

PASTOR GENERAL'S REPORT

TO THE MINISTRY OF THE
WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD



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FROM MINISTERIAL SERVICES

By now each pastor should have received the audio cassette of Dr. David Wainwright's recent sermon in the Auditorium. Mr. Armstrong felt that this sermon would be helpful for all congregations to hear. For those of you who do not know Dr. Wainwright, he graduated from Bricket Wood in 1962 and has been serving in the ministry for over 21 years. Dr. Wainwright pastored the London Church for two years, and has served in Bricket Wood as a Professor of French and Theology, as Registrar and as Dean of Faculty. He now serves on the faculty in Pasadena as Associate Professor of French. I'm sure the brethren around the world will appreciate his message as much as those who originally heard it in Pasadena.

We are currently enjoying the company of the Spanish-speaking ministers and their wives who are here for the 12th session of the Ministerial Refreshing Program. Of the 19 ministers serving in the Spanish-speaking areas, 10 are bilingual. For the other nine men and their wives, simultaneous translation is provided by an enthusiastic team of translators headed by Mr. Mario Hernandez, an employee of the Spanish Department here in Pasadena.

We would like to announce one additional new U.S. Festival Coordinator: Mr. Lyle Welty, pastor of the Albany, New York and Springfield, Massachusetts congregations, will be serving as coordinator for the Saratoga Springs, New York site. Saratoga Springs replaced Cape Cod as a Northeastern United States festival location last year. As you may recall, the sale of the convention center in Cape Cod caused us to have to scramble for a replacement late in the planning stages. When Saratoga Springs was approved by Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Jim Franks, coordinator of the Cape Cod site, switched all preparations over to the new location. Mr. Lyle Welty then served as Mr. Franks' assistant in preparation for taking the full responsibility this year.

With its bubbling mineral springs and hot mineral baths, Saratoga Springs has been a popular New England attraction since the 1800s. The Adirondack Mountains are noted for their natural beauty, and the fall colors should be spectacular during the Feast. There are also a great number of historical sites in the area, dating from the American Revolutionary period. We will again be using the Saratoga Springs City Center, which opened last July. (You may remember that the Church met in the open-sided Performing Arts Center in 1978 and 1979.) The 2,500 who will be attending should find this to be a pleasant and relaxing site.

Thank you for your continuing prayers for the Reyers. Mrs. Jim Reyer is still in serious, but stable, condition. Mr. Reyer has expressed his appreciation for the support and encouragement he and his wife have been receiving.

Mr. Garry Lucas, an elder in the Barrie, Ontario congregation, submitted a poem after his and his wife's stay in Pasadena for the 11th session of the Refresher last month. I thought each of you would enjoy reading it as much as I did.

Refresher Session No. 11

Now that all the dust has settled
And we're back at home again,
It is time for some reflections
on the "How" and "Why" and "When."

First, we want to thank you,
Mr. Armstrong, most of all,
Then the staff, for ceaseless efforts,
Making certain of our call.

There were true, inspiring lectures
How to keep our bodies pure,
Also how we can make our
Calling and election sure.

How a worldwide Work is thriving,
How it grows to bud and flower:
Only through God's help and Spirit;
Not by human might or power!

We gained deeper understanding
How to speak and give advice.
How to exercise our bodies,
To be balanced, music-wise.

International News

From Mr. Carn Catherwood November, in spite of the fact that there were no major advertisements, was a good period for incoming mail for the Italian Department: 5,336 pieces. December, with the impetus of an ad in READER'S DIGEST coupled with the beginning responses to our direct mail campaign, broke all previous records with a total of 11,082 cards and letters received. November and December combined netted an average of over 500 responses per month to the television broadcast, up from previous averages of around 300. The two months also saw 7,049 pieces of literature being sent out. By the end of the year circulation for the Italian edition of The PLAIN TRUTH had reached an all-time high of 68,013.

