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FEBRUARY 1983

the

PLAIN TRUTH

a magazine of understanding



Britain's IRON LADY

Prime Minister
Margaret Thatcher

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Vol. 48, No. 2

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February 1983

ARTICLES

— Swift Change of Power in the Soviet Union—What It Could Mean	2
— Europe in Ferment!	3
— And Now . . . <i>The Plain Truth</i> Enters Its 50th Year	5
— Evolutionists and Creationists Are at It Again!	7
— Is Physical Life the Result of Blind Chance?	10
— You Can Break that Bad Habit!	15
— Will Mankind Conquer Pollution? Or Will Pollution Conquer Man?	22
— Pornography—The Polluting of Human Sexuality!	35
— Should You Try to Change Others?	39

FEATURES

— Personal from Herbert W. Armstrong	1
— Increase Your Bible IQ	13
— International Desk	19
What Our Readers Say	21
"The World Tomorrow" Radio and TV Logs	32

ABOUT OUR COVER

Towering over the background of the House of Parliament is Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. A woman of graciousness, she is also a woman of resolute will. The Soviet Union rightly calls her Britain's "Iron Lady."

COVER ILLUSTRATION BY ROBERT TANENBAUM

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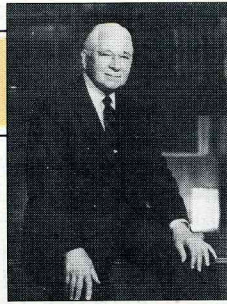
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Personal from...

Robert A. Kennedy

Hope for the Future

DO YOU see a bright future ahead? For you? For humanity?

Personally, I do—and if you can join me in saying that, you are one in a hundred thousand!

Where is any *good news* today? Where is any future to be found in nations developing nuclear weapons that can erase all human, animal and plant life from the earth?

Where is any hope to be found in the wretchedness, ignorance, poverty, squalor and filth in which more than half the world's population lives?

Where is any joyous anticipation to be found in prosperous "have" nations where sources of drinking water—the rivers and lakes—are being polluted and the air we breathe is being befouled, the soil is worn out and contaminated and the foods are being robbed of nutrition in food factories; where homes and families are being broken up, crime is rapidly increasing, racial problems and violence are erupting, and sickness and mental disturbances multiplying?

Where is happiness today? Seventy years ago, driving along country roads in Iowa, I saw and heard farmers plowing behind teams of horses, singing happily as they walked. Today, the farmers ride tractors—but where did the singing and the happiness go? Where do we find encouraging reassurance for tomorrow on university campuses where the leaders of tomorrow are consigning morality to the limbo of an outmoded past, where suicides are on the increase, and where unproved doctrines are being absorbed by impressionable minds?

Where do we find inspiration in the assertions of world leaders and the "great," warning us that we must adjust to a future of growing problems and dangers where there are NO SOLUTIONS?

Well, for those of the above prevailing concepts, the future must indeed appear discouragingly bleak—if they take a look at it instead of kidding

themselves into the assumption that by ignoring the dangers they will somehow go away.

There is a CAUSE for every effect.

There is a CAUSE for the state of the world today. And there has to be a CAUSE that will produce the peaceful and happy world tomorrow. There had to be a first cause for the very existence of matter, of life, of forces and energies.

But today, it is considered "intellectual" to be willingly IGNORANT of that. I have said that in the first two centuries of the so-called Christian era, it was popular to embrace gnosticism—meaning, "we know." But today, it is popular to embrace agnosticism—meaning, "we don't know—we are ignorant." Today, ignorance is embraced and labeled "knowledge."

Is it IGNORANCE to recognize the facts of the great first cause who reveals the true cause of all of today's ills? Is it wise, intellectual and knowledgeable to be deliberately ignorant of basic facts and truth?

There are two main ways of life—two basic principles—two fundamental philosophies. One is the way of GIVING, the other of GETTING. One is LOVE, the other LUST. One believes it is more blessed to give than to receive. The other insists that acquiring, taking, accumulating, in the way of competition, leads to progress and happiness.

The one way is God-centered, the other is SELF-centered. The one accepts the Golden Rule, the other says, "Do it to others before they do it to you."

The one is the way of the divine nature; the other, the way of human nature. The one is the way of humility; the other, of vanity.

This world—all civilization—this world's society—is based on the hostile, competitive, self-centered way. It has produced every wail of human woe. It is the way that now threatens the extinction of humanity.

