THE MOST DANGEROUS CHILDHOOD DISEASE
A TALE OF TWO GERMANYES

THE POOR NATIONS
STAND UP
A mbassador College, Pasadena, opened its doors for the 29th consecutive year, I was moved once again to recall the amazing growth of this work.

Few realize the magnitude to which this worldwide Work of God has grown. It is now a major-scale educational program worldwide. Actually, the Work started in 1934 with just me and my wife. Today, the campus consists of 1,400 students. It is an in-the-home educational service for all peoples.

Today the sun never sets on our offices, plants, and operations around the world. Our employed staff now reaches into the thousands and its expenditures into the multiple millions.

But much larger in size and power of impact is the extension program of the college. Today there are two campuses and a faculty of eight.

Few realize the magnitude to which this extension program has grown to millions of people. It is the success story of something never done before - the impact is the extension program of the college.

I had experienced an uncommon early training in business, in the specific field of journalism and advertising. This led to serving and helping with the missing dimension in today's education. I had toured the United States as "idea man" for America's largest trade journal to search out ideas successfully used in business and in community development and social welfare. I had pioneered in surveys, by personal interview and by questionnaire, obtaining, tabulating, analyzing, and classifying information on business and social conditions.

Through this intensive research covering many succeeding years in my own advertising business, I was being tremendously impressed with the unhappy fact that even in the affluent United States there was a tragic dearth of peace, happiness, and abundant well-being.

I was aware also, of course, of the sicknessening conditions of poverty, ignorance, filth and squalor, starvation, disease and death in the lives of more than half of all the earth's population - in such countries as India, Egypt, and in so many areas in Asia, Africa, South America - to speak of some areas equally wretched in the United States and parts of Europe.

But why? To me it didn't make sense. For every effect there had to be a cause. I didn't know the cause.

I found revealed the fact that the very foundation of education to fit one for happy and successful living is totally ignored. That foundation is awareness of the purpose of life, knowledge of what man is, recognition of the true values as opposed to the false, and knowledge of the way which is the cause of every desired effect. That knowledge is the dimension which is missing in today's education.

This new knowledge resulted in a series of lectures and near Eugene, Oregon, in the summer and autumn of 1933. Response was spontaneous. Later, an invitation followed to speak on radio station KORI, Frank Hill, the owner, suggested a weekly program expanding this missing dimension on his station.

I found revealed the fact that very foundation of education to fit one for happy and successful living is totally ignored. That foundation is awareness of the purpose of life, knowledge of what man is, recognition of the true values as opposed to the false, and knowledge of the way which is the cause of every desired effect. That knowledge is the dimension which is missing in today's education.

This new knowledge resulted in a series of lectures near Eugene, Oregon, in the summer and autumn of 1933. Response was spontaneous. Later, an invitation followed to speak on radio station KORI, Frank Hill, the owner, suggested a weekly program expanding this missing dimension on his station.

The World Tomorrow was designed to assist and educate those seeking positive answers to the "unanswerable" questions presented by today's tumultuous world conditions. It presents timely and challenging commentary on chaotic international relations and insight into world affairs. The analyses and answers to today's world conditions offer a message of hope for those who desperately seek a better tomorrow.

In keeping our listeners abreast of important world events, The World Tomorrow television staff members have, over the years, traveled far and wide to achieve on-the-scene coverage. First-hand information and opinions are gained through personal, in-depth interviews with world leaders and those making tomorrow's headlines.

One month after The World Tomorrow broadcast was born, Plain Truth, on February 1, 1934, made its most humble bow - an 8-page mimeographed "magazine" printed by use of a borrowed typewriter on a mimeograph, the use of which was donated by the local mimeograph sales agent. I was the compositor. Mrs. Armstrong ran the press - by hand - and she kept the mailing list by pen and ink.

That first edition consisted of approximately 172 copies. The total cost of the stencils, ink and paper was probably less than $2.

From that almost infinitesimal beginning the publishing operations expanded into three major printing plants and one smaller printing shop in Texas. On our Pasadena campus alone, 3,600,000 letters were received and personally cared for last year by our staff.

In one single day over 50,000 letters were received. Our postal center employee sent out almost 38,000,000 pieces of literature last year. The scope of our work makes us one of the largest mailing operations on earth. If the reader has opportunity to visit in person one of our campuses or foreign offices, he will then experience this activity in its true dimensions.

So remember, if you have an opportunity to visit one of our campuses or offices, you are welcome.
A TALE
OF TWO GERMANY
Our Bonn correspondents compare conditions in East and West Germany a generation after their division.

A BUCHWALDIAN BICENTENNIAL
If the Declaration of Independence were televised, it would first need to be censored, reports Art Buchwald.

THE NEW "CIVIL WAR"
As the poor nations arise (see cover), a north-vs-south "war between the states" seems inevitable.

THE MOST DANGEROUS CHILDHOOD DISEASE
Child abuse is rampant. The only answer is to change the parent. Parents Anonymous is fulfilling that need.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PEACE
"Lasting peace," write the experts, "is probably unattainable." Furthermore, it would be more expensive than war!

THE BRAIN
AND THE COMPUTER
The human mind created the computer. How then could "random chance" create a far superior computer — your mind?

A TIME OF TRANSITION IN THAILAND
Stanley R. Rader reports on his visit with the prime minister of Thailand in Bangkok last month.

A REVOLUTION OF THE SPIRIT

THE POOR NATIONS STAND UP
by Jeff Calkins

The rising chorus of demands on the part of the world's poorest nations may soon become the major diplomatic problem confronting the industrialized nations of the West and Japan.

A recent series of international conferences has allowed the numerous have-not nations to renew their call for a "new world economic order," whereby much of the wealth of the industrial powers would be transferred to the "developing nations" of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Meetings of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, a group of 82 "non-aligned" nations, and the United Nations Special Assembly have all provided convenient forums for the Third World to air its belief that industrial nations should reduce their standard of living so the poor can raise theirs.

To paraphrase the prophet Joel, the world is now saying, "I am strong" (Joel 3:10).

Through colonialism, the rich nations, it is charged, ruthlessly exploited the poor ones.

Upon this belief and upon the assertion that the rich nations have brought raw materials from the poor at low prices and sold them back manufactured goods at high prices rests the third world's case.

To make matters worse, the higher oil prices paid by the poor in the form of higher prices in the goods they imported from the rich.

Out of the Soup Kitchen
Among the specific demands of the Third World are:
— At least one percent of the GNP of rich nations to go for foreign aid.
— More power to expropriate (without paying market prices for compensation) multinational corporations.
— The suspension or cancellation of the debt Third World nations owe developed nations.

The Wall Street Journal notes that such proposals amount to another plea for international welfare system — a "soup kitchen" approach to helping poor nations.

In such a system, handouts take the form of developmental grants, low interest loans, flat creation of international exchange, as well as direct aid. What the Third World really needs, the Journal points out, is also what the rich nations need: free trade, job opportunities, capital formation, and noninflationary growth.

The economic success of such Third World states as Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea demonstrates what can be done in such favorable circumstances. Poverty is not forever, necessarily. These conspicuous Third World economic successes owe their relative prosperity in large part to providing a hospitable climate for foreign capital.

The free flow of foreign investment, increased trade among nations, and the elimination of trade barriers provide the foundation upon which the poor nations could lift themselves out of poverty.

Yet the very real danger exists that the world will fragment into mutually hostile blocs of have and have-not nations. In such circumstances, leaders could descend into international bickering and lose sight of the fact that there are ways of dealing with international poverty which would benefit all nations.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1975
BONN: "And what do you think Germany should do if the oil producing countries impose another oil embargo?" I asked my taxi cab skipper in Berlin. The immediate answer: "Saddle up the Bundeswehr, charge down to the Middle East, and knock all those sheiks off their high horses."

"Outspoken words indeed from a citizen of a nation bent for three decades on staying on the outer periphery of the world political arena. Yet they symbolize, perhaps, a signal change in attitude. West Germany, economic colossus yet politically dwarf, is at last awakening to a new political awareness.

