronger laws of punishment for crime.

Mrs. Frank Kenyon
Phoenix, AZ

Your article in Plain Truth, April 5 edition, entitled "Our Depression: Putting Down the Poor" was the best article I've read yet in the P.T. Keep up the good work. I hope to see more of it.

Chris Diticher,
Warminster, PA

Calander's Mixed Reviews

To J. G. Calander: After reading and chucking over your article, "A Modest Proposal for a Dictatorship in Italy" a few minutes ago, I find it necessary to compliment you on your anecdotel account of the scene in Italy. It was comical, clever, and so very true.

For a country which has contributed so much to the field of science, art, music and literature, it never ceased to amaze me that the same country could be so boring in everyday living.

I was always torn between defending my Italian heritage and violently criticizing its gross inefficiency which caused so much anguish in my daily life in Rome, the center of Italian culture.

My Roman days were lived over again through your article. You are to be congratulated for your clever account of the Italian way and your reference to the "super - specializazzionem" needed to rule the land. I actually roared at that one.

There aren't too many writers capable of approaching the subject so cleverly.

Angela Lui
Niles, IL

It is unfortunate that a paper that deals with the big issues of today and the world is full of them - can find space for personal harassment.

The article by J. G. Calander in the April 19, 1975 issue was an obvious display of premeditated hate and censure toward Italians.

How else could a man taking a short trip into Italy and finding one train to be late, and finding too that he couldn't communicate with the officials (because he couldn't speak their language), come to the conclusion that a dictatorship would be the only thing that could save Italy. That's a "real Christian" attitude for you!

Has the writer ever heard about the red tape of dictorships? How could such tripe even be considered for Plain Truth? It is perhaps becoming open season for peoples about whom we don't even wish to consider in a positive way.

(On three different occasions I have traveled in Italy, for July vacation, by bus and class train and the accommoditations have always been adequate or better. Comparison? - U.S. America)

Frank P. Inglima,
Pasadena, CA

I was intrigued by your "Mosted Proposal" in the April 19th Plain Truth. Although your proposal was indeed much - much more than the "Mosted Proposal" of Jonathan Swift, I'm sure you won't be too surprised if you receive the same sort of reactions he did. (It seems that many of those who read his essay thought he was proposing something real, not for the sick and twisted mind of a psychological misfit.)

"Eted Thosom,
Brussells, Belgium
Spiritual Poverty

The account is empty. The hollow prayer is a rubber check. Gestures at religion are counterfeit currency. Red ink is everywhere; the checkbook is fake. The church is in the hands of the receivers, the professional auctioneers might try to salvage the candelabra, the holy water or the choir robes. Religion is bankrupt.

The United States of America is spiritually sick. You don’t believe it? Then take a look at the shocking downward plunge of strong morality, the alarming rise in crime, the destruction of home and family, the shifting trends of youth’s values, the almost unbelievable defeat in the global geopolitical arena, the lack of true patriotism, the emptiness of hollow religious ceremony.

It’s about time we took a close look at our spiritual bank account; about time we checked the personal records with those kept above; about time we surveyed in detail the moral and social precepts upon which our entire cultural system is based.

Startling changes have been occurring to us at an incredible pace.

Living a clean “moral” life is no longer thought to be valid or meaningful in today’s chaotic world of deathtism and frenzied search for fulfillment. While America’s youth, broadly speaking, believed in living a clean moral life (77% did prior to the agogies of the 60’s), that percentage dropped from 77% to 57% by 1973 among non-college youths. In the colleges and universities, where “education” is disseminated (along with powerful doses of evolution, cynicism, nihilism and hopelessness), the percentage dropped from 45% down to 34%. That’s right, only 34% of tomorrow’s leaders believe in the values of “living a clean moral life.”

Believe that hard work always pays off? Then you’re becoming more and more a rare specimen, for non-college youths surveyed proved only 55% presently accept that principle, and for their fellows in college classes it was only 44%. What about casual premarital sexual relations? Are they morally wrong? Until the violent 60’s virtually destroyed America’s youth with its runaway beat, hippie, nowhereville scene complete with wild rock festivals and the growing drug culture, a fairly strong 57% still believed such relationships were definitely wrong. Today, among non-college youths it is only 34%. Those in college, supposedly more educated, dropped from 34% to only 22% today. So much for America’s future homes and families.

In this time of tremendous disequilibrium abroad and search for new assessments of America’s meaning in the whole world, is what about the basic feelings of “patriotism,” of deep love of country, our Constitution and precious freedoms, our American way of life, and our flag? It has plunged from 60% to 40% among non-college youths, and ebbed away to a mere 19% of today’s college generation who place any value whatsoever on “patriotism.”

Religion? It too is ebbing away — though surprisingly not so fast as patriotism (perhaps many parents think of their hide-bound religious traditions as more important than patriotic notions). Religion as an important moral force declined from 64% to 42% among non-college youths, and from 38% to 28% among those in higher education.