We are continuing to receive responses to our fourth and largest READER'S DIGEST ad, and are expecting a greater return than from any of the previous ads. The ad, run in the December issue, is four pages in length, the third and fourth pages being a fold-out from the back cover. READER'S DIGEST has an Italian circulation of about one million, so we hope to pull at least 11,000 responses.

With our present direct mail "shot" of 200,000 letters (still in the process of being sent out), God has opened to us a new medium of advertising. Each direct mail package contains a flyer (8-1/2" x 11") in the form of a letter from Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong, which introduces the reader to The PLAIN TRUTH and describes in four pages of text, with a few four-color illustrations, what the magazine is all about. Also enclosed is an attractively designed response card (half of the mailing will have return envelopes for the response cards).

How to rear our little children,
How to deal with YOU,
Alcoholics, Homosexuals,
And the poor and well-to-do.

Legal matters we considered,
How to be a sport in sports,
How to love your mate in marriage,
Why the world's way aborts.

Working of the Holy Spirit,
History of God's True Work.
Why Ambassador Foundation?
Where do world's deceptions lurk?

'Mongst the beautiful surroundings
There was one thing plain to see:
It's for brethren good and pleasant
Living here in unity.

Now, it's up to us to carry
All this information through
To the brethren and disperse it,
So that they may profit, too!

Thank you, Sirs, for this refresher;
It was education, fun.
And already we are looking
Forward to another one.

Thirty thousand direct mail packages have been sent to the Italian-speaking region in southern Switzerland and the remaining 170,000 are going to major population centers in Italy, including Rome, Milan and the east coast of Sicily. The lists, which we have obtained through BBDO, are "up-market" (good quality) and consist chiefly of mail order buyers. To date we have received an encouraging 3,642 responses.

Some very positive news concerning Television Monte Carlo, the station which airs "The WORLD TOMORROW" telecast in English with Italian subtitles: they have renewed our contract for 1985 and at the same rate as for 1984! In addition, our time slot has been moved from 12:30 pm to 4:30 pm, a much better time. We are hoping that the new time will help increase response figures.

In 1984, 43,407 new subscribers had been added to The PLAIN TRUTH list--a 33% increase over the previous year. Circulation is up 57% compared to 1983. The number of co-workers at the end of 1984 was 37, up from six in 1983. And we now have 203 donors, a 178% increase over the 73 in 1983.

Regular contributions from members, co-workers and donors in Italy (excluding Holy Day offerings) averaged an 88% increase for the year. 1984 was the first year for the Feast of Tabernacles in Italy; income from the Holy Day offering of the 600 who attended almost tripled our Italian bank reserves!

**** TO BE READ IN ALL U.S. CHURCHES ****

Bible Hymnal Being Revised

The Bible Hymnal is currently being revised. We hope that the revised edition can be printed sometime within the next two years. In order to avoid selling hymnals that will soon be obsolete, and to conserve the present inventory to handle the ongoing needs of the Churches, we are discontinuing the sale of the present edition to members. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause. When the revised hymnals are available, we will resume selling them to any member who desires to purchase one for his personal use at home.

--Joe Tkach, Ministerial Services

PUBLISHING SERVICES UPDATE

Growth of Publications Continues Worldwide

1984 was another record-breaking year for the Church's publications. All magazines show vigorous growth patterns as we enter the new year. PLAIN TRUTH subscriptions are up 17% worldwide with over 2.3 million new subscribers having been added last year. This brings the total worldwide circulation to over 7.5 million.

The most dramatic growth resulted from the offer of a GOOD NEWS subscription to PLAIN TRUTH subscribers who had renewed at least twice. This resulted in an increase of 120% in GOOD NEWS circulation! Even the YOUTH magazine, which has had very little new subscriber promotion, has increased in circulation by 15%. Most of this was due to Mr. Armstrong offering the magazine on two telecasts, which resulted in over 14,000 requests.

We anticipate that 1985 will continue the trend as a result of more television coverage in the U.S., and as READER'S DIGEST ads, direct mail and newsstands increase internationally.