Of course, not every German breathes at much political fire as the taxi drivers of Berlin. They seem to be "unique"-brated. To most Germans, the very thought of their nation once again becoming a major world power is repugnant. It holds too many asking memories. After World War II, the government in Bonn faithfully charted a course leading to both a phoenix-like economic resurrection and virtually total political disengagement. Both goals have been achieved.

Yet an irresistible combination of factors is forcing the Federal Republic willy-nilly into the world political time-lime. The pressures have become strong enough to warrant a recent cover story in the leading West German news weekly der Spiegel entitled "Germany—World Power Against Her Will."

ServiceProvider

Basicallty- two factors are pushing the reluctant Federal Republic toward a driver's seat in world politics. The first is the FRO's the remarkable economic strength. West Germany accounts today for one-third of the total production of goods and services of the nine-nation European Community, or Common Market.

Among major nations, Germany is second only to the United States in per capita income ($3,614) and total foreign trade ($15.9 billion) 1975) and East Germany's 88 billion Deutschmarks ($34 billion) in gold and monetary reserves constitute the world's largest national savings account at present twice that of the U.S.A. and larger than those of Great Britain, France, and Italy combined.

But as financiers envy the Bonn government's skillful handling of the present recession and its management of its considerable assets, Bonn's troublesome trio of Chancellor Schmidt, Finance Minister Apel and Economics Minister Hans Faberich could boast of a 6.3% rate of growth at the end of last year, lowest in the Western world. And, despite a 22-year high of inflation at 8 million unemploy large-scale social conflict is nonexistent (largely due to cooperative unions).

Suspicious Neighbors

Yet Germany's long-running Wirtschaftswunder has triggered no corresponding political boom. Finance Minister Apel still says, "For me, 'world power' means 'pay for the others.'" Bonn's influence on the international scene has for the most part consisted of a burgeoning export trade, economic financial help, and various aid programs to the developing nations.

Many German politicians, business magnates and thinkers shrink from the thought of increased world political responsibility. They consider the role of a "well-fed political dwarf" with 88,000 billion marks in the bank very comfortable. Most share Foreign Minister Habsburg Genacher's fear of being pulled into hot foreign squabbles (Genacher hesitates to vie for a United Nations Security Council seat, as many statesmen are encouraging Bonn to do).

Germany's neighbors have never quite trusted this "hesi tancy," however. France, in particular, having been the front line target of past German power aspirations, has for years loudly watched the German economy catch up with and finally pass her own. The European press regularly publishes articles expressing the French fear that the Federal Republic's growing economic might will eventually relegate French aspirations to Europe's leadership role in world affairs (Continued on page 4, col. 1).

Plain Truth correspondent in Bonn, Wolfgang Thomsen, recently took a firsthand look at conditions in communist East Germany. Here is his report.

If you should meet an old acquaintance again after, say, about 10 years, you might note with pleasant surprise a mellowing in attitude or an interesting change in his behavior. The same changes can occur in nations as well. One could take East Germany — the German Democratic Republic, or GDR as a good example.

Recently, when I crossed the border into the GDR from West Germany, I noticed that the people's police, or Volkspolizei and the customs officers handled their duties in a far more relaxed and friendly manner than was the case over a decade ago.

Many West Germans are taking advantage of the more relaxed atmosphere prevailing between the two Germans. West Germans are now permitted to use their own cars to visit their relatives dwelling in the East. Previously they had to travel by train to their destination; only in rare occasions could they travel by private automobile. One not only sees cars one does not usually see any more. The state is a big landlord too, providing the security and order that Germans are now able to enjoy.

Germany's inward reluctance to go to the head of the class, strengthened by the poorly camouflaged hostility of neighbors such as France, has up to now squelched any German power-thinking in the bud. Yet a significant, unexpected factor has come into play: pressure from without, from close allies as well as distant trade partners, to join the international power community.

Admonitions have come from totally unexpected quarters for the Germans to wake up to the responsibilities of their own strength. As der Spiegel reported in its issue of January 6, 1975, a high official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry advised his German counterparts that "Germans must now assume the great responsibility resulting from their being the economically strongest, politically most stable, and militarily most important state in Western Europe."

The strongest pressure, however, has come from Washington. In February of this year the Washington Post ran an article to the effect that the Federal Republic should shoulder the political responsibilities devolving from its economic might and take on a measure of America's leadership role in world affairs (Continued on page 4, col. 1).
Cementing a United Europe

This mounting diplomatic pressure has been paralleled for some time by a lessenening resistance on Bonn's part to a more independent political role in Europe. Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" really got the ball rolling in that first efforts were made to establish friendlier relations with communist East Germany. This eased some of the internal pressure to reunite Germany and meant that West Germans could now look on their country as a complete political entity, rather than just as a temporary "half-state" waiting for the reunification of Austria.

In recent years this trend toward self-assuredness in Bonn's foreign policy has accelerated. No longer does the Federal Republic's foreign policy bear the label, "Made in Washington." Bonn's recent decision to sell nuclear power plants to Brazil—a blow to Washington's nonproliferation hopes—is only one example of the republic's new self-assurance.

Particularly in Europe, leaders of the Federal Republic are beginning to flex their economic muscles. Sources in Bonn reveal one goal that influential Bonn foreign-policy makers now have in mind—that of West Germany providing the cement to bind together a united Europe. At one policy forum, the claim was made, "We must make Europe without letting the others know about it. We must force the Europeans toward solidarity with tact and elegance."

Bonn's slow ascendency to power has also been fueled by the rapid economic and political decline of her neighbor. Great Britain and Italy, riddled with ill-considered military conflicts, are in no condition to bolster European unity. Even France, best with multiple economic, political and social woes, is not a clear guiding light for the community. The Federal Republic, however, led by an increasingly respected Chancellor Schmidt and featuring an outstanding economic balancing record, seems slated for the top slot.

A North German newspaper, Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, recently ran an editorial entitled "Big Power Bonn?" which revealed a new awareness on the part of the West German of their country's growing international prowess. The editorial presented Helmut Schmidt with a lion's share of the credit: "In all its 26-year-old history, the Federal Republic has never made such an impact on international politics as nowadays, under Chancellor Schmidt... In his relations with foreign statesmen, Chancellor Schmidt surpasses nearly everyone of his predecessors, as far as self-confidence, imagination and personal forcefulness are concerned." The article heralded the unprecedented pilgrimage to Bonn during mid-summer 1975 by Mme. Wilma Ford, Giscard d'Estaing, Sadat, and Rabin, as diplomatic acknowledgment of the increased prestige enjoyed by both the West German government and its chancellor.

New Pride in the Bundeswehr

For many years most Germans have looked at the Bundeswehr (the Federal defense forces) with a jaundiced eye. The post-World War II archetypal picture of the Bundeswehr has been that of a weak, inefficient, half-hearted defense force, which has never been a favorite of the German people. Many of the nation's news commentators and editorial writers this past week have been evaluating Gerald Ford's first full year in the Presidency. What seems most striking about all these appraisals is the emphasis they place on Gerald Ford's honesty and decency.

Ordinarily, these basic virtues would have been taken for granted. But the experience of Watergate has caused the American people to take nothing for granted. If a national survey were to be taken today of what the American people look for in a President, personal honesty and decency would probably be even more important than all of the other qualifications. Not just the personal honesty and decency of Presidents, but those of their government officials as well. The implication was that if the American President had been honest and decent, the Watergate crisis would not have occurred.

President Ford's First Year

by Norman Cousins

Many of the nation's news commentators and editorial writers this past week have been evaluating Gerald Ford's first full year in the Presidency. What seems most striking about all these appraisals is the emphasis they place on Gerald Ford's honesty and decency.

Ordinarily, these basic virtues would have been taken for granted. But the experience of Watergate has caused the American people to take nothing for granted. If a national survey were to be taken today of what the American people look for in a President, personal honesty and decency would probably be even more important than all of the other qualifications. Not just the personal honesty and decency of Presidents, but those of their government officials as well. The implication was that if the American President had been honest and decent, the Watergate crisis would not have occurred.

One has only to look at the situation as it stood a year ago to realize the extent of the problem. People were dazed at the rapid deterioration of Richard Nixon's Presidency, culminating in his resignation. Most thought that the only evidence that an American President was willing to go along with a blackmail situation involving obstruction of justice was Richard Nixon's Presidency.

