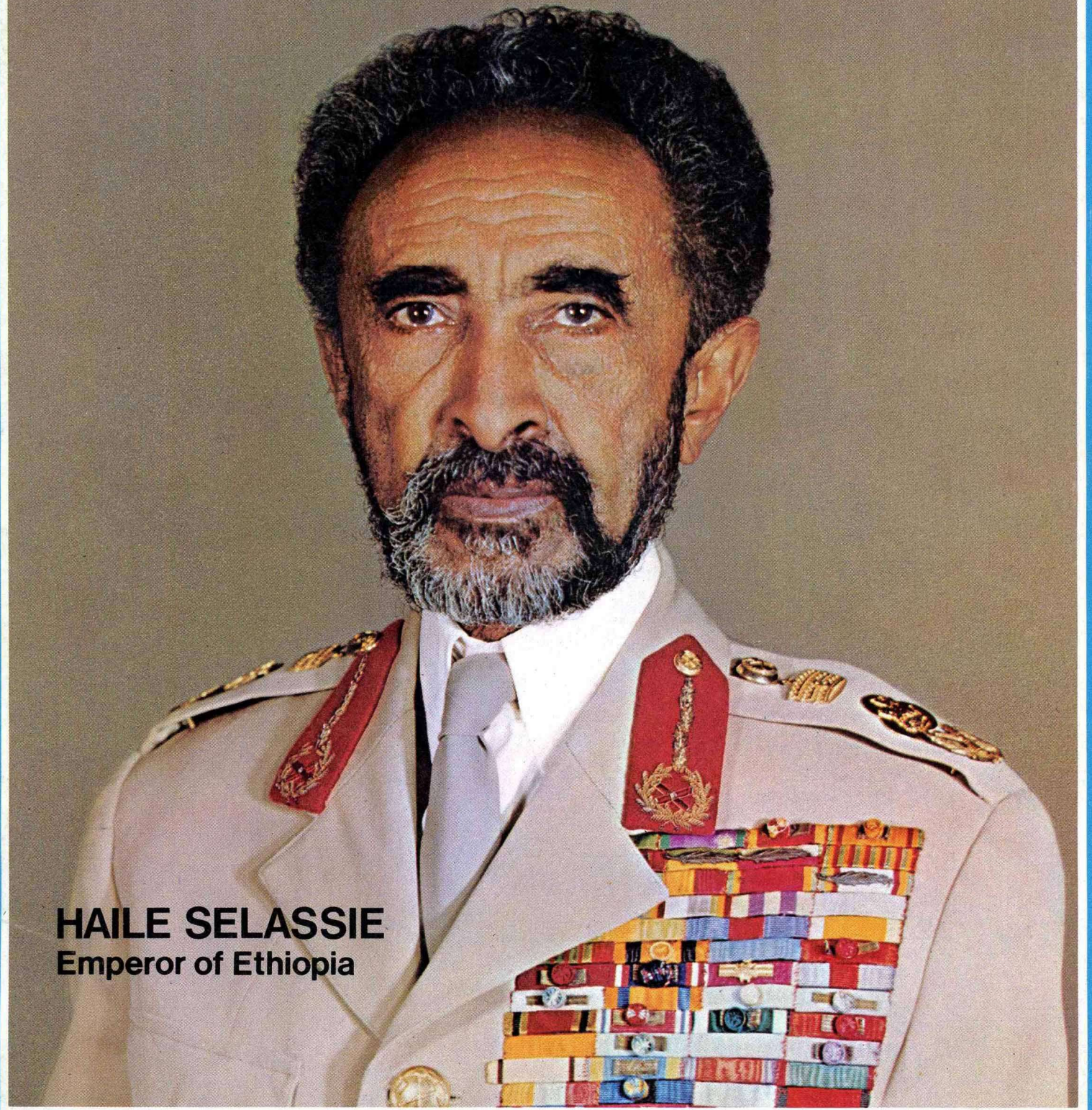


*the*  
**PLAIN TRUTH**  
*a magazine of understanding*



**HAILE SELASSIE**  
Emperor of Ethiopia

**W**HAT IF the League of Nations had heeded Haile Selassie's plea and warning in 1935? Might it not have prevented WORLD WAR II? And would that not have changed the whole course of world history?

THINK what might have happened!

No World War II! No Korean War! No Vietnam War! No disintegration of the British Empire! No loss in the United States of the pride of her power — but a strong voice that would be respected among all nations. The U. S. *has* the power, but since World War II has been afraid to win any more wars.

THINK how that might have changed the whole course of *your* life!

The Fascist Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935. He was saying, "The time has come to make the Fascist Voice *heard!*" Hitler was to follow on his heels in organizing the Fascist-Nazi armies in Germany.

Emperor Haile Selassie went before the League of Nations in Geneva in person. He pleaded with them to STOP this fast-mounting Fascist threat to world peace at Ethiopia, before it invaded France and Britain, and started the greatest conflagration of world war in history.

Did not this man, who claims to be a direct descendant of the ancient King Solomon of Judah and the Queen of Sheba, prophesy that if they did not stop the Fascist armies before they invaded Ethiopia, that all Western Europe would be invaded? — that the British Empire would cease to be an Empire — that nothing but TROUBLE would come upon the democracies of Western Europe and the United States? — war troubles, economic troubles — political troubles?

But the League of Nations had NO POWER! And the democracies didn't think any such big war would come. So they left helpless Ethiopia to her fate. And Mussolini took Ethiopia. He added it to Libya and Italian Somaliland and Eritrea. Af-

## Personal from



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### ***I visit the man who might have changed the course of world history.***

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ter having previously made a concordat with the Vatican he now proclaimed another resurrection of the Fascist ROMAN EMPIRE!

And Hitler went on building his Fascist-Nazi blitzkrieg forces. And Hitler began making his demands. Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain yielded to Hitler's demands, saying he (Chamberlain) had "won PEACE in our time!"

Hitler did invade, and hook up with the strutting Mussolini in the Nazi-Fascist AXIS. And all Western Europe was lying prostrate and helpless until the United States was brought in — and until Hitler made the mistake of trying to invade Russia, whose vast territories and manpower began swallowing him up.