This all means one thing. Man, imbued with human nature, is utterly UNABLE to solve his problems. He can only (Continued on page 44)



Swift Change of Power in the Soviet Union WHAT IT COULD MEAN

Athens, Greece

THE DEATH of Leonid I. Brezhnev, 75, had been long expected. He had suffered from a variety of illnesses for a long time. Nevertheless it still came as somewhat of a surprise. Only three days earlier on Sunday, November 14, Mr. Brezhnev had deliv-

ered a tough speech from the Kremlin denouncing Western, especially American, military policies, promising to "crush" any attacks from the so-called imperialists.

Far more surprising than Mr. Brezhnev's demise was the swift accession to power, before the week was out, of his successor. The party's new General Secretary—the top political office in the U.S.S.R.—is Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, age 68, one of the two candidates (the other being Konstantin Chernenko) long-rumored for the leading role.

It is significant that the honor of announcing the new leader went to Mr. Chernenko, thus indicating an attempt on the part of the hierarchy of Soviet power to close ranks around the new leader in a public display of unity. Also significant is the fact that in his speech, Mr. Chernenko stressed that it was now "twice, three times more important to conduct party affairs collectively." This was seen as a clear reminder to Mr. Andropov of the principle of collective leadership, a policy refined during Mr. Brezhnev's 18 years of rule.

In his acceptance speech Mr. Andropov took a tough line. He backed up a call for hard work at home, in order to spur the stagnant Soviet economy, with an uncompromising message for the West similar to his predecessor's message a few days previously. "We know full well," he said, "the imperialists will never meet one's pleas for peace. It can be upheld only by resting on the invincible might of the Soviet armed forces."

Mr. Andropov's Background

There is much more than mere toughness to Mr. Andropov's character (and even then his toughness is without the rough uncultured tone of some of his predecessors). Yuri Andropov has worked with intense dedication for his country's interests through his years of service, beginning in 1936. Few top Soviet leaders have the multifaceted experience he possesses in the fields of both domestic and foreign policy.

Mr. Andropov was born June 15, 1914, in a little Cossack town in the

north Caucasus. It is almost certain that one of his maternal grandparents was Jewish. Stories also abound that he has considerable Armenian blood. Researchers for the American CIA suspect that the family name was quietly changed along the way from Andropian. Pictures of the new leader certainly betray non-Slavic features.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Andropov is urbane and coolly intellectual, with a taste for music and fine art and a penchant for foreign languages. He can speak and read English, having been tutored by one of the best teachers of Moscow University. He also has a good working knowledge of both German and Hungarian.

The new party chief has had a great deal of experience in Eastern European affairs. He was attached to the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, Hungary, from 1954 through 1956 (becoming ambassador in the latter year). After the Hungarian revolt in 1956 was crushed, Mr. Andropov returned to Moscow as Control Committee Secretary in charge of Eastern Europe until 1967. An account in London's *Sunday Times* of November 14 of last year gives an insight into the Andropov character:

"It was there in Budapest that the first indications came of his complexity, his ability to dissimulate, and his cool, harsh effectiveness in face of crisis. As resistance to Soviet domination gradually developed during 1954 and 1955, the Ambassador was everywhere, giving little jazz parties, entertaining groups of Hungarian intellectuals, expressing quite a lot of sympathy with their discontents... and giving the impression of liberal flexibility which Hungarians now in exile... still remember... When the crunch came, however, he acted without hesitation. He blandly reassured the Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, that there would be no possible invasion, and by the time the government woke up, the Soviet tanks were already in the city."

In 1967, Mr. Brezhnev asked Mr. Andropov to take charge of
(Continued on page 45)

EUROPE IN FERMENT!

by Gene H. Hogberg

Remarkable shifts in political power,
left-right clashes over economic and military matters beset key
nations of Western Europe. Where
is an increasingly polarized and unstable Western Europe headed?

WESTERN EUROPE is in the throes of almost whirlwind political changes.

Sudden and often radical shifts in government are becoming the norm. Even more serious is the growing phenomenon of governmental instability coupled with extreme polarization of political viewpoints.

Specific reasons behind the political shifts vary from country to country. In most cases, two fundamental issues stand out. The first is Europe's prolonged recession, resulting in record unemployment in some countries.

