

Major news headlines this morning read: Another government overthrown — this time in Peru, and a new premier and government in riot-torn Portugal.

Governments are being overthrown at the rate of one or more a month. This morning banner headlines report a bloodless coup overthrowing President Juan Velasco Alvarado of Peru. It was a coup by left-wing military officers. These same officers had staged a previous coup in October 1968, overthrowing the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry. Apparently the left-wingers felt that President Alvarado was not making fast enough progress toward communism. General Francisco Morales Bermúdez has now taken over as head of state. He has been prime minister since the 1968 government was overthrown.

In riot-torn Portugal, that country has been on the verge of civil war for weeks. Portugal is predominantly Roman Catholic, but communists have been making inroads, just as they have to a greater or lesser degree all over the world. The new premier replaces the communists; he is to form a new government. Apparently this does not end the strife in Portugal, and we shall probably hear of more government changes or civil war.

Incidentally, this communist-rightist struggle in Portugal could possibly trigger the prophesied United States of Europe if forces at Rome feel that the time is right. That's certainly an outside possibility.

The former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia died a few days ago. He was just eight days older than I. His government was overthrown by a military coup approximately a year ago. One of the last things he did before the military took him was to send me a letter of congratulation on my 82nd birthday. Many asked me after his imprisonment what had happened to the noted emperor. But I didn't know. Nobody except a few military officers in Ethiopia knew.

President Kenyatta of Kenya is also the same age. He told me that he and Haile Selassie were very close friends — closer than brothers, he said. But at that time he had no knowledge as to the emperor's fate.

It is significant that some mysterious invisible force seems to be stirring up strife within nations all over the world, as well as strife BETWEEN nations.

As I write, reports from Jerusalem and Cairo say that it is now a matter of a day or two before Henry Kissinger succeeds, this time in bringing about an interim peace accord between Israel and Egypt. The peace there will not last. Jerusalem is destined to be the news center of the world in the months and immediate years just ahead. No human effort can bring permanent peace to that center of civilization. It is commendable to try, but it will take a higher power to bring permanent peace there.

Last evening I was a guest of honor at a dinner party at the residence of the Israeli ambassador to Japan. Eighteen were present, including the ambassador and his wife, who was a gracious hostess; a former Israeli ambassador to an African nation; and some of my "Japanese sons," members of the Japanese Diet. Nine of the 18 had also been present at an outstanding banquet hosted by the Japanese embassy in Jerusalem just four weeks ago.

Some of my "Japanese sons" were also there, along with a few Japanese archaeologists working on the Japanese archaeological project at Tel Zeror, between Tel Aviv and Haifa. At that banquet were the largest number of Israeli leaders that have been present at any such affair in some time. I am personally grateful that I have been in a position to bring about a warm and peaceful relationship between many leaders in Japan and Israel, and also between Japan and Egypt, but it will take a greater POWER than human to bring PERMANENT PEACE between Israel and the Arab world. Yet that PERMANENT PEACE will come in OUR TIME. You can read of it in the book of Zechariah, the 14th chapter. □

Sept. 19, 1975

Scientists ...

oddly, this organization has sensed a "mysterious invisible force" shuffling and changing governments on a worldwide scale. Which is what I am doing with UFO help, as I told you, some time ago.

I repeat ...

Owens (PK Man) and his UFO's ... are causing this to happen.

Owens

"PLAIN TRUTH" MAGAZINE

SEPT. 20, 1975



Mrs. Gandhi with backers after court decision: Seeing the verdict from the viewpoint of political necessity

Yet another P.O.S., Prime Minister, etc., taken out.

Indira Gandhi in the Dock

The crowd packed the sweltering chamber of the High Court of Allahabad as Judge Jagmohan Lal Sinha entered the room. The tall, balding justice carried a 254-page document with him, but one short sentence told the story. "The election of Respondent No. 1 to the Lok Sabha [the lower house of Parliament],"Sinha intoned, "is declared void." Respondent No. 1 was an ordinary defendant; she was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who, the judge ruled, had violated Indian electoral law in her 1971 campaign for Parliament. The decision instantly pitched India into the most tangled constitutional crisis in its 28-year history as an independent nation—and could force Mrs. Gandhi to resign the prime ministership that she has held for nine years.

Within minutes of the ruling, Mrs. Gandhi's lawyer obtained a twenty-day stay of the decision, and aides of the Prime Minister announced that she would appeal the verdict to India's Supreme Court. There was "no question of her resigning her office," they said. Mrs. Gandhi's strategy clearly was to muster public and political support, and leaders of her ruling Congress Party as well as thousands of her countrymen rallied to her side. But the court's action dealt a serious blow to Mrs. Gandhi's prestige, and the very next day she suffered a second setback. In a by-election in the western coastal state of Gujarat, the once invincible Congress Party was upset by an opposition coalition. It was a rare display of cooperation

on the part of India's usually feuding minority parties—and a personal slap at the Prime Minister, who had campaigned vigorously and implored Gujarat's voters to back Congress candidates as a show of support for her policies.

The Prime Minister tried virtually everything to beat back the challenge of the six-party Janata (People's) Front in Gujarat. Despite broiling temperatures that often shot up to 110 degrees, she spent days campaigning, visiting each of the state's nineteen districts and speaking at 120 political meetings. She allotted \$20 million in government relief funds for the drought-ravaged area and promised irrigation projects and special assistance to Gujarat's untouchables.

Nothing worked. Angry students forced her to flee from several rallies by hurling stones and sandals at her, and when the voters went to the polls last week, their reaction was almost equally harsh. The Congress Party—which had won 140 state-assembly seats in the last election—picked up a dismal 75 while the united opposition won 87. The significance of the opposition victory went far beyond the borders of Gujarat, for the election results were almost certain to spur a similar combined opposition assault on the Congress Party in India's national elections early next year.

Fanciful? Mrs. Gandhi's legal setback in Allahabad, her home town, was far more stinging. Socialist politician Raj Narain—whom she had swamped in the 1971 election by more than 112,000 votes—charged that Mrs. Gandhi had

spent nearly twenty times the permitted \$4,500 in her campaign, illegally traveled in Indian Air Force planes and used government officials to campaign for her. The Prime Minister struggled for nearly four years to have the case thrown out of court, but that failed and so did her attempts to avoid testifying. Judge Sinha refused Mrs. Gandhi's request to file a deposition, and she sat on the witness stand for six and a half hours denying everything and labeling the charges against her "highly exaggerated" and "baseless." In the end, Sinha disagreed. Although he dismissed several of the charges, the judge found the Prime Minister guilty on two counts: illegally using local policemen to set up equipment at her campaign appearances and illegally employing a government official as a campaign worker.

Chant: The verdict stunned India and split the nation into two camps. Mrs. Gandhi's opponents hailed the judge's ruling (on occasion comparing Sinha to Watergate Judge John Sirica) and scheduled a week of demonstrations to protest her refusal to resign from office. The pro-Gandhi bloc was just as vocal. Nearly 2,000 supporters thronged the street outside her home, sending up the odd chant: "We will face bullets and bombs but will protect you." Hundreds of New Delhi shops were closed and buses circled as expressions of support for the Prime Minister, and leaders of the Congress Party urged her to remain in office because of "the need of the country to have the benefit of your dynamic leader-