The British Empire did disintegrate, and the United States did lose all pride in her power — even though she *had* the power. And economic and political distress did come upon Britain and America, and those defeated in the great war began to rise to great industrial and economic power. Now the dollar and the pound are weak and in serious trouble.

Yes. **WHAT IF!** How different might things have been, had Britain and America gone to Ethiopia's aid in 1935?

The Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie was forced into exile. He went to England, and did not return

to his capital, Addis Ababa, until May 5, 1941, at the head of his resistance forces, and with British troops. They had fought their way into Ethiopia from Sudan.

From the time of his personal appearance before the League of Nations, in 1935, Emperor Haile Selassie became one of the best-known heads of state in the world. He ascended his throne in 1930, and has had the longest reign, or tenure in office as head of state or head of government of any man in the world.

Of all the heads of nations or of great corporations, I think none could have triggered greater anticipation prior to meeting than this longest-ruling of all rulers.

All my life, from age 19, I have had more or less close contact with many of "the great and the near-great" of the world — heads of large corporations, presidents and chairmen of major banks, publishers, educators — and in these recent years government heads and world leaders. But none had seemed a more outstanding personality than Emperor Haile Selassie.

So when, last March, the invitation came unexpectedly to visit him, it was an intriguing anticipation.

It was in New Delhi, capital of India. Once again I was luncheon

*(Continued on page 37)*

# I VISIT THE WORLD COURT

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## LAST CHANCE FOR PEACE?

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*Here is the eye-opening story of the inner workings of what may be man's last chance to bring about world peace. Does the fate of the world — of us all — depend on its success?*

by Herbert W. Armstrong

**W**HAT POSSIBLE significance could the International Court of Justice — better known as the World Court at The Hague in the Netherlands — have in your life and mine? Chances are, many of our readers know very little or almost nothing about this court.

Yet it is man's final and ultimate instrumentality developed after four thousand years of striving to put an end to wars.

On invitation from one of the Court's distinguished justices, I vis-

ited the World Court to bring you the plain truth about man's ultimate machinery to produce world peace.

The invitation came from my good friend, Dr. Nagendra Singh of India, now a justice on this world's supreme court. Justice Singh is one of the most distinguished advocates for world peace by rule of international law. I first met Dr. Singh in New Delhi on one of my several visits with President V. V. Giri of India. Dr. Singh was then executive secretary to the president.

Because we both work for world peace — I, by means of education in the way that is the *cause* of peace, he, by means of rule by international law — Justice Singh and I have become good friends. He has addressed our Ambassador College student bodies — twice on the British campus and also at Pasadena.

Justice Singh has earned the highest law degrees in a number of famous universities and has worked all his life for world peace. And now, by vote of the United Nations'



**SEATED** in the Peace Palace headquarters of the World Court are (l. to r.) Justice Nagendra Singh; Herbert W. Armstrong; Justice Manfred Lachs, president of the World Court; and Stanley R. Rader.

J. Th. Piek

General Assembly and also its Security Council, he is a justice on the world's highest court. As soon as he received this distinguished appointment, he urged me to visit the Court.

#### **Ultimate Peace Effort**

This legal court arm of the United Nations is the world's greatest and ultimate supreme effort to stop wars and usher in a peaceful world. Some try to stop wars by mob demonstrations against wars. But at The

Hague are serious and able men who have devoted their lives to the study of international law, hoping to achieve peace by *that* peaceful means.

On the night of my arrival at The Hague in Holland, a banquet was held in my honor. It was attended by several justices of the World Court, including the president and the dean of the Court, and the U. S. representative, Justice Hardy S. Dillard, and their wives, in addition to ambassadors from a number of na-

tions with their wives and other guests. I was privileged to address this distinguished gathering.

The following morning, I met with Justice Singh and Justice Manfred Lachs, president of the Court, at the impressive and monumental headquarters of the Court, opened for the Court in 1913, a gift from Andrew Carnegie. President Lachs escorted me, accompanied by Stanley Rader, our Ambassador College general legal  
*(Continued on page 6)*



***THE ONLY PHOTO of its kind, the World Court in standing pose. The occasion was the public hearing of Pakistan vs. India, June 1973. Sessions are held in the Peace Palace, The Hague, a philanthropic bequest of Andrew Carnegie.***

J. Th. Piek



counsel (who usually accompanies me on international trips), throughout the entire building, and we four were photographed together by a Court photographer.

You are reading a magazine of understanding. It's vital that you understand the reasons for wars — of a world filled with violence — and that you understand what mankind is doing to try to bring peace. Have these sincere and dedicated scholars, who advocate the rule of international law, finally come up with the real solution to humanity's greatest problem?

For six thousand years, national leaders and world leaders have been striving for world peace. Yet wars and violence increase! Why? We need to understand.

Five-and-a-half decades ago, we came to the first WORLD WAR. The blood of tens of thousands streamed through the muddy trenches of the Somme and Verdun. The voices of millions said, "This kind of slaughter has got to stop!" Voices of world leaders proclaimed: "*This is the war to end all wars!*"

Millions really *believed* war had at last become so terrifying no one would ever dare start another. When the Armistice came, November 11, 1918, much of the world really believed war, at last, had come to an end FOREVER! I was living in Chicago. My wife and I were caught in the wild, frenzied, hilarious, victory-crazed celebration, with millions crowding into Chicago's loop. We were carrying our six-month-old first child, trying to elbow our way through the shouting, crushing mobs from my office to an elevated train. Torn bits of pages from thousands of telephone directories were floating down from skyscraper windows like a heavy snowfall.

Oh joyous, happy day! There would never be another war! PEACE, AT LAST!

Oh yeah?

The world has suffered through more than 100 wars since then, including the still greater, more hor-

rible World War II. Now we have nuclear weapons. Now we have weapons so powerful they can blast all humanity off the earth! Now again, the world is saying: "No one would *dare* start a nuclear war!"

Yes, it's time we understand! Humanity cannot afford a nuclear war! But can it be prevented? Can the World Court prevent it? Or the United Nations?