--Ray Wright, Publishing Services

UPDATE FROM MAIL PROCESSING

TV Responses Continue to Soar

For the second weekend in a row (January 12-13) we received an all-time record WATS response to "The WORLD TOMORROW" telecast. The prophetic program "Ascent to Greatness" brought in 15,852 calls--16 calls higher than last weekend and 71% more than the average weekend response for 1984. This record came in spite of 28 stations being preempted by the Cerebral Palsy Telethon!

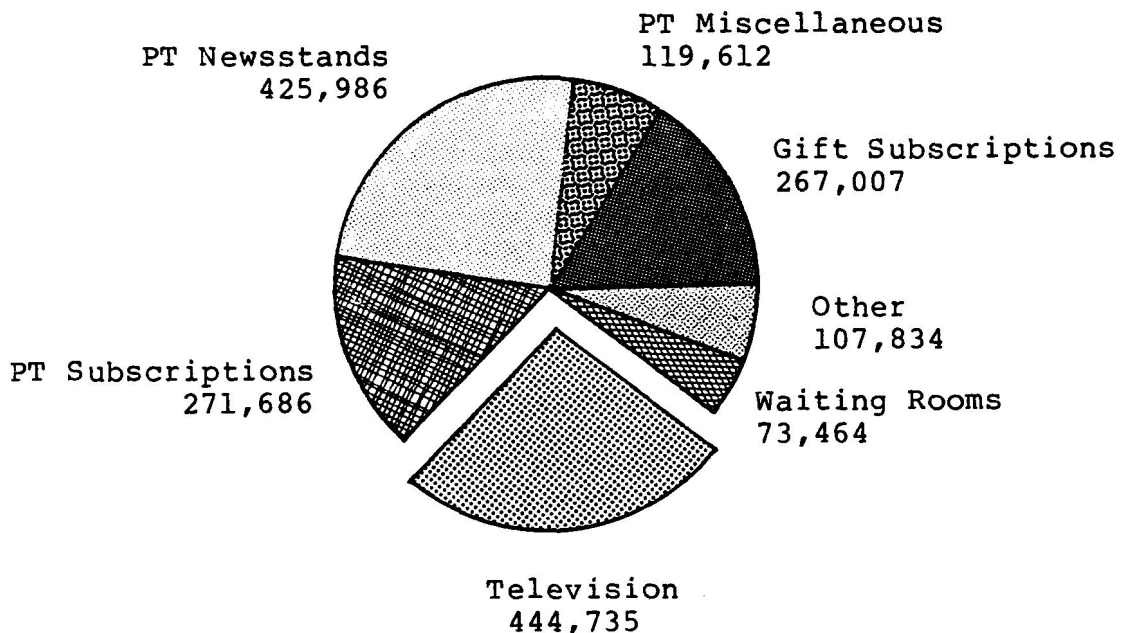
TV Number One Source for New Names in 1984

While all PLAIN TRUTH programs combined hold the top position for new adds to the file, TV is the number one single source of such adds in the United States. Clearly, TV is proving to be one of the most powerful tools that God has chosen to use in fulfilling the Gospel commission in this modern age.

To illustrate how effective TV has become, the following pie chart provides a comparison of TV adds to all other major media sources.

MEDIA SOURCES OF 1,710,324 NEW NAMES

ADDED TO U.S. FILES IN 1984



"Ascent to Greatness" Telecast Draws Enthusiastic Comments

This week's comments come from viewers calling in response to Mr. Armstrong's record-breaking telecast "Ascent to Greatness." The fact that the United States and Britain are mentioned in Bible prophecy startles viewers and stirs a great deal of interest. Many were eager to receive further information, as the following comments show:

I was really surprised to see how much detail Mr. Armstrong has in his program. He combined history and prophecy in a way that I never thought of before. He really sparked my interest.

B.N. (Malden, MA)

Mr. Armstrong knows how to put it all together by adding scripture to scripture and going back through the generations of man. Tell him to keep up the good work. No one explains the Bible the way he does.