The tape recording has President Nixon's voice asking to pay $1 million to settle the blackmail demands of the Watergate criminals. The tape also shows he said there would be no difficulty in getting such a payoff once he was in the President's position and that he instructed his subordinates to transmit the money without delay.

That same tape, incidentally, has the President making a statement that has been the subject of some what gloated over in the public reports. The President made a statement that had been a key point and was made before he was elected President, and after he was inaugurated. The implication was that the President's feeble response to the Watergate challenge and his equations of the Watergate crisis with the Nixon's Presidcy are both signs that the American President is only as honest and decent as the measure in his Presidency. The implication was that if the American President had been honest and decent, the Watergate crisis would not have occurred.

West Germany is Washington's most reliable NATO partner. Countless economic and cultural ties bind the two nations. Most have evolved since the war and against which we (the Guiltians) directed our efforts, will be replaced by a "German Europe"...the future of Europe now depends on what the Bonn government does with its economic might and political freedom.

The Federal Republic is Washington's most reliable NATO partner. Countless economic and cultural ties bind the two nations. Most have evolved since the war and against which we directed our efforts, will be replaced by a "German Europe"...the future of Europe now depends on what the Bonn government does with its economic might and political freedom.

The Federal Republic is Washington's most reliable NATO partner. Countless economic and cultural ties bind the two nations. Most have evolved since the war and against which we directed our efforts, will be replaced by a "German Europe"...the future of Europe now depends on what the Bonn government does with its economic might and political freedom.

The Federal Republic is Washington's most reliable NATO partner. Countless economic and cultural ties bind the two nations. Most have evolved since the war and against which we directed our efforts, will be replaced by a "German Europe"...the future of Europe now depends on what the Bonn government does with its economic might and political freedom.

Plain Truth
Life Is Better Now
(Continued from page 3)

years of its existence as a sepa­rate nation. Unlike its West Ger­man counterpart, the GDR is blessed with few natural re­sources other than the skill and energy of its 17 million citizens. Despite the meager provisions she started out with — and what little industry the eastern part of the old Reich had was taken away by the Russians in a "re­verse Marshall Plan" — the GDR has risen from nowhere to be­come the ninth largest industrial power in the world. It is an indis­pensable, and perhaps the single most important, element in the Soviet Union's entire East bloc connection.

Life in East Germany may, by our "capitalistic" standards, be dull, but it is not intolerable. The people work hard but also seem to be able to relax far better than their brothers on the other side of the Iron Curtain. They take their time and are generally not in as much of a rat-race as West Europeans. And opportunities for conversations are generally not neglected.

Western visitors generally are embarrassed by the political alo­gans plastered everywhere on walls and billboards in every East German city which repetitiously proclaim that "Socialism will be victorious" or that "Socialism gives meaning and purpose to the lives of the people." Below, an East European youth driving an American-built tractor.

POSTERS bearing socialisti­c propaganda are found through­out East Germany. The sign at the right, found on a main street in Dresden, says, "Socialism gives meaning and purpose to the lives of the people." Below, an East European youth driving an American-built tractor.

Mr. Jefferson grabs the decla­ration. "As far as I'm concerned,"
Mr. Jefferson says, "Gentle­men. I don't know, fellows.
Western series on the French and Indian War."}

son comes into the room look­ing a little nervous.

"Tommy," says the producer, 
"it's just great. I would say it 
was a masterpiece."

"We love it, Tommy boy," the advertising agency man 
says. "It sings. Lots of drama, 
and it holds your interest. There are a few things that have to be 
changed, but otherwise it stays 
intact."

"What's wrong with it?" Mr. Jefferson asks.

There's a pause. Everyone 
looks at the network man.

"Well, frankly, Tommy, it 
smacks of being a little anti­British. I mean, we've got quite a few Tory listeners, and some­thing like this might bring in a 
lot of mail." 

"Now don't get sore, Tommy boy," the agency man says. 
"You're the best Declaration of Independence writer in the 
business. That's why we hired you. But our sponsor, the Bos­
ton Tea Co., is interested in sell­ing tea, not independence. Mr. Cornwallis, the sponsor's rep­resentative, is here, and I think he 
has a few thoughts on the mat­ter. Go ahead, Corney. Let's 
hear what you think."

Mr. Cornwallis stands up. 
"Mr. Jefferson, all of us in this 
room want this to be a whale of 
a document. I think we'll agree 
on that."

Everyone in the room nods 
his head.

"At the same time we feel — I 
think I can speak for everybody — that we don't want to go over 
the heads of the mass of people 
who we hope will buy our prod­uct. You use words like depot­ism, annihilation, migration and 
tenure. Those are all egghead 
words and don't mean a thing 
to the public. Now I like your 
stuff about 'life, liberty and the 
pursuit of happiness.' They all 
tie in great with tea, particularly 
pursuit of happiness, but it's the 
feeling of all of us that you're 
really getting into controversial 
water when you start attacking the king of England." 

Mr. Jefferson says, "But every 
word of it is true. I've got the 
documentary proof."

"Let me take a crack at it, 
Corney," the agency man says. 
"Look, Tommy boy, it isn't a 
question of whether it's true or 
not. All of us here know what a 
louse George III can be. But if 
you remind people of all those 
taxes George has laid on us, 
they're not going to go out and 
buy tea. They're not going to go 
out and buy anything."

Mr. Jefferson says, "Gentle­men, I was told to write a Dec­laration of Independence. I 
discussed it with many people 
before I did the actual writing. 
I've worked hard on this decla­ration — harder than I've 
worked on anything in my life. You either take it or leave it as 
it is."

"We're sorry you feel that 
way about it, Tommy," the 
agency man says. "We have a 
responsibility to the country, 
but we have a bigger respon­si­bility to the sponsor. He's pay­ing for it. We're not in the 
business of offending people, 
British people or any other eth­nic group. Isn't that so, Mr. Cornwallis?"

"Check — unless Mr. Jeffer­son changes it the way we want 
him to."

Mr. Jefferson grabs the decla­ration and says, "Not for all the 
'sea in Boston,' and exits. 

The producer shakes his 
head. "I don't know, fellows. 
Maybe we've made a mistake. 
We could at least have run it up a flagpole to see who saluted."

"As far as I'm concerned," 
Mr. Cornwallis said, "the sub­ject is closed. Let's talk about a western series on the French and Indian War."
The poor nations are standing up for their rights (see cover), and the 30th parallel may become the Mason-Dixon line for a worldwide reenactment of the “war between the states.” The two antagonists are, roughly speaking, the northern developed world and the southern underdeveloped world, and the issue once again is slavery.

by Ron Horswell

Thus the essence of the argument rages between the rich man’s wallet and the poor man’s belly. The North is arguing (or merely remaining smugly silent) from its position of power, while the South is arguing with two main weapons: rhetoric in the U.N.'s key conventions and the introduction of “producer’s associations.”

Rhetoric will be discussed later.

“Producer’s Associations”

Producer’s associations, or resource cartels, are, if their defenders can be believed, the greatest force for economic good to emerge since Keynes discovered that nations could spend more than they earn. Their value, according to one U.N. document, is “in assisting in promotion of sustained growth of world economy and accelerating development of developing countries.”

Producer’s Associations exist for two basic reasons. One is to stabilize the often wildly fluctuating prices of commodities. The other reason is to use collective clout, of one form or another, to raise the market price of the commodity. In essence, this channels wealth from the rich commodity buyer to the relatively poor commodity seller.

The North takes a dimmer view of such “producer’s associations,” usually calling them cartels. The Northerner would argue, and rightfully so, that the immense financial strain placed on many poor nations is far greater than the effect that such cartels have on the rich nations. In other words, Bangladesh suffered far more than the United States because of the oil cartel’s irresponsible tripling of petroleum prices in 1973.

Far from sustaining world economic growth, such cartels bear a good deal of the blame for the worldwide recession. At present, there are producer’s associations, of varying degrees of cohesion, for petroleum, bauxite, phosphate, copper, tin, chromium, coffee, rubber, and bananas. Many are weak and inexperienced. Effectiveness ranges from the very successful Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to the temporary failures experienced by would-be banana and coffee cartels.