Look back through history. Making war has been one of mankind's chief preoccupations. Since the beginning of recorded history — by computer calculation — there have been nearly 15,000 wars. And all through those centuries and millenniums, men have been striving for peace!

Whether we have war or peace, there has to be a CAUSE. To prevent war, we need to find the way to stop it — to cause it to stop. To have peace, we need to find the way that will cause peace. Sound simple? There really is a way that will cause world peace!

Leaders have tried to find a way to settle international disputes, designs and needs peaceably. There simply has to be a way! It's a matter of survival!

So our advocates of international law reason this way: Within nations, laws have been created to preserve the social order in peace and stability. These laws establish norms of conduct for persons within the nations. Police enforce them, and courts interpret them and try violators.

Carry it further: When disputes (why not be honest and call them "conflicts of interest"?) arise between states or provinces within a nation, they normally take their controversy to a high national court for decision.

One step further: This has led many to ask, "Why couldn't we create such a system in the *international* sphere to preserve world peace and stability? Why couldn't laws be established setting norms of conduct for *nations*? Why couldn't nations bring their controversies to

a *world* court for resolution rather than going to war over them?"

It seemed a noble idea. Former Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Britain said: "Some rule of international law in the world is necessary if we are not to perish."

But, as Justice Singh has stressed in addressing our student bodies, law without force is impotent, and force without law is anarchy. In the World Court we have law, but without force. So, at this point in history, the achievement of a rule of international law seems a long way off!

And with nuclear warheads poised, ready to erase all humanity off the earth, we don't have that kind of time available.

Justice Singh told me that at the time of my visit, no nation, to his knowledge, had ever yet refused to comply with a decision of the World Court. But since then, France and Iceland have refused to heed World Court injunctions. France refused to call off its decision to test an H-bomb in the Pacific. This was not a case in which France was one of the parties submitting its controversy to the Court. The Court acted on its own in this case. Normally, the Court considers only cases submitted to it by two or more nations voluntarily. The same situation occurred in the case of Iceland, whose representatives declined to appear in a case involving the limits of territorial waters.

But why is this potential of rule by international law not being realized? Why do we have, in the World Court, international law without *force*?

Look, for a moment, at developments of the recent past, leading to the establishment of the present World Court.

Actually, it all began in the 16th century. A body of international law — defined as the body of rules, principles and standards generally observed and regarded as binding by nations in their relations with one another — began to take shape. Some of these rules developed through long years of custom.

Others had been agreed upon in treaties.

Rules dealing with the rights of merchant ships in foreign ports, extradition of criminals, rights of ambassadors and diplomatic agents, and rights of passage through territorial waters are just a few examples of rules that were developing into international law. Then there were laws of war, such as rules for the treatment of prisoners of war and rules against attacking undefended cities and towns.

Of course, many of these were frequently violated. That only dem-

and impartial jurists was made a little easier for nations wishing to arbitrate. The conference created the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

In reality, this prestigious institution was neither permanent nor a court in the true sense. Toward the end of World War I, this court and The Hague Peace Conference of 1899 came to be much in the news. President Woodrow Wilson of the United States was gaining much space in the public press with his determined insistence on making that war the war to end all wars by his League of Nations.

teeth" — no power to enforce its decisions. It ended in 1945, with the end of World War II.

#### The Present International Court of Justice

After World War II, in 1945, the work of the League of Nations was taken over by the newly formed United Nations.

I attended the entire San Francisco Conference where the U.N. charter was drafted. I heard great speeches by world leaders, saying this was the world's "last chance" for peace. Yet as soon as the plenary sessions, for public show, were over, and the diplomats met in private sessions, they were tearing at one another's throats like mad dogs, each fighting viciously for selfish advantage, each out to "get" and to "take" from the others all he could. This, in fact, is the way diplomats have been "fighting for world peace" for 6,000 years!

The League of Nations' permanent Court of International Justice was succeeded by the United Nation's International Court of Justice. Attached to the U.N.'s Charter as an integral part of it is a 70-article statute setting out the organization and procedures of the World Court.

The World Court, sitting at The Hague, is composed of 15 distinguished and highly competent judges from various nations. No two may come from the same nation. They are elected by unanimous vote by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Members are elected for a 9-year term, and they may be reelected. Elections are held every three years, five seats being filled or reelected at that time. A judge may not engage in any outside professions or in any political functions. A judge may be removed by the unanimous vote of the other judges.

All decisions are determined by a majority of the judges present, nine constituting a quorum. In case of a tie, the president of the Court has the deciding vote. The Court elects

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**Unless some effective world super-government can be brought quickly into action, the proposals for peace and human progress are dark and doubtful.**

— Sir Winston Churchill

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onstrated that what was developing was international law with no power of enforcement. A prerequisite for rule of international law among nations is a court to interpret this body of international law and to render decisions based on it. Today, many see in the International Court of Justice at The Hague the embryo of a court that would be as effective as national courts within nations — a World Court backed by force. But at that point we encounter the real problem — how to establish force over an international decision.

Many today pin their hopes for the world on the future of this body.

#### The Hague Peace Conference

Scattered through the blood-drenched pages of history are a few examples of nations agreeing to settle some controversies by judicial settlement instead of by war. They set up occasional and transient tribunals, known as *ad hoc* tribunals of arbitration. But what was most needed was a permanent court.