The second issue, rapidly becoming the more important of the two, revolves around the broad spectrum of East-West relations. It focuses primarily on the emotional issue of nuclear weapons.

The Shift to the Left . . .

The French launched the spate of changes when Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's 1979 election victory ended a two-decade-long succession of conservative governments. In an aftershock, Mr. Mitterrand took four Communists into his Cabinet, hoping to insure peace with organized labor. This action stunned certain of France's Western allies.

Mr. Mitterrand also initiated an

expansionist economic policy with large-scale public spending. But the plummeting value of the French franc has forced him to retreat to an austerity program. As a result the government is faced with widespread worker unrest.

In Greece, Andreas Papandreou led his Panhellenic Socialist Movement to victory in October, 1981, giving Greece its first nonconservative government in 16 years. Mr. Papandreou promised major reforms on the home front, and suggested Greece would pull out of NATO and the Common Market. But he has since moderated his views.

In Sweden, Olof Palme, prime minister from 1969 to 1976, ushered his Social Democrats back into power in September 1982. This switch ended liberal Sweden's brief six-year-long experiment with moderate conservatism. In his own attempt to enliven the sluggish Swedish economy, Mr. Palme is promoting some of the most radical socialized economic reforms ever conceived.

. . . And Back to the Right

Voters in other European countries have installed center to right-of-center governments into office, hoping that they might possess the "magic cure" to solve intensifying national problems.

In Denmark, the first Conservative prime minister in 81 years, Poul Schleuter, immediately ini-

tiated an austerity program after his election last September.

A similar situation prevails in Norway where Kaare Willoch's one-party minority government represents the first time that conservatives have been in power in that country in 50 years.

Finally, Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, a Christian Democrat, assumed power a year ago campaigning on a platform of austerity to defeat a center-left coalition. Belgium's economy is one of the weakest in Europe.

Elections also took place in the Netherlands and Italy in 1982. In each case, however, the proliferation of political parties prevents a radical swing in either direction, and also prevents stable governments from being formed. This phenomenon virtually guarantees new and inconclusive elections every several months.

Spain Lurches Leftward

The most dramatic reversals of political orientation, however, have occurred in Spain and West Germany.

Only seven years ago Spain emerged from nearly four decades of authoritarian rule. After the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spain cautiously waded into the democratic waters.

Since 1977, a political party in the center dominated the government. Then last October Prime Minister



Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's party was all but wiped out, incredibly losing all but 13 of its 155 seats. The Socialist party under Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez swept into power with a clear majority.

Spain, many experts believe, is now dangerously polarized, left and right, with a gaping hole where the moderate center once existed.

The largely right-wing Spanish military leaders—traditionally leery of democracy—are extremely unhappy with the outcome. They believe that the triumphant Socialists, like their predecessors in the 1930s, will move yet further to the left, coming under Soviet influence (even though the official Communist party lost ground in the election). The army, under Franco's rule, put a halt to socialism once before, igniting the 1936-39 civil war.

The true test of strength will come when the Socialists attempt, as they claim they will, to bring the military under control of the civilian government.

The program of the Socialists appears moderate on the surface. But critics denounce them as "wolves in sheep's clothing" who will radicalize the economy once they take firm control.

The announcement by the new leftist government that it is considering reneging on Spain's approved membership in NATO is also unsettling to many.

West Germany: From Polarization to Confrontation

It is in West Germany that perhaps the most foreboding developments
(Continued on page 42)



WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



COLORPRESS PHOTOS

MISSILE FUROR—During 1983 the issue of nuclear weapons in Western Europe will occupy the attention of political leaders. Petra Kelly, top left, one of the leaders of the antiestablishment "Green" movement in West Germany, is an outspoken opponent of the NATO plan to deploy new missiles by the end of the year. Members of the Greens, top right, are shown entering the city government in Frankfurt, protesting environmental issues. While anti-NATO demonstrations dominate the headlines, picture second row, rallies calling for support for NATO and critical of the massive Soviet SS-20 arsenal targeted on Western Europe occasionally take place as well (bottom two photos).

And Now...

THE PLAIN TRUTH ENTERS ITS 50th YEAR

by Dan Taylor

NEW READERS may not realize that this February *The Plain Truth* enters its 50th year of publication.

Its modest first edition in 1934 totaled about 250 copies. It was an eight-page, mimeographed issue.

Today, *The Plain Truth* has a monthly circulation of more than five million copies worldwide in six languages.