Strangely, though, the same group of youths surveyed illustrated a definite desire to find relief from stress on “material goals.”

Is there any obvious picture here? A stark shift in attitudes toward sex, morality, family, the work ethic, and religion — yet at the same time a definite desire to find meaning to life, to find goals above those of a predominately materialistic world.

Why?

Simple. The strongest possible form of education is the totality of all that is most widely “accepted” in society itself. With the growing trend of public nudity (topless and bottomless bars, nudity on the stage, increasing nudity and explicit material even in “R” rated movies), larger and larger percentages of the population gradually find it acceptable.

With the sensationalized cases of “transsexual” operations, bisexuality, homosexuality (with the “gay liberation movement” much in the news, along with “gay churches” no less), and transvestism, the public gradually loses its ability for outrage. No matter how much you might protest, it seems the frenzied mob mood prevails. Says Dr. Charles Socarides, a New York psychiatrist, “They’re selling a phony sexual utopia in which the kingdom of the orgasm will supposedly replace the house of the ego.” The public laughs at the continual stream of blatantly homosexual overtones in major network TV entertainment (including Johnny Carson and his guests, Dean Martin, Flip Wilson, and others), and gradually finds what used to be called “queer” (everyone but me and thee, Martha, and sometimes I find myself wondering even about thee) something others are “in” to.

With the U.S. Supreme Court afraid, unwilling, or unable to determine just what is and is not “dirty,” an avalanche of prurient, explicit material has flooded the newsstands and the entirety of the entertainment media. It gradually changes the moral standards of a whole culture.

Watergate — the sensational disengagement almost daily of the bribes, kickbacks, payoffs, and the large sums made subsequently when those so convicted sell either speeches or memoirs about how they did it also takes its toll. Disillusionment, no, almost total disillusionment among our flag? It has plunged from 60% to just 10% among non-college youths, and from 38% to 28% among those in higher education.

The Forgotten Famine.

It came at no real surprise to me when the first cracks began to appear in the structure of the new regime in Ethiopia. Like so many others, I was appalled by the executions of over 60 former high officials, but I also realized that Ethiopia had undergone a fearful famine which had killed thousands of times that number.

About 100,000 of Ethiopia’s people had died miserably from famine or famine-related causes. In the provinces of Wollo and Tigré, north of the capital Addis Ababa, famine is still a significant problem. There is just one main transport artery that stretches from Asmara in the north to Addis Ababa, and the road was swept down by the mountains and across the plain, and plains.

The Multiple Tragedies of Ethiopia by Liam Nolan

The author, a noted Irish radio commentator and news analyst, just returned from Ethiopia. His current book on Ethiopia is entitled The Forgotten Famine.
The starving people came toward that road from the remote areas. Many never reached it; they died of starvation and disease on the way. Many who did reach it lay down beside it and died. Others packed into the villages and perished in abject conditions. Some drowned in the flooding pavements. I went to Ethiopia and saw hundreds of wretched fellow human beings in "camps" which were so horrifying as to deafen description. Part of the ground on which I stood was just a shallow covering for pits in which the ghastly corpses had been piled in haphazard fashion, unknown, unidentified. I saw places where graves of children had been ripped open by ravenous hyenas who tore the cloth covering off the bodies and picked the carcasses clean.

I saw men, women and children stripped of every vestige of human dignity and self-respect — and I cried at my inability to do anything meaningful about it. After the grief came the nightmares.

The terrible thing is that, from all the evidence, this disaster never could have taken place on the scale that they died. Let us not delude ourselves. Famine happens because someone tucks the roll of the earth. But in the case of Ethiopia, there were warning signs which went unheeded at the top. Outside help could and should have been sought soon.

Insiders, some of those who could see the approaching disaster alerted officials who could have done something to diminish the scale of the tragedy. But callousness, neglect, and, in some cases, even some degree of capidity saw to it that the warnings were ignored so that when at last help was sought, it was too late. Add to that the fact that the main response was too late in coming. So the people and the animals died by the tens of thousands. The villages became so satiated that they grew fat and choosy, and corpses and carcasses lay, where they fell and rotted so that the stench filled the air.

Certainly heroic volunteers tried their best as they worked under the most dehumanizing difficulties and living conditions. But the tide of disease and death swept through the land in the north and central areas — and in Addis Ababa for a long time the wealthy were untouched and unmoved.

The efforts of the then government under Emperor Haile Selassie were no doubt well meant. But they, too, were pathetically late and pathetically inept. As a result, hundreds of thousands perished from all manner of diseases, which were epidemic and swiftly fatal. The lessons of this tragedy remain to be learned.

WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1975
Why were you born?

Science doesn’t have the answer. Philosophers and theologians can’t agree upon it. And millions of others consider the question unanswerable — “Why is there life?” — You can know the truth! Your Bible is quite clear on the subject of man’s ultimate purpose. Its answer will surprise you.

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THE MISSING DIMENSION IN SEX

Spiritual Poverty

Saigon—Before the Fall