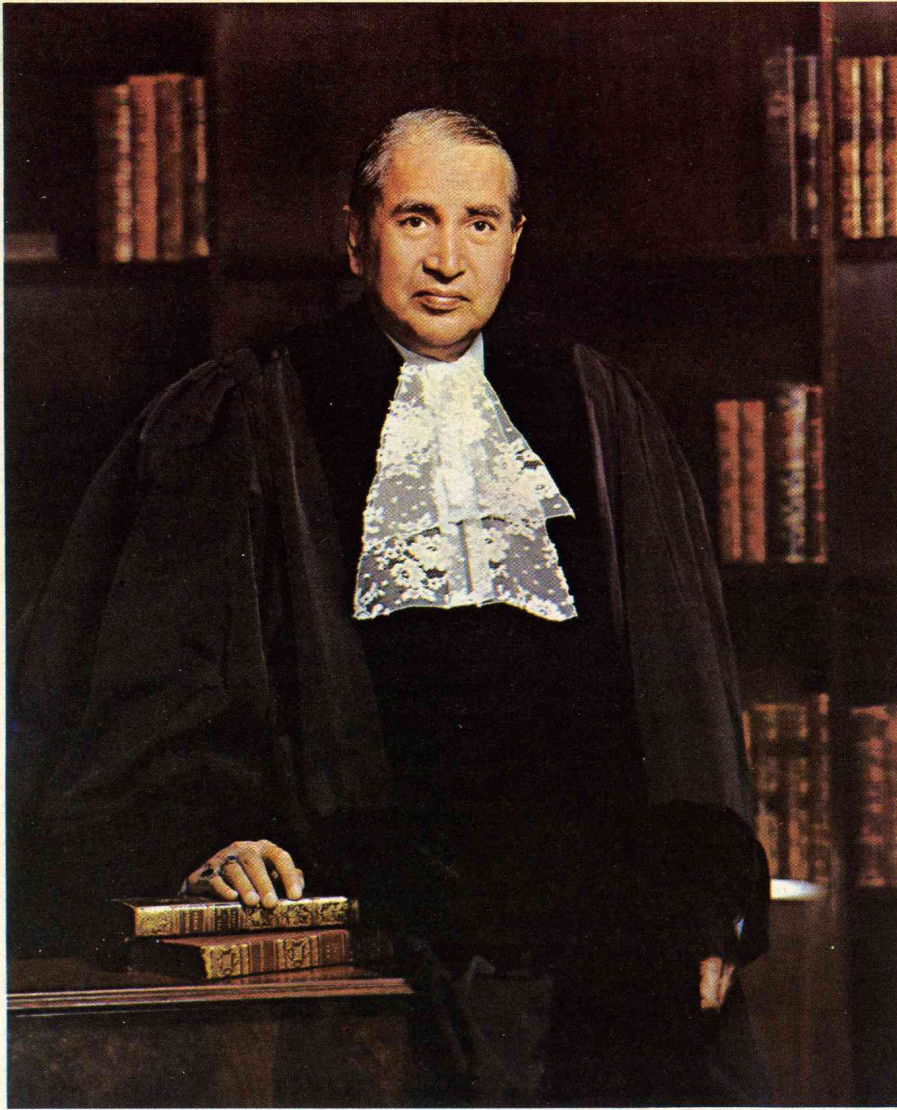
At The Hague Peace Conference in 1899, the selection of competent

The next step in developing the present court came in 1920. That year saw what had been started in The Hague Peace Conference created into the Permanent Court of International Justice by the League of Nations Covenant.

So here, at last, was a permanent body that was a real court to which nations could come at any time. I say "could." It was entirely a voluntary matter. The opponents of Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations were loudly protesting the whole thing as absolutely impotent, because "it had no teeth," as Theodore Roosevelt loudly contended. I heard many speeches along that line. And, as Justice Singh says today, law without force is impotent, and force without law is anarchy — and we witness both in the world today!

This Court, as organized in the League of Nations Charter, was a standing court of 15 jurists who had no other professions, devoting full time to the Court. But the Court was powerless to prevent wars. It, like the League of Nations, had "no





DR. NAGENDRA SINGH of India, now a justice of the World Court. *Desmond Groves*

its president and vice-president every three years, and they are eligible for reelection. All decisions are based on the principles of international law. All decisions are final, and there is no appeal.

#### Why Does War Continue?

So here, at last, is a truly world court. It is composed of eminent, irreproachable, highly qualified judges of various nationalities, available for the resolution of international disputes by peaceful means.

All nations declare they *want* peace. Yet while armed conflicts rage in different parts of the world, the World Court suffers, today, from an acute shortage of cases. Why? Why such a paradox?

Nations say they *want* peace! World leaders since the dawn of history have been struggling for world peace. Yet nations are today continuing to wage war, even while the judicial machinery is available to avert it!

Is the World Court to blame? Certainly not. It is ready and willing and able to step in — *if nations are willing to let it!*

What's wrong? In the machinery of the World Court, we have law but no authority — no power — no force! And law without *force* is impotent!

#### Jurisdiction Limited

The World Court has been given jurisdiction only when disputes are *referred to it* by nations on both sides of the dispute. Both sides must agree that their case should be heard and decided by the Court. If, for example, country A is engaged in a border dispute with country B, both A and B must agree to take the dispute to the Court for settlement. The Court has no power to order the two to appear for judgment, nor can country A haul country B before the bench against country B's will. The prospective defendant, not the eminent judges of the court, decides whether there will be a trial.

In other words, the idea of peaceful settlement by international law

#### JUDGES OF THE WORLD COURT

	<i>Term Ends</i>
Jose Maria Ruda (Argentina) .....	1982
Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey) .....	1979
André Gros (France) .....	1982
Nagendra Singh (India) .....	1982
Fouad Ammoun, Vice-President (Lebanon) .....	1976
Charles D. Onyeama (Nigeria) .....	1976
Cesar Bengzon (Philippines) .....	1976
Manfred Lachs, President (Poland) .....	1976
Isaac Forster (Senegal) .....	1982
Federico de Castro (Spain) .....	1979
Sture Petré (Sweden) .....	1976
Platon D. Morozov (U.S.S.R.) .....	1979
Sir Humphrey Waldock (United Kingdom) .....	1982
Hardy S. Dillard (U.S.A.) .....	1979
Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay) .....	1979

and court action, which settles disputes *within* nations, has not been inculcated into this world "Supreme Court."

I mentioned earlier the case of France's planned nuclear tests in the South Pacific. In May 1973, Australia and New Zealand appealed to the World Court in an attempt to halt the nuclear tests. France did not agree to submit the dispute to the Court, on the grounds that the Court's jurisdiction excluded disputes involving matters of national defense.

This lack of compulsory jurisdiction — lack of force — causes nations to resort to the World Court only when it appears to their advantage. Most decisions rendered by the Court have been on matters of relatively minor consequence.