L.C. (Dallas, TX)

Amid the confusion of all the other churches who think and hope they have the truth but really don't know, Mr. Armstrong makes sense. When I can understand more and have the proof in hand I will show my family. Please send me your booklet.

R.B. (Colorado Springs, CO)

I thought I was a student of history--but Mr. Armstrong really showed me something today. He got my attention and made me want to read more.

L.H. (Beaumont, TX)

Mr. Armstrong is what the world needs now! He ties in Bible prophecy with current world events unlike any other minister. He keeps us tuned in to what's happening now and this is what people need and want. Other ministers don't have this.

P.L. (Tulsa, OK)

Mr. Armstrong's program was really something! I have never thought about where our nation came from. I took down all the scriptures and I'm going to do some study with the Bible and your book. I never thought we were mentioned in the Bible.

E.W. (Patterson, NJ)

Our preacher told us all to make sure to watch Mr. Armstrong. We sure were impressed!

Mrs. W. (Knoxville, TN)

I really enjoy listening to Mr. Armstrong. I received the book Mr. Armstrong showed on the program today about 40 years ago. I'm interested in it again and would like to study it closer. You know, I stay home from church just to watch Mr. Armstrong. I really feel he has the truth.

F.E. (Colorado Springs, CO)

I've been studying and researching this type of material for 15 years and he told it all to me tonight. It's such a joy to find out this information. I'm so thankful.

F.N. (Millbrae, CA)

I've never heard anything like this in all my days. When I heard it was free, I could hardly believe it. I'll believe it when I see it.

V.D. (Oakland, CA)

--Richard Rice, Mail Processing Center

ON THE WORLD SCENE

VIETNAM SYNDROME PERSISTS; KENNEDY'S "FACT-DENYING" TRIP

It hardly seems possible, but it has been almost ten years (April 1975) since the downfall of South Vietnam and America's first defeat in warfare. That war changed the nation permanently, making it hesitant at best, fearful at worst to project and protect U.S. interests abroad. For both the politicians and the military leaders, avoiding "another Vietnam" whether in Central America, the Middle East or elsewhere guides major foreign policy decisions. In short, America's pride in its power was shattered (Lev. 26:19). The relatively safe adventure in Grenada did little to change this. In the January 14 WALL STREET JOURNAL, a major article appeared entitled "Vietnam's Legacy: A Decade After War, U.S. Leaders Still Feel Effects of the Defeat." Here are excerpts:

In the decade since the Vietnam War ended, the world has changed in ways that no one could have predicted... Who would have imagined then that Vietnam's archenemy today would be China, that Washington and Peking would be friends, that Ronald Reagan would be elected president, twice, and that West Point would be swamped with applicants for admission?...

Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong expresses the general sense that things haven't turned out quite as expected. "Yes, we defeated the United States," he says. "But now we are plagued by problems. We do not have enough to eat. We are a poor, underdeveloped nation. [Confirming the fact that those who curse Abraham's descendants are not blessed--Gen. 12:3.] Waging a war is simple, but running a country is difficult."

What haven't changed are the painful memories of Vietnam.... The wound hasn't healed. "No more Vietnams" has become a guiding principle--some would say a crippling obsession--of American foreign policy. Yet there is no consensus, even now, about what went so wrong in Vietnam or how the U.S. can use military power abroad without making similar mistakes. The soul-searching over Vietnam extends even to the Reagan cabinet. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger argues that the nation should avoid future Vietnams by fighting only popular, winnable wars....

Vietnam frightened America. It was the nation's first defeat in war, and it made Americans more cautious and less certain about the world. Indeed, in the decade after Vietnam, the U.S. has

been wary of military commitments and uncharacteristically worried about the future. The perceived hesitation and drift in foreign policy came to be known as "the post-Vietnam syndrome."...