The World in 1934

The whole world then was in great economic stress. Small, isolated "hot wars" were occurring regularly. Japan had already occupied Manchuria. Mussolini was carefully planning the invasion of Ethiopia. Late in 1934 French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou would be assassinated. And in Germany, Adolf Hitler had proclaimed himself dictator of the Third Reich.

The United States was hard hit that year by drought and lack of soil conservation measures. In the midwestern United States, farm after farm was literally blown away by the winds of the "Dust Bowl."

It was in those tumultuous times that *The Plain Truth* made its humble appearance. Here are two headlines with drop heads from those early issues of *The Plain Truth*:

Is a World Dictator About to Appear?

Everybody senses that something is
February 1983

wrong with the world . . . that some mighty event is about to occur. What is it? Bible prophecy tells! Here is a solemn warning . . . and it is the plain truth!

What Is Going to Happen?

When will the next war come? Which will be first, the war precipitated by Russia . . . or the revival of the Roman Empire?

A Look at 1983

Today our world is again faced with severe economic problems, threatening to get out of hand. Armed conflicts recur like clockwork. But one thing is very different: nuclear destruction looms on the horizon like some dark foreboding cloud. Yet, *The Plain Truth* has a message of hope, as well as continuing not only to inform its readership of what is happening, but why events are happening—the *true causes* of the problems facing mankind today. In this sense, the *Plain Truth* magazine is unique.

The world has changed considerably since 1934. And while *The Plain Truth* remains a *magazine of understanding*, it has undergone significant changes too. In November, 1958, circulation had reached 175,000. By July, 1967, the one million mark was passed. This figure was doubled by August, 1969. In 1973 worldwide circulation stood at more than three million copies. And finally by September, 1982, *The Plain Truth's* circulation passed five

million, including more than two million newsstand copies.

Besides the growth in circulation, the magazine itself has undergone significant physical changes. From 1934 to 1957, *The Plain Truth* remained a black and white magazine with a gradual increase in the number of pages over the years from eight to 24. In February, 1957, the magazine received a new look with the addition of one color, giving the magazine a duotone appearance. Later, in February of 1965, a color cover was added to a now 32-page magazine.

Finally, in February of 1966, *The Plain Truth* became a full-color magazine.

When he began publishing *The Plain Truth*, Herbert W. Armstrong and his wife, Loma, were the complete staff. Mr. Armstrong wrote the entire magazine, typed the stencils and ran the copies off on a Neostyle printer while his wife kept up with the subscription list.

Today, there are 133 men and women employed in Publishing and Editorial Services alone. These people write for, edit, design, typeset and do all prepress work on *The Plain Truth*, as well as other literature printed by the Worldwide Church of God.

The subscription list and literature requests are handled by the 633 full- and part-time employees of the Mail Processing Center and Postal Services.

But this is a global work and

LONG-RUNNING PERIODICALS STILL BEING PUBLISHED

SELECTED MAGAZINES*	DATE FIRST PUBLISHED	YEARS PUBLISHED
The Spectator (UK)	1828	155
Punch (UK)	1841	144
The Economist (UK)	1843	142
The Bulletin (AUS)	1880	105
Good Housekeeping	1885	100
National Geographic	1888	97
Moody Monthly	1900	85
Maclean's (CAN)	1905	80
Reader's Digest	1922	63
Famiglia Christiana (IT)	1931	54
Family Circle	1932	53
The New Zealand Woman's Weekly (NZ)	1932	53
Woman's Own (UK)	1932	53
Newsweek	1933	52
U.S. News & World Report	1933	52
The Plain Truth	1934	51
Catholic Digest	1936	49
Elsevires Magazine (NETH)	1945	40
Guideposts	1945	40
Oggi (IT)	1945	40
Hoer Zu (W. GER)	1946	39
Der Spiegel (W. GER)	1947	38
Woman's Day (AUS)	1948	37
Paris-Match (FR)	1949	36
Christianity Today	1956	29
Fuer Sie (W. GER)	1957	28
Chatelaine (CAN)	1960	25
Scope (S. AFR)	1966	19

* Originated in U.S. unless otherwise indicated.

Source: Ulrich's International Periodical Directory, Vols. I & II, Fourteenth Edition.

would not be possible without the more than 150 men and women who work in various offices scattered around the world. These are the people who have helped make the various international editions of *The Plain Truth* a reality.