Further, the Court has *no power to enforce* its judgments once a decision is rendered, even when both nations have agreed to take their case to the Court.

The World Court, as a result, has unfortunately had little impact on the behavior of nations. It is generally regarded as the weakest limb of the United Nations — but not through any fault of its own. It was set up by its founding nations so that it is powerless to frustrate the designs of a superpower, or, for that matter, of any power.

#### The Status Now

So now, where do we stand?

After thousands of years of human efforts to STOP WARS — to usher in world peace — we have a United Nations — as helpless and lacking in "teeth" as its predecessor, the League of Nations. And we have its judiciary arm, the International Court of Justice — the World Court.

Mankind has advanced to the point of having judiciary machinery to settle disputes. In spite of its limitations and lack of power, the World Court has made definite contributions to the maintenance of world peace. The submission of differences to the Court for decision has, at times, taken the heat out of dis-

putes which might otherwise have erupted into something much bigger. Also, some long-standing disputes have been resolved through negotiation, after one party threatened to take the case to the Court. And the decisions of the Court have served to clarify and strengthen existing international law.

#### What of the Future?

Surely *a beginning has been made*. But from this beginning, will the World Court ever grow into a full-fledged supreme court of the world, as many suggest? Some say that as the body of international law grows, nations will gain experiences in being governed by it and allow it to grow even further and expand into more critical areas. Even so, that would take time — a long time. And with nuclear weapons threatening human survival, we don't have that kind of time.

And would it find its way into those critical areas which spell the

Simply from the *common consent* of nations. This common consent comes out of their *mutual self-interest* in seeing such laws on the books. Nations observe these laws because it's in their own self-interest.

But what happens in areas where mutual interest is not served? Then there is no mutual consent, and consequently, no international law in those areas. And it is in these areas of conflict of national interest that wars generate.

What it all boils down to is this: The United Nations and the World Court can be only as powerful and effective as the nations of the world allow them to be. Sovereignty and nationalism are still potent.

Former Secretary-General of the U.N., U Thant, puts it succinctly:

If the United Nations is to grow into a really effective instrument for maintaining the rule of law, the first step must be the willingness of the

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**What many scientists are saying is our only hope, the Bible reveals will come not by man's initiative but by God's. And it further reveals that the world soon will be RULED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW, but not through the efforts of mortal man.**

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difference between war and peace? The answer lies *in the origin of international law*.

There is no World Congress, World Parliament, Reichstag or Diet today making international law, and no "world executive branch" or WORLD GOVERNMENT with its own police and supermilitary force with power to force all nations to submit their disputes to the World Court, or to compel all nations to submit to its decisions.

Many had hoped that the U.N. General Assembly would evolve into a world legislature. It has not.

From where, then, did international law come?

member states to give up the concept of the absolute sovereign state in the same manner as we individuals give up our absolute right to do just as we please, as an essential condition of living in an organized society....

This world — humanity as a whole — is still geared to the way of human nature.

This is the point where we need to understand!

There are, as I have said repeatedly and expect to continue saying as long as God allows me to draw breath, just two broad, general ways

of life — two divergent philosophies of living. One is the SELF-centered way. This world is geared to that way. It has been for 6,000 years. It is the way of human nature — the way of vanity, self-exaltation, selfishness, greed, envy, jealousy, resentment. It is the way of self-concern, but with NO concern for the good or welfare of others. It is the way of resentment of authority. It is a way of competition, strife and war.

There is one other and opposite way of life. That way constitutes a law, set in motion as surely and relentlessly as the laws of physics, of gravity or inertia. You can't see those laws, but they *work*, and you see the effect they produce. This is the way of love. And love is *outgoing* — an outgoing concern.

Toward other humans, it is the way of giving, not getting or taking, the way of cooperating, serving, helping, sharing. It is the God-centered way — the way of humility, obedience to authority, the way of *believing* our Creator, the source of all truth and right knowledge.

But humanity *rejected that way* six thousand years ago. That way is in itself an existing spiritual law — a law of physical actions, but of spiritual intent, attitude and principle. Like the laws of gravity and inertia, it is invisible — but it works, and you see the effect.

The effect you see for disobedience — going the way of human nature (breaking that law) — is the mountain of evils humanity has piled on itself — the strife, violence and war, the poverty, illiteracy, disease, filth and squalor, the crime, immorality and degradation, the fears, worries and frustrations.

Everything is a matter of cause and effect. Violation of this active spiritual law has produced the evil effect we see about us. Obedience to that law would produce the effect of peace, happiness, joy, prosperity universally, security, assurance and abundant well-being!

It's time we quit kidding ourselves. The nations are not going to act contrary to human nature. As

long as we have human nature, the U.S.S.R. is not going to turn its sovereignty over to the United Nations or the World Court. It would never have joined the U.N. without its veto power, which renders the U.N. powerless (except as a sounding board for communist propaganda).

The United States will not surrender its sovereignty to the U.N. or the World Court. It, like the U.S.S.R., would never have gone into the U.N. without its veto power, which renders the U.N. powerless!

The same is true of the People's Republic of China, recently admitted. The same is true of Britain, France and the others.

#### The Crux of the Matter

Humanity right now approaches the brink of human extinction from the earth. If humanity realized *how close* we are to that brink, how urgent is our number one *problem of survival*, they would go stark mad in frantic chaos! But humanity is asleep to facts and truth and doesn't want to be disturbed.

World renowned scientists say the world's only hope, now, is for a WORLD GOVERNMENT — one superpower — one single military force — to rule all nations. In the same breath they say that's impossible!

I say, at the same time, the world's ONLY HOPE of survival is to change human nature! And man is just as powerless to do that!

Without a WORLD GOVERNMENT to back it and enforce its decisions, the World Court will be ineffective in preventing war and bringing world peace. Winston Churchill warned: "Unless some effective world super-government can be brought quickly into action, the proposals for peace and human progress are dark and doubtful."

The urgent necessity for what is prophesied is not the irresponsible shoutings of some religious zealot — but a stern fact, recognized by great scientists and able statesmen.