The New Economic Order

Exponents of producers’ associations view the cartels as the cornerstone of a new world economic order, which they have set out to erect. It is a southern tenet of faith that the present world economic system, devised and maintained by northern exploiters, is responsible for global miseries. The “new international economic order” will be built on a foundation of resource cartels.

For months the Third World has insisted upon discussing all world problems in the context of this hypothetical “new international economic order.” The developed world has resisted such proposals, thus hamstringing numerous international conferences. Some observers fear that the inability to come to basic agreement on even how to go about discussing the issues may render useless all international forums, including the United Nations, thus contributing to heightened world tensions.

The exact goals of the “new international economic order” are impossible to precisely discern, but its primary goal, no doubt, is the redistribution of wealth worldwide. It is this redistributionist philosophy that legitimizes producers’ associations, as well as the acts of nationalization and expropriation. Under this philosophy, these acts are defined as nothing more than generously moving toward greater equality and properly claiming “reparations” for northern “imperialism.”

In addition, the South perceives that the economic imperialism of Western capitalism has failed, after two decades of trying, to come up with an adequate theory to explain how it would be possible for some of the more disadvantaged nations to achieve any significant growth. From such a posture, some nations feel their plight can only be bettered if they lay claim to the wealth of others.

The World Fabian Society

Daniel Moynihan, newly appointed U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, claims there is yet another largely unrecognized reason for the emergence of the redistribution movement. Writing in a recent issue of Commentary magazine, Mr. Moynihan states that the world is feeling the results of the “British revolution.” The Third World, according to Moynihan, has ideologically fallen into neither the capitalist nor the communist camp, but rather into the camp of the British Fabian Society.

The Fabian Society is dedicated to the advancement of socialism via parliamentary rather than revolutionary means. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries its ranks included some of the most famous British intellectuals. Its influence throughout the empire (which has now become most of the Third World) was so great that, at present, the sun never sets on the London School of Economics.

In light of that, the rich Northerners might have foreseen the day when Third World missionaries would arrive on the shores of the developed world preaching their doctrines of equality, redistribution, and reparations. According to Third World theology, any inequality of such magnitude is not only evil, but is also a moral sin marring the moral slate of the wealthy.

Southern theological eloquence reaches its peak in the “Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,” pushed through the United Nations General Assembly last year by the Third World bloc. Virtually every paragraph revolves around a pious injunction against exploitation. The “new international economic order,” states the document, “shall correct...
iniquities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steady growing of economic and social development in peace and justice for present and future generations."

Conference Bustling:

Turning now to the South's second major weapon, rhetoric, the Third World bloc, with communist help, has begun putting bizarre new twists on global problems through a series of famous world conferences.

The first was the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in 1972 at Stockholm. Rather than participating in a meaningful discussion on ecological and environmental problems, the Third World tested a new dogma: the developed world had gotten rich by polluting the environment, and now the rich polluters wanted to freeze the rich-poor inequality into a status quo, using "concern over ecology" as an excuse to prevent development in the poor South.

Next came the United Nations World Population Conference held in 1974 at Bucharest. Here the doctrine was promulgated that the developed world was attempting to foist off population control on the developing nations as a means of keeping them in a subservient position. The term "population problem" was a sinister misnomer for what was really a policy of genocide, made necessary by excessive consumption of resources in the developed world.

Shortly thereafter the World Food Conference, held in 1974 at Rome, reached the conclusion that the world food problem was the creation and responsibility of the rich. As such, the rich were duty-bound to take all necessary steps to alleviate it. The 1975 conference on the International Women's Year, in Mexico City, made the same accusations.

The United Nations itself has evolved into the primary sounding board for the Third World bloc. The developing nations hold a solid majority in the 138-member organization. Ever since the early 1960s, when the emergence of many new nations created the Third World majority in the U.N., the United States has found herself on the defensive in the Security Council and on the General Assembly floor.

The North's Counterweapon:

Marching into the teeth of producers' associations and political rhetoric, what weapons does the developed world have with which to defend itself? Indeed, should it even bother to muster a defense?

A responsible developed nation, such as the United States, must indeed consider how much validly there is to the Third World contentions. Though some argue otherwise, the developed world cannot morally ignore the plight of the painfully impoverished nations. That, however, is merely an argument for foreign aid. But that brings up the question: How much aid should be given to? What strings should be attached? Those are all complex questions to be answered by our economic and political experts.

At present, there is a forceful anti-foreign-aid wave washing through both the U.S. public and the Congress. In part this is a response to the harsh accusations from the Third World. In part it reflects the ineffectiveness of most foreign aid. But, if we in the U.S. are honest, we will probably have to admit that we haven't tried very hard to make our aid effective. Most of it has been military in nature. Much of it has been directed to locations where it would be most politically effective rather than most misery-eliminating. Finally, our hesitancy to extend more assistance is probably due, as much as anything, to the sense that inflation and recession have had in making us uncertain about our own economic future. In short, we should not be looking for excuses to withhold aid, but for ways to make it effective.

As the world's rich, we must formulate a philosophy concerning the severity of disparities of wealth which we will tolerate. In the United States, it has only been in the last two decades that we have adopted the philosophy that all citizens should be insured at least a minimum subsistence. But we have not yet extended that reasoning to the rest of the world. Globally, our position is more laissez faire, hands off.

Western Ideals Revisited:

There is much more, however, that we should do. A certain amount of redistribution is already being done, as indicated by the credo of redistribution as religiously preached by the Third World is not the power of salvation for our planet.

In an era when the life-style and basic organizational principles of our culture are being questioned by others, it is time to reevaluate the meaning of their political experience. Our political heritage is that of the American and French revolutions. Our traditions of private ownership, free enterprise, and lawful personal accumulation of wealth (i.e., capitalism) are based on such ideas of political and personal freedom.

At present, this heritage is being challenged because it has not solved problems elsewhere in the world. But we did not adopt our system because it was bifurcated as a solution to all problems, including everyone's else. We opted for it because it offered individually the opportunity to devise their own solutions as they saw fit. For most of history, men lived in situations where "might makes right." The political organization of the world was in the form of monarchies, theocracies, oligopolies, and dictatorships — systems that truth was defined by the powers that were. Galileos were humiliated, witches were burned, and heretics were sent to Devil's Island or Siberia.

Our social organization, built on the twin pillars of democracy and capitalism, was devised to eliminate the shroud that the all-powerful state threw over human potential. The central purpose of our experiment was not to eliminate poverty of the stomach, but to insulate against poverty of the human spirit; not to eliminate disparity of material possessions, but to eradicate the disparity of power where one man can acquire wealth by force. In short, we should not claim that our system will solve all troubles everywhere, but rather we should claim that our system works reasonably well in resisting tyranny.

Needed: A Feared Spokesman for the West:

John Scull, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., declared "the tyranny of the majority." More and more the Third World bloc seems to think that if it can become a "majority" — if it can acquire the necessary political and economic muscle — then it can define what is "true" and "good" almost at whim. When the majority says, for example, there's no food and population crisis (only a crime of over-consumption in the developed world), that's a step in the direction of a new dark-age mentality.

The developed world has not yet resisted that tendency with the force and eloquence it must. In world opinion, the view of the rich is a minority. That necessitates, as U.N. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan put it, that the United States go into opposition and vigorously defend its position. "It is time," writes Moynihan in Commentary, "that the American spokesman came to be feared in international forums for the truths he might tell."

What sort of truths? Truths such as the fact that the most glaring disparities of wealth lie not between the developed and developing worlds but between within certain developing nations — for example, oil-rich Arab states (some with per capita incomes more than that of the U.S.) are infinitely richer than the Indian subcontinent. The U.S. spokesman could expose truths such as that in the past 15 years, the United Nations' record of moral judgment has been virtually nonexistent. In 1973, for instance, the Arabs militarily attacked Israel on Judaism's holiest day. Eleven of the fifteen Security Council members voted to condemn Israel as the aggressor. The U.N., however, failed to condemn terrorist skyjackings, kidnappings, letter bombs, mass murder of civilians, or the massacre at the 1972 Olympics.