Now in Six Languages

Let's start with Europe. Far from being confined to Central Europe's more than 100 million German-speaking peoples, the German *Plain Truth*—*Klar & Wahr*—finds its way into 108 countries and associated states. *Klar & Wahr* is the second oldest language edition of *The Plain Truth* family and plays an important part in reaching the economic heartland of Europe.

The French-language edition has enabled *The Plain Truth* to get into the hands of Frenchmen and those who live in such linguistically diverse areas as Belgium, Canada, French Africa and Switzerland. In fact, *La Pure Vérité* is distributed in 149 countries and associated states.

La Pura Verdad—the Spanish-language *Plain Truth*—opened a door to the fourth largest language group in the world. Many, sometimes trying, obstacles have had to be overcome, especially the numerous differing postal systems. The Spanish-language *Plain Truth* has steadily grown in scope (it is now the second largest language edition). It serves the Spanish-speaking world, including the country that has the fifth largest Spanish-speaking population in the world: the United States.

Though there are only 20 million Dutch-speaking peoples, *De Echte Waarheid* has enabled the message of *The Plain Truth* to reach people in more than 60 different nations and associated states. And recently, after an aggressive ad campaign, our Dutch office in Utrecht has experienced a considerable increase in the Dutch subscription list.

The newest language added to *The Plain Truth* family is Italian. Introduced in July of 1982, *La Pura Verità* has been an amazing success story. The response thus far has been excellent. Projections suggest that by the time all the responses are tabulated from the

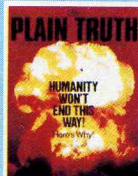
(Continued on page 18)

WHEN DID THEY BEGIN?

THE PLAIN TRUTH (English)

Began
February
1934

Circulation:
2,593,383 Subscribers
1,958,250 Newsstand



KLAR & WAHR (German)

Began
August
1961

Circulation:
101,688 Subscribers
0 Newsstand



LA PURE VERITE (French)

Began
June
1963

Circulation:
108,217 Subscribers
35,500 Newsstand



LA PURA VERDAD (Spanish)

Began
February
1968

Circulation:
167,185 Subscribers
53,250 Newsstand



DE ECHTE WAARHEID (Dutch)

Began
September
1968

Circulation:
40,879 Subscribers
0 Newsstand



LA PURA VERITA (Italian)

Began
July
1982

Circulation:
10,000 Subscribers
0 Newsstand



Circulation figures as of October, 1982 except for Italian language, whose figures are based on as yet unfinished request processing.

EVOLUTIONISTS and CREATIONISTS Are at It Again!

by Jack R. Elliott

Each claims to have the answer to the puzzle of creation. But does either represent true science or true religion?

EVOLUTIONARY doctrine is deeply ensconced in today's schools as a legitimate part of most science classes.

It is no longer presented as an unproven idea or theory. It is presented as fact.

When children go to school they are usually taught the theory of evolution as the only intelligent answer to existence. Virtually all science teachers speak about it as dogmatically as though they saw evolution happen. Class instruction is done so effectively that students generally are *embarrassed* to admit before their peers that they still believe in a Creator God.

But what if creation were taught in schools? Which version would be taught? Could creationists agree on the exact version to include in the school curriculum?

Liberals, calling themselves theistic evolutionists, consider the Genesis account symbolic or allegorical. They would insist that God

brought about the creation through the process of evolution.

Fundamentalist groups, often called *scientific creationists*, are in the forefront of a crusade to free school children from the evolutionists' firm grasp. They would teach that all creation, including the sun, moon and stars, took place very recently—hardly more than six or seven thousand years ago. They

seek scientific evidence to show that the fossil beds and fossil bearing strata were nearly all laid down during a Flood in the historic past. They contend that life forms were separated and arranged into sequential layers by the water's turbulent action.

The Plain Truth teaches that creation took place *anciently*—"in the beginning." That when the creation first appeared the angels were so enthralled with its magnificence they "sang together and . . . shouted for joy" (Job

38:7). That God placed an archangel on earth to administer God's government in love and concern. He rebelled (Ezek. 28:15-16).

Destruction came to the earth. Then God's Spirit moved upon the face of the waters (Gen. 1:2) and God began to recreate today's realm. This time he gave *man*-kind dominion over the physical creation.