The Holy Bible — the down-to-earth source of the missing dimension in knowledge — reveals just such a

world super-government is soon *going to be established!* And that not by man — but *in spite of him!*

I quote: "And he [Christ] shall *judge among the nations*, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah 2:4).

Further, unknown to most, the Bible reveals also that, at that time, due to the resurrection, many former humans will be ruling *with* the glorified, all-powerful Christ in this super, world government. Christ himself said: "He that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give *power over the nations*: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron . . ." (Revelation 2:26-27). This is stated again in I Corinthians 6:2: "Do ye not know that the saints shall *judge the world?*"

The Bible reveals that what many scientists are saying is our only hope will come, not by man's initiative, but by God's. And that the world soon will be *ruled by international law*, but not through the efforts of mortal man.

Also, human nature shall be replaced with a right spirit and attitude. Says God: "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh . . ." (Ezekiel 36:26).

So let's quit kidding ourselves! Unless there does exist the supreme Creator God of love and total power who is about to step in and intervene in world affairs, who has power to, and *will* change human nature, who will by supernatural divine power reveal himself to a doubting, disbelieving and deceived world and set up the prophesied Kingdom of God on earth — with supernatural divine power and force ruling all nations — then the whole world has *had it!*

You are betting your life and your eternity on that only possible solution! And time is running out on us! □

Personal from



(Continued from page 1)

guest at the residence of Dr. Nagendra Singh, one of the world's leading exponents for world peace through international law. He had been Executive Secretary to the President of India, V. V. Giri, and recently appointed Judge on the World Court at The Hague.

Among other guests was his Excellency Ato Getachew Mekasha, the Ambassador from Ethiopia, and wife. Also the Ambassador from Afghanistan and wife, and the elder son of President Giri. Accompanying me were my daughter, Mrs. Beverly Gott, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rader (he is our General Counsel), and Professor Osamu Gotoh, Chairman of our Ambassador College Asian Studies Department.

During the course of the luncheon both Ambassadors extended invitations to visit their respective countries and their kings. Tentative arrangements were made for the Ethiopian visit in May. I was unable to meet that schedule, but did manage to make it in June.

I had flown again to our campus in England to officiate at graduation, and then on to Jerusalem. Eighty-five of our students — from all three campuses — flew on the same day to Jerusalem to spend two months working in our archaeological project there. As most of our readers know, Ambassador College is in joint participation with Hebrew University and the Israel Archaeological Society in the very large project adjacent to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem (see *Time*, September 3, 1973).

Meanwhile a second invitation had come by telex to visit the Emperor in Addis Ababa.

At a luncheon in Jerusalem, attended by several high-ranking university and government officials, it was mentioned that Emperor Se-

lassie had spent over two years in Palestine during his exile, and our Israeli friends at the luncheon knew him well.

It so happened that in our archaeological project, a very ancient seal, used by kings of Judah more than 2500 years ago, had been discovered. A lion was engraved on the seal, representing "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah." This title is applied to Christ in the Bible, but Emperor Selassie claims to be the direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and is often called "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah."

Our Israeli friends thought it would be nice to make a blown-up photograph of the seal, frame it, and let me present it to the Emperor, which was done. Also our friends at the luncheon told me that the Emperor understands and speaks English very well, although, as all heads of state do, he would speak through an interpreter at our meeting.

While in Jerusalem I was received for a personal visit by Israel's new President Katzir.

We had a really spectacular flight from Tel Aviv directly to Addis Ababa (capital city of Ethiopia), over the straits of Tiran, the Gulf of Aqaba, and the Red Sea, with Saudi Arabia on our left, and Egypt on our right.

Ethiopia is a mountainous country, in east-central Africa, south of Egypt, and north of Kenya. It covers an area about the size of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined. Much of its area is a high central plateau, ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 feet elevation. Addis Ababa is over 8,000 feet, and I did have some little difficulty breathing, especially early mornings, because of the thin air at that altitude.

We arrived Sunday, June 17, about 1:30 p.m. at Addis Ababa airport. Our party was met at our plane by the Ambassador to India and his wife, who had flown from New Delhi to welcome us, as well as the President of the Haile Selassie University and others.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor had sent to the airport one of his Mercedes limousines and driver, which was put at my personal service for the duration of our stay. Other cars were waiting for the others of our party. Accompanying me on this trip were Mr. and Mrs. Rader, Professor Gotoh, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hunting. Mr. Hunting is one of our Vice Presidents, in charge of financial affairs for Britain, Europe and the Middle East. Due to fatigue from so much travel, my daughter had not come on this trip.

The capital city of Addis Ababa was an eye-opener for me. In the main it is a very modern city — a generous sprinkling of new, modern high-rise buildings, and a goodly number of imposing and impressive public buildings. These included the headquarters building of the Organization for African Unity (OAU). This is an organization of African nations, brought about primarily through the initiative and leadership of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Other impressive buildings were government buildings, hotels, the University, hospitals. Addis Ababa is a city of over 800,000 population, approaching a million.

We were driven to the comparatively new Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel, one of the better Hiltons, and I was given the Presidential suite.

That evening our party was hosted at an informal dinner by His Excellency the Ambassador to India, and the Minister of Information, at the home of the latter.

On Monday morning, due to shortness of breath I remained in the hotel, but Mr. Rader and Prof. Gotoh met at the university in a preliminary meeting with the University's President and Vice President, making arrangements for my visit to the university on Wednesday.

Monday evening the Minister of Education and Chairman of the University Board of Governors, His Excellency Ato Seifu Mahteme Selassie, hosted a reception for us. Of

course the President of the University was there, as well as most Vice Presidents.

But now came the highlight — the meeting with the Emperor. Our entire party had been invited to come along with me, including Mr. Hunting and the ladies. This had been unexpected. It was the first time any of the ladies accompanying me — or any except Mr. Rader and Professor Gotoh, had gone with me on a personal meeting with a head of state, it was quite an experience for them.

The meeting had been set for 4:30 Tuesday afternoon. At that time we arrived at the Jubilee Palace of the Emperor. There were, of course, at the gates, and at the entrance of the palace the usual battery of armed and colorfully uniformed guards. We were met at the entrance by aides in military attire, with the President of the University and the Minister of Education.