Third World representatives can condemn South Africa and apartheid on the General Assembly floor, while in the Third World civil wars and massacres take place seemingly unnoticed, and thousands of political prisoners rot in their cells. As another example, the Third World bloc staged a virtual celebration on the U.N. floor when Taiwan was kicked out of the international body, even though the U.N. supposedly is open to all governments who are in clear control of their territory.

American spokesmen should find numerous opportunities for pointing out the copious amounts of Orwellian double-think implicit in the Third World call for the "sovereignty of every state over its natural resources and its economic activities." In actual fact, the Third World only wants its own states to have total sovereignty over their resources. It expects other (developed) world to give up partial sovereignty over their resources and to share them.

Furthermore, the fervent cry for resource sovereignty often comes from those who know that such sovereignty would help them maintain tight control of their national economies, thus helping to hold together their quite disunited and perhaps oppressive regimes.

Our representative should state that socialism has proven to be a comparatively poor means of producing new wealth and a quite ineffective way of redistributing it. We should present our case that just as there is a great deal of truth in the statement that an individual is responsible for his economic circumstances, so also is there considerable truth in stating that individual nations are responsible for their own national circumstances.

We should point out the inconsistency of the Third World call for sustained world economic growth, according to development, and greater international cooperation, on the one hand, and their "what's mine is mine and what's yours is mine" rhetoric on the other.

Certainly there is great merit in compassion and the extension of aid, as opposed to ignoring the sufferings of others. To the degree that the central issues of the debate involve those motives, we should respond. But the heart of this particular debate lies elsewhere. The essential question is: Will we insist that world problems be defined as they really are, or, when in fact, things, will we surrender the right of definition to any bloc with the political might to enforce their viewpoint? If we do the latter, we'll contribute little or nothing to the alleviation of world suffering, but we'll have-stolen a big step toward surrendering the world to the enslavement of irrationalism.

Lies which masquerade as truth have served various elites in both North and South — but never the best interests of mankind. It seems well within the realm of possibility for us to conclude: compassion with truth — work to eliminate poverty of the body while insuring against enslavement of the human spirit.
Every year, hundreds of thousands of children suffer the pangs of childhood's most common, and certainly its most dangerous, disease. The symptoms may be invisible, or they may be bruises or broken bones. The result is often death or permanent brain damage. For those who survive, the effects usually remain for a lifetime. The disease that sends them to a hospital at age five also puts them in a reformatory at age fifteen and in a state penitentiary by age twenty. It is the rare delinquent in juvenile hall who did not at one time or another suffer from this disease. Think of as many notorious criminals, international despots, and assassins as you can, and you will find that almost all of them were afflicted with this disease, as a child. This disease is child abuse.

Child abuse is epidemic. In the United States, some 300,000 cases are reported each year, but all the experts agree that this is merely the tip of an insurmountable iceberg. Furthermore, the iceberg seems to be growing larger. Between 1965 and 1970, the incidence of reported child abuse swelled over 500%, although a good deal of this increase is due to better reporting.

The Parent as Criminal

In the late 1950s and early 60s, the media (and hence all society) "discovered" child abuse. It made predictably good copy—lots of inhuman interest. Shortly thereafter, state after state passed laws insuring that abused children could be taken from their parents if necessary and the abusers prosecuted as criminals. In the public's mind, child abusers became criminals needing punishment rather than troubled people needing help.

Even if society had been inclined to help, no one seemed to know what to do. In 1962, the Journal of the American Medical Association published an extremely influential article entitled "The Battered Child Syndrome," which spurred up the professional approach to the problem at that time. The authors stated that "at present there is no safe remedy...except the separation of battered children from their...parents."

The stigma of a child abuser being unworthy of our sympathies and probably incorrigible remains with us today. The parent who has an abuse problem and would like to help finds himself or herself in the words of one former child abuser, "locked into a society that really has to do nothing more than point its fingers at us..." Hopkins describes the situation in her book Parents Anonymous as "a society...to change one's own behavior. Today Parents Anonymous (the name was changed) has over 200 chapters across the U.S. and Canada and well over 5,000 members.

The success of Parents Anonymous lies in its unspoken principle that when you see a picture of a battered child in a newspaper, you take half the tragedy, and the other half is the emotionally battered adult. The abusive parent feels alienated from his family, from society, and from the law. "The guilt feeling, the feelings of rottenness, the feeling of 'I should be dead,' the depression, the suicidal thoughts—it's not fun to walk around with that on your back," says Jolly. When it comes to the parents involved, "We've been long on pointing our fingers but very short on doing anything else."

When a troubled person calls Parents Anonymous, PA tries as much as possible to handle the case according to the individual's immediate needs. If the caller is so emotionally distraught that he or she needs someone to confide in at once, there is someone on the phone or through a quick visit.

Most chapters of Parents Anonymous have weekly meetings at which one of the primary topics is the discussion of alternatives. For example, at a recent meeting a young mother described how her young son made her very angry a few days ago. At the time, she happened to be holding a carton of milk. Instead of flying out of control and hitting her child, she squeezed the carton as hard as she could. Her son was spared. The milk, however, was not. It shot up out of the carton, hitting the ceiling and most everyplace else in the kitchen. The kitchen was a mess, but this was far better than sending her son to the hospital. (Besides, she had a cat and a dog to help her clean the kitchen.)

After this unusual narrative, the meeting evolved into a discussion of possible, less messy, alternatives to defusing anger in similar situations.

The Various Forms of Abuse

Although most people think of child abuse in terms of broken bones, that is far from a complete picture. Reported cases of sexually molested children outnumber cases of physical abuse. Most child molesters are, surprisingly enough, not playground lurchers but rather the parents of the children they molest. "The most typical situation is that of a natural father (not a foster parent or stepfather) sexually abusing his children with the mother's complicity. It seems to be common in middle- and upper-income families as well as among the poor." (Wayne Sage, Human Behavior, July 1975.)

Says Jolly K., "Sexual abuse is common—it's something around your neighborhood all the time. And there are more women involved in sexual abuse than we like to think."

Probably most widespread of all is the child suffering verbal abuse, emotional

by Ron Horsfall
Teaching Your Children to Make Wise Decisions

What you can do to help your child make the best choices in the major decisions of his life.

By Clifford C. Marcusen

A bad decision made at age 8 or 10 may be painful, but at 21 it could easily be disastrous. We adults have discovered, in the wisdom of hindsight, that mistakes made in childhood have far less serious consequences than those we make in early adulthood.

You can help your child make good decisions by being willing to put some thought, effort, and time into it.

Techniques for Decision-Making

There are basic techniques for organizing and making decisions. They are equally valid for adults or children. They include:

1. Get all the facts on a matter or a problem beforehand. This phrase has been a child's cry in our society, but it is nevertheless true. Children should see their parents' dedicated effort to "get all the facts." Doing this can often make the right decision obvious. In any problem between people, there are always at least two sides. Make sure you get all the opposing viewpoints.

2. Seek decisions by priority. When choosing which job to do, which item to buy, or where to place your energy, list on paper the most important and urgent item first, then the second, third, etc.

3. List all the potential consequences, both good and bad. Ask, "If I choose this, what could happen?" Then think through, write down each possibility, pro and con.

4. List all your options. Often there is more than one answer to a problem. Think through, list, and check with others about every possible answer before deciding.

5. Seek expert advice. Your neighbor, friend, or relative is not an expert. Do not take anyone’s advice unless you know why their advice is good. Seek out licensed professionals, their books, articles, and speeches.

6. Don’t make decisions on bad days. We all have down days. These are times to catch up on routine work, but not to make major decisions. You will probably decide differently when you feel better. There are four basic guidelines for teaching these techniques to your children.

I. Your Example

The most important way to teach these techniques to your children is through your example. When you buy a new car, let your child see you listing the pros and cons, or considering all of your options—different makes and models, used versus new, financing, etc. If you are considering moving, taking a trip, redecorating a room, purchasing a new pet, or deciding the child's education, get their input, and let them see how their ideas fit into the options to be considered. Be sure to explain the techniques you are using to help you make a good decision.

If your children see you using these techniques, then you can help them use the techniques in their daily problems (which are not petty to them)!

When two children are arguing over who is to do which part of the yard work, for instance, do not stomp in, issue orders, or argue with them for arguing. Instead, help them learn how to come to a decision that solves the argument. Ask them to list all their options—different ways of dividing the work between them, switching jobs every week, doing all the work every other week, or changing the time when the job is done.