Vietnam set America wobbling. Television brought the killing and the seeming futility of the conflict into every home and sparked public protest, and some old values and institutions were weakened. Much of the public came to distrust the country's leaders, especially those who had involved America in Vietnam. Congress distrusted the executive branch.... The tradition of bipartisan foreign policy disintegrated.... The acrimony continues. Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, says the old establishment lost its will to rule, and that it now wants the U.S. to be loved rather than feared and respected....

Ronald Reagan, who called the war "a noble cause," entered the White House in 1981 hoping to end the post-Vietnam syndrome.... President Reagan may have eased the residual pain of Vietnam, with his patriotic talk about standing tall. But certain problems of the post-Vietnam era remain, especially the absence of bipartisan foreign policy. The bitter debates of the past four years over Lebanon, Central America and arms control suggest that the old consensus is dead. "One of Mr. Reagan's achievements is that he has undone much of the damage we have suffered," says Mr. [Henry] Kissinger. "But he can't undo the sequence of events--Angola, Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua--which were the indirect consequences of Vietnam. The fact that we have such difficulty today discussing Central America in strategic terms--as opposed to abstract moral terms--is a burden Reagan must carry."

Richard Holbrooke, a politically liberal former State Department official who spent three years in Vietnam in the mid-1960s, sums up how the war changed America's image of itself: "I grew up in school believing that the United States had never lost a war. My children don't think that. I grew up thinking that the United States was the strongest country on earth. My kids think that maybe Russia is. Suddenly we became fallible."...

If President Reagan has restored an image of strength in foreign policy, it is thanks to his military buildup. But in dealing with regional crises--especially in Lebanon and Central America--the administration's foreign policy has seemed confused.... Lebanon contributed another disturbing image to post-Vietnam foreign policy: the bombed-out rubble of the American Embassy and Marine headquarters of Beirut, which the U.S. couldn't protect and wouldn't avenge.

A recent cartoon by S. Kelley, circulated by the Copley News Service, reflected America's fearfulness in reacting to foreign challenges. In the cartoon a gun-toting guerrilla labeled "Moslem Terror" is seen standing on the American flag, his dirty boots having sullied half the stripes. A whimsical figure labeled "State Department" says to the terrorist: "Oh yeah? Well, if you cross that next line, I'm gonna get really, really, really mad."

Another post-Vietnam syndrome is the typecasting, in Hollywood, of nearly all authority figures as evil or immoral, or both. Of course, the movie industry, like the media, is dominated by crusading left-wing types. Here is a report by Vernon Scott, UPI's Hollywood reporter, received over our UPI wire service on January 16, 1985.

The United States of America is becoming a favorite Hollywood heavy, second only to Nazi Germany as a source of villainy and infamy. There is something about the American government that filmmakers find inherently evil. If Hollywood movies were made elsewhere, critics and moviegoers alike would brand most of them anti-American propaganda.

Favorite menaces in Hollywood films these days are the CIA and FBI who, according to moviemakers, are conspiring at all times to deny us our rights. Even the KGB doesn't take as many raps as the CIA. Next in order of menace are the joint chiefs of staff, followed by an array of high-ranking military officers. Then come corrupt politicians and oily diplomats. Right behind them are Southern sheriffs and city cops. Thereafter, industrialists, capitalists and finally the just plain rich are singled out as favorite movie bad guys.

If a movie heavy turns out to be an impoverished criminal, pains are taken to make clear the felon's plight is a result of pressure of some kind from the establishment, which has driven him or her to commit the crime.

This year...THE KILLING FIELDS, like THE DEER HUNTER...falls into the let's-blow-up-Southeast-Asia-again category. This time it is Cambodia, which would be a tropical paradise had not Uncle Sam been around. According to this film, the blood-thirsty Khmer Rouge was spawned by the U.S.A.... ICEMAN indicted almost every branch of the government, which seemed bent on killing a stone-age man miraculously brought back to life....