We were escorted up a long grand stairway with heavy red carpet. One of the aides, taking my arm, cautioned me to “take it easy,” because of the high altitude and length of the stairs.

Arriving on the upper level, we turned into an ornate and very long room. There was a wide strip of red carpet down the center, the length of the room, and at the far end, seated behind a table with flowers, was the lone figure of His Imperial Majesty, the world-famous Emperor Haile Selassie. I led the way down the length of the room, and was warmly greeted, as was the entire party on being introduced one at a time.

I then presented the Emperor with a gift of Steuben crystal, and also with the framed picture of the 2500-year-old seal, with the engraving of the lion, “The Lion of the Tribe of Judah.” This seemed to please him very much, as I explained about our archaeological project, and our mutual Israeli friends.

The university President acted as interpreter. I then began to mention some of the things the Emperor and I have in common. We are virtually

the same age — he is just eight days older than I. But I mentioned that his hearing seemed better than mine. We both enjoyed long marriages, and both are now widowers. The Empress died in 1962, my wife in 1967, after almost 50 years of marriage.

Then I mentioned that I have the genealogy of my ancestry, and that I too, am a direct descendant of King Solomon of ancient Israel.

“Well *WHY NOT?*” blurted out

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***Did not this man, who claims to be a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, prophesy that if the League of Nations did not stop Mussolini's Fascist armies before they invaded Ethiopia that all Western Europe would be invaded?***

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the Emperor spontaneously, without waiting for the interpreter to tell him what I had said.

At that responsive quip we all burst out in laughter. From that point the interpreter had very little to do.

Early in our talk, His Majesty mentioned that he was well aware, as were the others in the Ethiopian government, that I was the spiritual leader of a large worldwide following. During the first fifteen or twenty minutes of our meeting, he tended to answer whatever I said with a philosophical observation, apparently inspired by Solomon's Proverbs, which I rather deduced he has studied continuously and religiously.

The general sum and substance of our conversation revolved around the basic fundamental principles of world conditions, evils and problems, and how in our work we are putting solutions and true values to actual practice, setting a living example of *THE WAY* to peace and happiness, both in our college campuses, and in the Church through-

out the world. He took keen interest in my explanation of the two divergent philosophies or *ways-of-life*, which I call the way of “*GET*” practiced in this world, and the way of “*GIVE*” which leads to peace, happiness and success.

“Philosophy, and moral philosophy,” he commented, “is commendable, but it is far more commendable to put into actual practice the principles upon which the philosophy is based.” He said he recognized fully our achievements of both our institutions putting into practice *THE WAY* that we preach worldwide.

While we were talking, servants brought tea and little cakes. The Emperor began breaking off little pieces of cake or cookie, which his pet dog, a tiny chihuahua presented to him by Mao Tse-Tung, picked up promptly.

The Emperor gave no indication or move toward terminating our visit, but after some forty-five minutes, I felt it proper to do so, and rose to my feet, expressing what an honor and delight the meeting had been. Then Haile Selassie presented me with an already autographed full color photograph of himself, with a sterling silver frame, bearing his Imperial insignia centered over the top of the frame. Also, he gave me another duplicate photograph, (not autographed) for publication.

Then I received a real surprise. Out of a beautiful leather case, handed him by an aide, the Emperor took an extremely beautiful gold bracelet which he presented to me as his personal gift to my daughter, whom he had expected to be with me. In the center of the bracelet was a solid gold coin (24 karat), made 43 years ago in celebration of his coronation. The coin had the Emperor's face engraved on it. The rest of the bracelet, except for the clasp at the underside, was 22 karat gold, with beautiful garlands engraved with exquisite craftsmanship. Jewelers have since evaluated it as the finest gold bracelet they had ever seen.



**EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE** of Ethiopia extends a warm thanks to Herbert W. Armstrong for gift presented during recent meeting at palace in Addis Ababa.

Naturally, I thanked His Majesty very sincerely, and on returning to the hotel, I rushed immediately to my suite and put in a telephone call to my daughter in California. On describing it to her, she said she would send His Majesty a telegram of thanks immediately. It is naturally quite a conversation piece, and so far as value is concerned, priceless. The very exquisite work was all done in Ethiopia, where they mine gold in limited quantities, and produce some of the world's finest jewelry.

That evening, I hosted a reception and dinner in a private room off the lobby of our hotel in honor of the Minister of Education, the President of the University, the Dean of Faculties, the Head of the Institute of

Ethiopian Studies, the Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Vice President for Planning, and other distinguished guests, and their wives.

On Wednesday, June 20, I paid a morning visit for two or three hours to the University. There my host and guide was the President of the University. We also paid a most interesting visit to the embryonic museum of natural science. Later this proved to be of special significance at a subsequent meeting with Prince Bernhardt of The Netherlands, husband of the Queen. He has a very active interest in the conservation and preservation of wild life throughout the world.

That same day, June 20th, I was guest of honor at a very important

luncheon hosted by His Excellency the Ambassador to India. He had invited other Ambassadors. In attendance were the Ambassadors from 19 different nations, and their wives. Included, and seated on my left, was the very impressive-appearing Ambassador from the Peoples' Republic of China, who, during the luncheon, extended an invitation to me, Messrs. Rader and Gotoh, and the Ethiopian Ambassador to India, to visit China for a meeting with Premier Chou En-lai, and possibly even Mao Tse-tung. Also present were the Charge d'Affaires and acting Ambassador from West Germany, and the Ambassadors from Argentina, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Thailand, Colombia, Tanzania, and the Charge d'Affaires from the United Kingdom and from Yugoslavia. The Ambassador from China, His Excellency Yu Pei Wen, has held some very important posts for his government, including that of Chief of Protocol in Peking.

There were several tables. At my table were, besides the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Rader, the Ethiopian Ambassador to India, and the wife of the Ambassador from Nigeria.