It is obvious that no *single version of creation* will satisfy this world's differing religious groups. So, even if creationists were given equal forum with evolutionists,



what version would be taught? Even if a compromise could be worked out, who could be trusted to teach it convincingly enough to compete successfully with evolutionary teachings?

Roles Reversed

The problem that we face in education today is just the reverse of that which men faced a few centuries ago. At that time the church sat above the government in matters of education. Few dared to teach anything contrary to the religious dogma because of its backing from the civil government! When discovery or experimentation uncovered facts that were contrary to traditional teachings, the church not uncommonly vigorously repressed them.

When men were finally freed from that oppression in the pursuit of truth, the liberated world assured itself that it would not again come under such bondage. Educational institutions that were once part of the church became a *part of the state*. It is under state control that most schools now carry out the mandate of teaching future generations what the adult society considers the ideals of life.

The doctrine of evolution, timidly suggested by Charles Darwin, came just at the right time. It was seized upon and promoted beyond Darwin's wildest dreams. It became instantly popular and has continued to grow in influence simply because it was the *nearest* thing to a plausible explanation of creation without a creator.

Interpreting the will of the adult generation to be the desire to be free of hindrance from *doing what they want to do*, educators feel safe only in taking the evolutionary approach. By denying God's role in creation, freedom to do as one pleases seemed complete. But, there remains a problem. How can one explain the evi-

dence of God's creation without the Creator?

This is why not all scientists are evolutionists. A significant number of scientists now acknowledge that the magnificent, intricate universe is so extremely well organized and complex that it requires a *supreme* designer and sustainer in order to exist. Some freely admit that the God of the Bible is the only intelligent answer. A few even worship him in truth.

The question then becomes, not whether to include religious views of creation in the classrooms, but whether evolution should continue to be taught as a scientific theory of origins. Evolutionists know that the question of origins lies outside of the scope of natural science.

You Must Choose!

If you believe evolution, you must believe that man has no ultimate purpose in the universe.

But if you believe in creation,

were born to become sons of God and that our creation is not yet complete!

We are created in the form and shape of God, but out of matter. We are not yet spirit. Before God will complete our creation and give us eternal, spiritual LIFE from his very own person, we must develop godly CHARACTER. Or we would not be fit to be his sons. This is what human life is all about! Evolution knows nothing of it. Most creationists are blinded by their false ideas of Christ and his message and have not understood it.

God cannot create righteous, godly character by fiat. This has been demonstrated by the creation of angels. God created angels as perfect spiritual beings, but some turned sour and chose to do evil (Ezek. 28:14-16, Rev. 12:3-4). Chief among them was the archangel Lucifer.

We humans were created as fleshly beings and given TEMPORARY physical life so that if we turn sour we will not live forever as *evil beings*. This physical life was made to ebb away and our bodies to grow old and *die*.

It is in this physical state of existence that God works in a chosen few, now, to build the type of character that is required of sons of God. We have our part, choosing God's ways and his laws, striving against temptation and resisting the devil and the practices of this world.

This, if you please, is the tree of life of Genesis 2:9 and 3:22 that Adam and Eve rejected.

Only those whom God now calls and works with can enter the process of further creation. When God calls us he sets before us the same choice as he set before Adam and Eve. He says to us just as clearly as he said to ancient Israel: "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life,

“
When children go to
school they are usually
taught the theory of evolution
as the only intelligent answer to
existence. Virtually all science
teachers speak about it as
dogmatically as though they
saw evolution happen.
”

you have a unique choice. You can believe you were created to spend eternity in idleness and ease in heaven, or that you were created for a grand purpose—of becoming a son of God (Heb. 1:1-5, 2:6-10, Rom. 8:29). Most creationists thoughtlessly assume the former view. They do not know we humans

that both thou and thy seed may live" (Deut. 30:19).

You cannot create righteous character within yourself by yourself. God must do that in and through you by his Spirit, which is his very nature. You must become willingly and wholeheartedly oriented toward God, like clay in the hand of the Master Potter (Isa. 64:8, Jer. 18:1-6, Rom. 9:20-21).

You must TRUST him to shape you into what he decides. You cannot start until the Potter singles you out and begins to deal with you.

Only then, if you become soft and pliable through the addition of God's Holy Spirit, can you begin to be shaped into the CHARACTER of God. If you turn away, to remain lumpy and hard, he will cast you aside and work with other clay.