It's not always the United States government and American institutions that make handy heavies for film fare. The USSR takes its shots, as do the dictatorial governments of South American countries. Rarely, however, are insurgents portrayed in a bad light. The atrocities of left-wing South American and Asian regimes rarely are the focal point for villainy as compared to, say, the old imperialistic nations. England is a wonderfully accommodating nation when it comes to playing the villain. A couple of years ago it was GANDHI, an Academy Award winner, that revealed the British Empire as the cause of all things evil in India. This year's down-with-Brits film is A PASSAGE TO INDIA. Maybe the only picture altogether untainted by Uncle Sam's calumny was Disney's [rerelease of] PINOCCHIO.

The Kennedy "Crusade" Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest

Senator Edward Kennedy's eight-day trip to South Africa could not have been more controversial. The liberal Massachusetts politician succeeded in angering and in large part uniting South Africa's white community as well as confusing and further dividing the various black African ethnic groups and

organizations. That was surely not the way the Senator had planned it, but then his main audience was not in South Africa, but rather in the United States.

The various stops on his "anti-apartheid crusade" (as London's DAILY TELEGRAPH called it) were carefully stage-managed in order to play well on network news programs back home. In the Senate, Kennedy intends to make South Africa a major foreign policy focus--and to keep it and himself in the forefront from now on as he readies himself to run for the presidency in 1988. (An editorial cartoon by MacNelly showed Kennedy hunting big game in Africa. Three Africans with him were carrying boxes and sacks on their heads labeled "Apartheid Issue." A "thought balloon" over Kennedy's head showed what kind of "big game" he was really after--the 1988 Republican Elephant!)

Senator Kennedy did not go to South Africa on a "fact-finding trip." His own aides admitted this was not the case. His visits were well arranged beforehand. They were mostly with government dissidents or involved excursions to some of the poorest areas in the country in order to present the most negative, emotion-laden impact of the country. He did have one frosty meeting with Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha, in which there was absolutely no meeting of minds. Afterwards, Mr. Botha took the unusual course of composing an open letter to Kennedy on the day of the latter's departure from the country. "Your motive," wrote the Foreign Minister, "was to use your visit as a forum for a set of preconceived value judgments. You arrived with your mind made up and you will depart with it made up."

By his own admission, Kennedy refused to see the South African situation in any other light than that of his own liberal American perspective. He told one anti-government rally: "I disagree with the present American policy toward South Africa precisely because it offends abiding American values."

The high-profile Kennedy team (nine aides plus six family members) did appear startled, according to one report, by the complexity of South African politics. They certainly did not expect to be greeted by black demonstrators such as those of the militant Marxist fringe, such as AZAPO (the Azanian People's Organization) who angrily picketed Kennedy's meetings yelling "Yankee Go Home" and carrying posters calling him "Imperialist" or "CIA Pig." Kennedy told Reuters interviewers that he was saddened by the divisions and polarizations among black groups.

The Senator and his band attempted to elevate the stature of Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, one of the two individuals who invited him. But they were dismayed to see how little political power Tutu actually has in the country, Nobel Peace Prize notwithstanding. The bishop couldn't even calm black protesters at a meeting Kennedy was scheduled to address on his last day. It was scrubbed.

The Senator did not want to be influenced by black leaders who held ideas different from his own. For example, he embarrassed one of the few genuine African leaders, Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who enjoys wide support among his own people (but not much among other black tribal nations). Buthelezi is an outspoken opponent of the idea of U.S. "disinvestment," calling it "madness." After their private breakfast meeting in Durban, Buthelezi tried three times to persuade a reluctant Kennedy to greet hundreds of his Zulu supporters outside. Finally, he yanked the Senator by the arm and propelled him outside. Buthelezi said later he was "flabbergasted" at the Senator's behavior.