I was called upon to make a brief address before this distinguished gathering. The entire room was buzzing with laughter and conversation — all in an exceedingly happy mood. After making a toast to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, I stated that we were gathered in a World PEACE-Conference, proving that so many people from so many nations could gather together in jolly and happy friendship. I spoke briefly, some seven or eight minutes, on THE WAY to WORLD PEACE — *the way* of God's Law, briefly proclaiming the coming World of peace — the WORLD TOMORROW — the Kingdom of God.

The following day, Thursday, was the day of our departure, and we were planning to be at the airport in the early afternoon. But that morning we were the very special guests of His Imperial Majesty at the grad-

uation ceremonies of the University held in The Grand Palace (not the Palace which is the Emperor's residence and from which he rules the government). We were seated on the large front platform, immediately to the left of the dais on which was the ornate gold throne where the Emperor was to sit, personally handing the diplomas to each graduate.

A large band was playing at the rear. Finally the graduates marched in, completely filling the large audi-

torium. There were close to 3,000 graduates.

It was a very colorful ceremony. But, with so many graduates, the Emperor handing each individually his diploma, it was a very long ceremony. On the front platform, but to our left and farther from the throne was the entire Board of Regents, and on the other side Faculty and other dignitaries. Members of the royal family were seated immediately in front of us. As the spectacu-

lar ceremony dragged on, an official whispered to us that it would be quite all right if we wished to leave, as the ceremony would carry on for more than another hour.

We were driven directly from the palace to the airport, where our crew had our plane ready for boarding. And there, to personally bid us good-bye were the Ambassador to India and his wife.

It was, we felt, a most profitable, as well as enjoyable four days. □

## What Our Readers Say

### Congratulations on New Look

Permit me to congratulate you on the current issue. I have not read, in any of the news magazines or prestigious publications that feature international reporting and analysis, anything that compares with the depth, insight, and completeness of the steadily eroding American relations with present-day Europe. In addition, may I also extend my congratulations to your art director for the layout, illustration, and artistic merit of this issue.

Irving C.  
Rego Park, New York

### Pollution and Mental Health

I would appreciate hearing from anyone regarding the effects of pollution on emotions and mental health, i.e., letters, case reports, reprints, books, etc. Please send the information to:

Claude A. Frazier, M.D.,  
4-C Doctor's Park,  
Asheville, N.C. 28801

### General Comments

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the opportunity to read *The PLAIN TRUTH*. I will not pretend that all your articles are thunderbolts of truth, but some of them are interesting. I find many things difficult to believe, but again I may be looking through my pride — by that I mean, what you say sometimes contravenes what I had been taught previously, or is the antipode of previously held thoughts or ideas.

Gavin P.,  
Gatooma, Rhodesia

I have just finished reading a recent issue of *The PLAIN TRUTH*. . . . Most assuredly the truth is not plain today, but *your* magazine does give it. Thank you for good, thought clearing and refreshing writings.

H. Tulip-Robson,  
Pinetown, Republic of South Africa

### Personal from the Editor

I was particularly interested in your June 1973 article on "Discussing National and World Problems with Heads of State" and the pictures on pages 38 and 39. As you can see from the enclosed copies of letters, I was a close friend of Prince and Princess Mikasa. They are very wonderful people. This friendship was developed when I was on the staff of the Commanding General of the First Cavalry Brigade at the beginning of the "occupation" of Japan after World War II. Prince Mikasa's home was in our sector south of Yokohama.

Should you have any correspondence or personal contact again with the Prince, please extend my warmest regards to him and the Princess.

Berdell L. Freeman,  
LTC U. S. Army Reserve,  
Rockledge, Florida

I really enjoy the magazine. When Mr. Armstrong says "Personal From," I feel that he talks to me only.

Ina P.,  
Brooklyn, New York

Just a note to tell you of my appreciation for *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine. The Personal from Mr. Armstrong is of such interest I always read it first. The current round-the-world trip is of special interest. I feel informed about places and people that were formerly just names. And never missing is emphasis on the spiritual.

Mrs. Frank A.,  
Chester, Pennsylvania

### Sex

I am a teen-ager myself, and when I was looking at your topics in the June issue, I ran across your article on sex. While reading the article, I was interested in what the moral code is that is necessary and why, so would you please send me the free copy of your book, *The Missing Dimension in Sex*. I would appreciate it greatly, because I would like to acquire more information on the subject.

Kathy K.,  
Peterson, Iowa

I've just finished reading your article on sex. I enjoyed it and have always wondered exactly how I'll be able to deal with my child's questions. My parents and I communicated well, but never about sex. Would you please send me a copy of your book,

*The Missing Dimension in Sex*. I'm very interested in preparing for this point in life before it arrives.

Mrs. Jan H.,  
Austin, Texas

Would you please send me a free copy of your book, *The Missing Dimension in Sex*. I would also like to tell you how I have enjoyed your magazines. Some of the articles were controversial. Your article, "When Teen-agers Need to Know About Sex," I found this very well done. The articles on alcoholism with adolescents again was very well done. Your article on homosexuality, in my opinion, places too much emphasis on sin. I feel the article should have had more pros and cons.

John M.,  
New Bedford, Massachusetts

### Urban Ills Can Be Cured

The article in the June *PLAIN TRUTH* about the "Urban Ills" is great, as are all your articles! May I also receive the article "An Exciting Preview of Tomorrow's Cities"?

Virginia W.,  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

### What You Can Do

I do wish to tell you exactly how much I enjoy *The PLAIN TRUTH* magazine. With three small children, about the only time I get to read it is when the children are sleeping. . . . "What You Can Do" I have found very helpful. Your June issue was especially welcome. I have a problem of rats and was going to put some "De-Con" around to get rid of them, but thanks to your article, I can get rid of the rats without using poison.

Susan L.,  
Lewisberry, Pennsylvania

### The Ten Commandments

I enjoyed all of your literature very much. I thought the article about the Ten Commandments was very good. I have been a church member for about 18 years and have always taken Sunday for granted for the Lord's day, but after reading the article about the Ten Commandments, I have changed my way of thinking. I have been getting your literature for about half a year, and it has changed a lot of my thinking.

Floyd B.,  
Molalla, Oregon