Get each child to tell his side of the issue, then you may tell your side. You may also want to bring out all the facts about any prior agreements, who did what last week, or reasons why one of them must go somewhere else. Then ask them to decide how to solve their own problem, informing them of the consequences of continuing the argument and not getting the work done.

As you go through these steps, tell the children what you are doing. After a few experiences in solving arguments this way, they will know the steps and be able to use the steps themselves. If they will not only get the work done, but learn valuable decision-making skills.

II. Wide-ranging Experience

Good techniques do not in themselves lead to good decisions. Good decisions are based on knowledge and understanding of the issue, but that knowledge and understanding are dependent on previous experience.

For example, a young, protected teenage girl who has had little experience with males during childhood and early teen-age is an easy victim for a young man who has a good line and a smooth way. She believes in his promises of love, and she fails to notice actions which would make her more well-adjusted "girlfriends" suspicious. Since she is sure he loves her, she will trust him and be crushed when he drops her after getting what he wants. Parents made their refusal to allow earlier social experiences with men—set her up to make decisions that both she and her parents consider wrong.

Lack of experience on which to base decisions also shows up in the difficulties many young people have in choosing vocations, spending money, selecting their mates, planning their children, etc.

Children and adolescents need wide-ranging experience with other people, peers of the opposite sex, various social situations, various vocations and avocations, handling money, conducting business and the like.

III. Positive Self-Knowledge

Varied experience is essential to an even more critical area of understanding — understanding oneself. The young person who confronts major decisions is faced with an unsolvable dilemma if he does not know what he enjoys, what he wants, what he believes in, what he values, who he is, what he wants to be.

We gain insights into our emotions, aspirations, needs, and our experiences and through observing ourselves in these experiences. Experience cannot teach us who we are, but it is indispensable to this most basic understanding.
What Makes A Happy Child?

Children who are happy and well-adjusted usually grow up to become mature, productive and happy adults. But it seems that our children are increasingly susceptible to depression, neurosis, juvenile crime, and even suicide. Are these problems results of the ever-increasing permissiveness of our society?

CALL (1) 800-423-4444* toll-free for your free booklet
*California, Hawaii and Alaska call (1) 215-577-5225

What Makes A Happy Child?

by Dexter Faulkner and Robert Ginsky

As if life were not already hazardous enough, there is now one more environmental crisis with which we will have to contend: Drinking water may cause cancer.

Last November, the Environmental Defense Fund reported that studies of Mississippi water supplies had indicated a possible link between certain cancers and consumption of municipally treated Mississippi River water. Specifically, the report asserted that the cancer mortality rate was 15 percent higher among white males who drank water obtained from the Mississippi than among those who obtained their water from (presumably pure) wells.

At the same time, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) confirmed that a whole host of potentially carcinogenic (cancer causing) organic chemicals had been found in certain municipal water supplies. The EPA stated that 66 such chemical compounds had been identified in the New Orleans water supply, which is obtained from the Mississippi River. As a result, the EPA embarked on a much more extensive study of chemical contaminants in the drinking water of U.S. cities.

Since then a worrisome, if not frightening, picture of U.S. public water supplies has emerged. The EPA has now announced that all of the major U.S. drinking water systems recently studied by the agency contain measurable amounts of carcinogenic and potentially carcinogenic chemicals.

EPA administrator Russell Train expressed deep concern over the findings and stated, "Our basic conclusion from the survey... is that the problem of organic chemicals in public water supply systems exists throughout the country..."

The Nation's Drinking Problem

The difficulty that now faces public health officials is what to do about it. Most of the carcinogenic substances— including chloroform and carbon tetrachloride—are traceable to reactions with chlorine, the chemical used to "purify" most of the 240,000 public water systems in the U.S. and protect us from water-borne bacterial infections such as typhoid and cholera.

Chlorine itself is not suspected of being carcinogenic. However, in combinations with other chemicals that have found their way into the nation's rivers and ground water networks, chlorine becomes significant. Ozone and activated charcoal have been suggested as possible substitutes for chlorine, but a massive switch to such alternatives would be a gigantic undertaking.

Another problem is that no one knows what the "threshold concentration" is for the various carcinogens being found in our drinking water or if sub-threshold "safe" levels even exist.

Two of the chemicals now found in U.S. water systems— dieldrin and vinyl chloride—are highly carcinogenic. But safe upper limits for such toxic compounds are often frustratingly difficult to define, especially when political and economic considerations are at stake.

Americans have long complained about the quality of the drinking water in other countries. Folk wisdom had it that the best insurance against intestinal distress while visiting foreign nations was "don't drink the water..."

The irony is that the once-pristine drinking water of the United States may now have become a major contributor to more serious diseases than bacterial infections, namely a virtual plague of cancer.

That tall, cool refreshing glass of water we have all taken for granted may need a warning label tagged on it—"Caution, this water may be hazardous to your health." Though they should be firmly held to getting the job done.

Children should have their own regular allowance or income which they are free to spend as they wish, even though the amount may have to be small. They can also be put on a clothing budget and allowed to choose part or all of their clothes, probably with parental approval of each selection at first.

In high school they should be able to choose their own classes and activities and direct most of their own free time.

"Protecting" a child by not allowing him social experiences or by making the decisions for him because it is faster and easier deprives him of the experiences he needs in order to learn to make good decisions.

Our job as parents is to provide our children with the background and skills so that they can make good decisions. Then the all-important decisions of early adulthood will more likely be wise decisions, ones which your grandchildren will be pleased to live with.

Clifford C. Marcusen, formerly a Plain Truth contributing editor, now teaches elementary school children in the Alhambra, California school district.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1975
"Lasting peace, while not theoretically impossible, is probably unattainable; even if it could be achieved, it would almost certainly not be in the best interests of a stable society to achieve it."
— Report from Iron Mountain

Like most everything else in our modern world, the cost of peace has been rapidly soaring. There was a time when national peace and security (i.e., an armistice) could be purchased for comparatively paltry sums, but today the annual cost of peace has reached into the multiple billions.

Back in 1951, for example, the nations of the world spent a mere $500 million on foreign purchases of conventional weapons. In fiscal 1974, they laid out some $18 billion—a staggering 6,000% increase. Yet these figures represent only international arms purchases. Adding domestic "peace costs," we find the nations of the world are now spending $240 billion a year on "defense" and international arms purchases. Adding "world peace," the cost comes to over $86 billion in sales of international arms with some $8 trillion on defense since the end of World War II. The U.S. assistance to the Soviet Union ($5.5 billion), then France and Britain. Since 1950, the U.S. has sold or given away over $68 billion in arms to various nations, presumably to insure world peace.

The Price of Middle East Peace

The new Israeli-Egyptian peace settlement in the Middle East will also cost Americans dearly. The United States sent $574 million in military assistance to Israel in 1975 will be close to $3.25 billion—which may not be too surprising in view of the Israeli military concessions to Egypt.

In fact, the United States has shipped so much weaponry to Israel that the U.S. National Guard and Reserves are still short of tanks, even though the Chrysler assembly line is now turning out five tanks daily compared to one per day before the Yom Kippur War of 1973.

Yet, interestingly enough, U.S. economic assistance and arms sales to Arab countries for 1975 will be equally impressive—some $2.2 billion to Arab nations, including $1 billion for military items to Saudi Arabia alone.

Peace, it seems, can most effectively be achieved by expensive and extensive armaments. Thirty years ago, only 5 nations were in the position of providing significant arms for world peace. Now, over 30 nations are involved in a big, highly competitive war, and 50 nations sell arms to some degree.

The push is toward "ultimate" weapons—the most bang for the least bucks. One military technological revolution follows another with such bewildering rapidity that one is hard put to keep abreast of developments.

The development of precision-guided munitions was one breakthrough that is having a profound effect on the peace-keeping abilities of the world. Stimulated by the effective use made of these guided bombs in Vietnam, there now exists a whole class of precision-guided munitions. They include all those bombs, missiles, and other projectiles that can score direct hits on their targets at full range, with a high probability often approaching perfection—one shot, one hit. According to the design of these missiles, the target may be a tank, ship, aircraft, bridge, an anti-aircraft stand, a concentration of armor, or troops.