South African whites of a more liberal persuasion were also offended by the Senator's simplistic moral posturing. With an obvious reference to the Chappaquidick incident, the FINANCIAL MAIL headlined: "He's Teaching Us Morals?" An accompanying editorial said that "nothing about [Kennedy] suggests that he is...in a position to pass moral judgment." Perhaps the best reporting on the visit for the U.S. press appeared in the LOS ANGELES TIMES. The TIMES has a new correspondent in South Africa, Michael Parks. He is quite perceptive, and rather free of reportorial bias. The following is a summary by Parks of the Kennedy visit (January 16 issue). It dramatically shows how impervious to the facts the Kennedy troupe was: Parks reveals some rather amazing confessions on the part of the Kennedy aides, such as admitting they had thought South Africa was just a "black and white issue." They also displayed remarkable callousness as to the future wellbeing of the Afrikaner people.

Whatever Senator Edward M. Kennedy's recent trip to South Africa does to mobilize U.S. public opinion against the policy of racial separation here, his controversial visit left this country's anti-apartheid opposition--black as well as white--in disarray.... "Most of us are now wishing that he had never come," said a prominent member of the United Democratic Front, a multiracial alliance of 645 anti-apartheid groups. "There may be benefits in the future--we hope so--but the costs were very great."...

The Kennedy trip was...targeted principally on the United States rather than South Africa. The senator's appearances here were the carefully arranged media events typical of U.S. political campaigns. His speeches, resonant with the rhetoric of his late brothers, John and Robert, largely went over the heads of his local audiences and were really pitched to American audiences....

"Fact finding" was really not the point of the trip. Kennedy had come, it was clear from the outset, to launch a broad anti-apartheid campaign in the United States, to make South Africa one of the top American foreign policy issues and to move the Reagan Administration from "constructive engagement" to full confrontation if possible.

The visit thus was conceived largely in terms of U.S. politics, and its far-reaching and unforeseen ramifications in South African politics were not taken into account. "We have to deal with Tutu, we have to deal with Boesak [liberal Coloured cleric], and we really don't know what these AZAPO folks (the Azanian People's Organization) are all about," a Kennedy aide said as the senator began his tour. "Frankly, we did not realize the complexity of politics here. We thought--can I say it?--it was just black and white."

In U.S. terms, recalling America's own civil rights campaigns, the politics might have seemed a matter of "black and white" but...South Africa's blacks are as politically divided as its whites--and the recurrent anti-American, anti-capitalist, anti-Kennedy demonstrations by black militants proved it.

When questions were raised about the strong bias against the government in Kennedy's tour, both in the places that he visited and

the people he met, another aide commented: "This is not a research project, some staff study or a doctoral dissertation. This is a high-profile senatorial visit, and the senator is Ted Kennedy and the place is South Africa. We are not here to probe or calm the fears of a few hundred thousand Boers (Dutch-descended Afrikaners) but to work for the liberation of almost 30 million blacks. Probably there are two sides--or three or four--to this matter, but we are weighting it, seven or eight blacks to a white, to take into account the population."

This offhandedness, a matter of style more than of substance, was taken as arrogance here and compounded the South African view--black almost as much as white--that Kennedy thought he could solve the country's problems. And the result here was virtual political hysteria, implying that many thought Kennedy powerful enough to impose some solution, or at least to try....

The fact that the trip did not change Senator Kennedy's mind one whit was made evident when he returned to Washington. He said on January 16 that he'll pursue congressional passage of some sort of economic sanctions against South Africa. An ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch reported that he will seek bipartisan support for the plan, to be drafted in the next two weeks by anti-apartheid activists including Walter Fauntroy, the District of Columbia's delegate to Congress and Randall Robinson, executive director of the TransAfrica lobbying group. (Robinson has been directing the demonstrations at the South African embassy in Washington.) Republican leaders might go along with the "crusade" too. They see it as an opportunity to rebuild their party's support among the country's black community which overwhelmingly voted Democratic last November. Politics, politics.

In sum, Mr. Kennedy has chosen the path of confrontation over cooperation and the results will be nasty--for the United States as well as South Africa. A recent Congressional study, for example, says the U.S. should look for ways to reduce its heavy dependence on South Africa and the Soviet Union for important metals that American industry needs. The future health of the American economy could be at stake.

--Gene H. Hogberg, News Bureau