The Costs of Peace

What is the price for such peace-keeping weaponry? The cost of precision-guided missiles varies from about $3,000 for an anti-tank missile to about $500,000 for an anti-ship missile. Even the expensive ones, however, are hundreds of times cheaper than some potential targets—a modern fighter can cost about $20 million, a cruiser over $100 million, and a tank between $500,000 and $900,000.

Billions of dollars are also being poured into electronic packaging devices, decoys, sophisticated radar tracers, and intelligence sensors. Some electronic devices are used virtually everywhere—on ground vehicles, ships, and aircraft; or they may be strewn about the battlefield by rockets, mortars, and artillery shells.

So subtle and rapid are the thrusts and parties between radar systems and jamming systems that computers have taken over the job of orchestrating defenses—"watching" for probes by enemy radars, instantaneously deciding what countermeasures to use, and deactivating invisible forces to jam radars and turn aside oncoming missiles.

Radar-deceiving chaff, mistaking heat sources, even repeating false radar echoes are among the new electronic countermeasures. Radars must shift up and down the spectrum, changing probing methods like a running back on a football team to penetrate defenses.

Even satellite-jamming by satellite has been used. It is evidence that the Soviet Union has directed electronic countermeasures against U.S. satellites.

The result is that incredible changes in the nature and cost of warfare are occurring as electronic sophistication increases.

Now even a "well-equipped" army may be virtually wiped out in a few minutes. Sophisticated "hiding" is becoming more important than fighting! The ramifications are far reaching. For example, if both sides use a full panoply of automatic weapons, how will victory be determined? Will the victor be the one with the biggest arsenal at the beginning of war? If so, we are moving into era in which nations will spend even more on weapons than they do now. Yes, the price of "peace" is indeed escalating. What about those naive people who believe that an insane arms race that goes by the name of "defense," "security," "balance of power," or "world peace"—but real, genuine peace? What about a peace that is not just the absence of war, but an absence of even the preparation for war? Surely it would be absurd to talk about lasting peace as being too costly. Or would it?

Can Man Afford Peace?

In the middle 1960s, a secret think tank was commissioned to objectively analyze the possibility and desirability of peace. The primary purpose of the analysis was to see just how feasible and desirable total world peace would actually be. Of course, in making such a study, it was also necessary to consider the political, economic, social, and military aspects of peace. The development of the so-called "Iron Mountain Report" (in reference to the secret nuclear facility which served as the location of some of the meetings) pointed out that the usual "explanation for war," that it is caused by international conflicts. War is generally seen as an extension of national policies designed to extend and defend the self-interests of a nation. As such, it seems logical that man could, if he so wished, end war by such means as population control, which is a release from tensions and an adjustment of the standards of social behavior, i.e., the "moral climate." Also, and very importantly, peace provides a way to dissipate the general boredom, often a most persistent social problem.

Ideological Clarification. Finally, the report emphasized that a war mentality helps men to make decisions—to choose one side or the other, to become committed to a cause. The simple decisions of warfare are often made by a small number of people who would otherwise become frustrated with vague and ill-defined moral questions. As partial substitutes for the nonmilitary functions of war, the report suggested a massive space program (perhaps in response to real or imagined "space invaders"), a gigantic public welfare program, or even an elaborate and sophisticated system of slavery and repression. Yet such "solutions" would hardly be expected to engender long-term public support.

The Iron Mountain Report concluded that lasting peace, while not theoretically impossible, is probably unattainable; even if achieved, it would almost certainly not be in the best interests of a stable society to achieve it.

The paradox is that in spite of man's earnest desire for peace, the price may simply be too high.

Only a total reorientation of the fundamental values and institutions of man's civilization would seem to be adequate for making peace a viable alternative to war. But until such a time—given man's present institutions and political institutions—the incredible cost of war may actually be exceeded by the high price of peace.
The human mind developed the computer — the electronic brain — from a crude idea to an elegant, super-sophisticated masterpiece. Yet random chance supposedly "evolved" the incomprehensibly superior human mind from small organic molecules.

Are we to believe that the computer was designed by the human mind, but the human mind itself just happened by coincidence? Did random chance create rational thinking? Did random chance supposedly "evolved" the human mind itself just happened by coincidence? Did random chance create "the progenitor of the computer"? Did random chance create "a crude idea to an elegant, super-sophisticated masterpiece"? Did random chance create "the human mind from small organic molecules"?

The next fundamental advancement in computer technology occurred in 1943 when the U.S. Army substituted electronic circuits for electromagnetic moving parts. A new machine, ENIAC (Electrical-Numerical Integrator and Computer), was completed in 1945.

ENIAC was large, weighed 30 tons and needed some 15,000 square feet of floor space. It could literally walk through the "brain" of this early computer. It contained over 19,000 large vacuum tubes.

But other important advances quickly followed ENIAC. Computers began to store instructions as well as data in their memories and perform logic. Random chance supposedly "evolved" the human mind itself just happened by coincidence. The computer was limited by its electromechanical construction; its moving parts continuously became faulty or worn out. It was frequently introduced.

Three Generations of Computers

Finally, in 1951, Remington-Rand engineers produced the first of our present-day business-oriented computers, UNIVAC I, a structure nine feet high, fourteen feet long, eight feet deep and filled with vacuum tubes. UNIVAC I was still a large machine compared to the computers of the 1970s, but the explosive proliferation of computers had begun. Other corporations quickly entered the field, and "I.B.M." became a household term.

Enter solid-state electronics. The transistor generated a new breakthrough in computer technology — the second generation had arrived. Just as the jet engine revolutionized the aviation industry, so the transistor revolutionized the computer industry. Gone were the bulky central processing units, which alone were equivalent in volume to a small office.

Electrical heat losses and power requirements, formerly a problem with vacuum-tube circuits, were greatly reduced. That was only the beginning. The third generation computers came along with incredibly small and efficient microcircuits consisting of tiny "chips." Smaller than transistors, each of these "chip" microcircuits is the equivalent of 5 to 3,000 of the now "cumbersome" transistors, resistors, and diodes.

From vacuum tubes to chips — it's amazing what a 30-year, rationally determined "evolution" can accomplish. A sewing thimble can hold enough semiconductor microcircuits — "chips" — to be the working equivalent of tens or hundreds of thousands of "old" vacuum tubes, and in the volume previously occupied by one such vacuum tube, ample room is available for millions of these ultra-efficient electronic components.

Computer Speed

Another way of appreciating the explosive evolution of computer technology is by comparing the number of arithmetic operations which can be made every second. ILLIAC I, designed and developed at the University of Illinois in 1949, could perform 11,000 operations per second. ILLIAC II, completed in 1963, could perform 200,000. And now, ILLIAC IV, an extraordinary experimental machine built in cooperation with the Burroughs Corporation of Piola, Pennsylvania, is capable of executing between 100 and 200 million commands per second!

Today, with the advent of ILLIAC IV, a serious obstacle has been encountered — a fundamental barrier that slows down computer operation. Believe it or not, it is the speed of light — over 186,000 miles per second!

The ultimate limitation on the operating speed of a computer is the speed with which a signal can be propagated through an electrical conductor. In practice this is somewhat less than the speed of light, which takes about one nanosecond (billionth of a second) to travel one foot.

If we pause to reflect on this for a moment, the impact should be overwhelming. Man-kind is approaching the point where the slowest part of his computer system — the "drag on the whole system" — is the speed of light.

Are we to believe that the human mind evolved by random chance that ILLIAC IV would be found in perfect running condition by the first American Indian to visit Piola, Pennsylvania?

Did the Eternal Creator of heaven and earth need millions of years to "evolve" man from his "anthropoid ancestors" while computer scientists have been able to develop today's incredibly sophisticated computer in just 30 years?

The "evolution" of a computer is a fascinating story. The creative ability of the human mind is awesome. But the human mind itself must be the creative genius of the Master Creator who designed the human mind itself.
A Time of Transition in Thailand

BANGKOK: For some six months now Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj has managed by a rare skill for compromise and his own popularity to keep a shaky coalition government together as Thailand struggles to keep democracy alive after 40 years of military dictatorship.

Some two years ago, the Thai people, led by young university students, overthrew the military dictatorship of Prime Minister Kittikachorn. For the next 18 months the country was governed by an interim cabinet and the king's personal appointee, Prime Minister Sanya, a non-political figure and former rector of the university.

In January 1975, after the adoption of a new constitution, the first elections were finally held. It was Prime Minister Kukrit's brother who emerged as the first coalition choice for prime minister, but unfortunately he was able to hold the coalition government together for only a few days. At that point Kukrit himself came to the fore despite his party's having only 18 seats out of 269.

With a coalition government of 140 seats and with 22 parties actually represented in the parliament, one can see just how fragile this first democratic Thai government really is.

Since the end of military rule, however, much has occurred in Southeast Asia to make an already unstable area even more unstable. The worldwide economic recession, the collapse of the South Vietnamese government, the limited U.S. military presence in the area, as well as the continued conflict among the various splintered political groups, have greatly increased the task that the new prime minister and his fragile government faces. Just last month, for example, the prime minister's personal residence was ransacked by a mob of policemen.

The prime minister, an Oxford graduate, is clearly both a scholar and an intellectual, as well as a writer and a long-time parliamentarian. He has also been editor and publisher of one of the leading newspapers in Thailand. A practicing Buddhist, he believes very firmly that the primary duty of the government is to preserve peace rather than to react to violence with more violence and repression of the civil liberties so long denied the Thai people. The prime minister has called for forgiveness and tolerance. He is very optimistic that democracy will be able to survive in Thailand.

The Prime Minister also stressed that much must be done within the country to close the gap between the rich and the poor. For more than 40 years he stressed that the military government, despite its efforts to industrialize the nation, had neglected the agricultural areas, where more than 80% of the Thai people live. Fighting plans are being made to increase the budget for the new year by 30% and to channel much of the budget to welfare and housing in every district of the country. Vast changes have been made in the taxation system, and recently the King donated another 25,000 acres of his own personal land for the poor.

Just before our meeting began with the prime minister, one of his closest advisors stated that our presence in Thailand at this moment was very prophetic. He said that it is time for the true friends of the Thai people to show their friendship by investing in their country. Now is the time, he said, to give us economic aid without the strings of military bases.

Although there is always a chance that the military would seek to regain control, there is less danger of this. It would appear, since U.S. military presence has been so vastly diminished in the entire Southeast Asian area. During the military regime the government was actually supported and propped up by the United States, particularly because of the U.S. needs to use Thai bases for waging the war in Vietnam. Now that the war has ended and the U.S. no longer has the same need for the military bases, it is clear that the military does not have the continued support of the U.S. government, and it never really had the support of the Thai people.

And yet, it is very obvious that the entire situation in Thailand continues to be fraught with danger from outside as well as from within. The menace of communism continues, and there is every reason to believe that much of the political activity, particularly among the students, is now being fomented by communists.

Let us hope that democracy will survive in Thailand. Let us hope that the clamor from some people for a return to a military dictatorship to get things accomplished will fall on deaf ears. Let us hope that Thailand does not become another India, where Mrs. Gandhi has seized dictatorial powers because of what she considered to be a plot by her political opposition to turn her out of office and to prevent her from carrying on her manifest destiny. Any time democracy fails any place in the world, it diminishes us here in the U.S.
A Revolution of the Spirit

It seems it was only a few years ago that America didn't have a doubt in the world. We walked buoyantly; we were on top of the world; we were the biggest, most powerful nation the world had ever known; we seemed to know exactly where we were going, and why. We wanted to show other nations how it's done. We were riding high then; cities were filled with crime, our minds that nothing is really going the way the country, and confidence in our basic society. Campuses were scenes of violent consciousness in the back of our mind.

But then, too many years later, our cities were filled with crime, our campuses were scenes of violent confrontation, our President was assassinated, Dr. Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were killed, racial conflict worsened, Vietnam involvement deepened, Watergate hit the headlines, inflation and the energy crisis came along, and now - there are millions who would tell you that the United States would be where we are today. I don't think you would have believed me. I don't think anybody would have believed me. Because our national state of affairs today is just unbelievable.

We need to realize that any country which does not know where it is going, what it should be, what is its true national and international role, but which begins to strive merely to hang on to what it has, is doomed to failure. History should teach us that.

It's time for us to reflect on the need for a new revolution in the United States - not a revolution of guns, but a revolution of the spirit. It's time for us, as we approach our 200th birthday, to wonder whether or not the integrity of the system needs revision - meaning society, the institutions of society, and the way we view and approach and react to those institutions.

We are facing a global challenge that is absolutely so mind-boggling that it's hindering our perspective. We need to realize that any country which does not know where it is going, what it should be, what is its true national and international role, but which begins to strive merely to hang on to what it has, is doomed to failure. History should teach us that.

It's time for us to reflect on the need for a new revolution in the United States - not a revolution of guns, but a revolution of the spirit. It's time for us, as we approach our 200th birthday, to wonder whether or not the integrity of the system needs revision - meaning society, the institutions of society, and the way we view and approach and react to those institutions.

We are facing a global challenge that is absolutely so mind-boggling that it's hindering our perspective. We need to realize that any country which does not know where it is going, what it should be, what is its true national and international role, but which begins to strive merely to hang on to what it has, is doomed to failure. History should teach us that.

It's time for us to reflect on the need for a new revolution in the United States - not a revolution of guns, but a revolution of the spirit.

scares of nature left to those who come after us with love of money, our contempt for small things and our worship of big things, the loneliness of life in big cities, the social complacency of small towns, the degeneracy of our culture, our bad manners, and our indifference to suffering. For these wrongs done and for many right things left undone, Good Lord forgive us.

You know what God said in answer to that prayer? I believe he said: "No, I won't." I won't forgive you for those things. No, I will not forgive your wanton waste of soil and sea, until you quit wasting them. No, I will not forgive your squandering of energy, until you quit squandering it. No, I will not forgive your degradation of natural beauty until you quit desecrating it. And no, I won't forgive your love of money, because you've got more than love - you've got an egoistical, swelling, grotesque, all-out-of-proportion lust for money. No, I won't forgive your contempt for small things and worship of big things, because you haven't repented of it yet. No, I won't forgive the loneliness of life in big cities and dull complacency of small towns, because you people are on an absolute binge just like Sodom and Gomorrha - a binge of national crime and degeneracy.

It's time for us, as we approach our 200th birthday, to reflect on the need for a new revolution in the United States - not a revolution of guns, but a revolution of the human spirit.
16 reasons why you need
The Good News

1. Coping with Change
2. Therapy for Ailing Marriages
3. Can Prophecy Fail?
4. The Path to True Greatness
5. The Answer to Sin
6. Do You Hate Yourself?
7. The God Family
8. The Second Resurrection
9. Jesus Christ—Fact or Fiction?
10. Garbage In . . . Garbage Out
11. Here's How to Change Your World
12. The Transformation of Planet Earth
13. Your Best Investment
15. Why Did Christ Have to Die?
16. The Battle for Your Mind

The above is a brief sampling of article titles from the last 20 issues of The Good News, the magazine of Biblical understanding. It's a completely up-to-date publication that relates the Bible to the times we're living through. And when you really understand it, there's hardly anything more important than that! Of course, despite inflation, The Good News is still yours for the asking.

Call 800-423-4444 FOR A FREE SUBSCRIPTION
*California, Hawaii and Alaska call (1) 213-577-5225

WRITE TO:
* UNITED STATES: P.O. Box 11, Pasadena, California 91123
  * Canada: Plain Truth, P.O. Box 48, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3R2
  * Mexico: Plain Truth, P.O. Box 590, Mexico 5, D.F.
  * Colombia: Apartado Aereo 1449, Bogota 1, D.C.
  * United Kingdom and Europe: P.O. Box 11, St. Albans, Herts, England
  * South Africa, Mauritius and Malawi: P.O. Box 1094, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa
  * New Zealand and Pacific Rim: P.O. Box 128, Auckland 1, N.Z.
  * The Philippines: P.O. Box 3302, Manila, 2801
  * West Indies: G.P.O. Box 463, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00909

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