The ways of God are outlined broadly by the Ten Commandments and are enlarged upon throughout the rest of the Bible. The example of how to live by them successfully and perfectly was first demonstrated by Jesus Christ (I John 2:6), who blazed the trail

for all who henceforth will live God's spiritual way.

When This Truth Will Prevail

One day truth will be taught in all schools.

“
But what if creation
were taught in schools?
Could creationists agree on the
exact version to include in the
school curriculum? . . . Would
any single version of creation
satisfy this world's differing
religious groups?
”

It will be God's truth as recorded in the Bible. Not false religions of men. It will be truly scientific. It will acknowledge not only the Creator but his laws and his authority.

It will teach us *all that there is to know* about the creation around us; how and why it was put here, and what our role shall be according to God's exciting plan and purpose.

In that day enlightenment will be so complete that it will make today's knowledge explosion seem like the popping of corn by comparison! Here's how it will be brought about.

When Christ returns to the earth to bring the whole world peace, he will come to set up the kingdom of God.

It will be a *world-ruling empire* and Christ will be its "King of kings and Lord of lords" (Rev. 19:6, 16; 20:4).

When forced to think about God's perfect laws of love and happiness, people will become more enthralled with life than they have ever imagined that they could be.

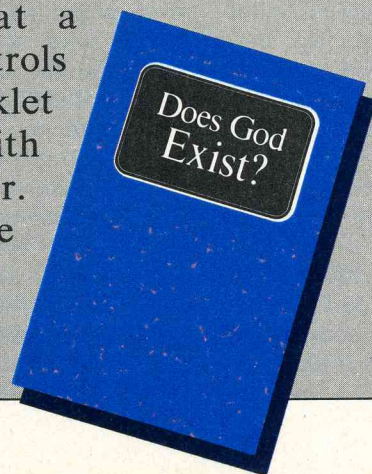
Stubborn evolutionists, confused creationists—and all men alike—will be *ashamed* that they strove so hard to deny God's way while they clung to their own folly. What a wonderful day that will be! □

Does God Exist ?

Skeptics doubt it. Many scientists say it cannot be proven. Yet no question is more fundamental to man's *own* existence. How can you know for sure? Can the existence of God be demonstrated to the rational mind?

Is there tangible evidence that a Supreme Being sits at the controls of the Universe? Our free booklet *Does God Exist?* provides, with reasoned proof, a solid answer.

To request your copy, use the card in this issue or write the *Plain Truth* office nearest you.



Is PHYSICAL LIFE the Result of BLIND CHANCE?

by William Stenger

Here are clear, concise answers to the challenges of evolutionists.

THE ORIGIN of life is the least understood biological problem.

While acknowledging this fact, evolutionists go on to believe as an article of faith that life came into existence on this planet spontaneously from non-living matter by chemical processes. They further accept as an article of faith that life progressively evolved by blind chance into the vast array of living things we see today. This belief is claimed to be "fact." Those who do not accept this "fact" are ridiculed as ignorant and unscientific.

Is evolution scientific fact, or is it science fiction?

In an earlier *Plain Truth* article titled "This Physical Life . . . Did It Begin by Chance?"—which appeared in the September, 1981, U.S. edition (see box for brief summary)—we showed the fantastic odds against even very "simple" constituents of living organisms occurring by chance. And we proved the even greater improbability of such constituents producing living organisms by chance.

In particular we considered a protein consisting of a chain of about 100 amino acids. We showed that if all the known stars in the universe had 10 earths, and if all the earths had oceans of "amino acid soup," and if all the amino acids linked up in chains 100 acids

long every second for the entire estimated history of the universe, even then the chance occurrence of a given very simple protein would be extremely improbable.

We also answered a number of the more common evolutionary counterarguments. Since then we have received additional queries. Here are the queries with our answers:

There may be many combinations of amino acids that would work. So the probability of their forming by chance would be much greater than that of a specific combination.

No scientific experimentation has shown that a different combination of amino acids could be substituted for a given protein and still perform exactly the same way. The marvelous complexity of the specific functions performed by the combination that does work in nature demands the correct sequence of amino acids to be present in each case. (We are aware, of course, that various proteins may be consumed and reassembled into other proteins by an existing living organism.)

A given life form requires specific combinations of specific molecules. Just any arbitrary random combination will not work.

It is much like a combination lock. If you do not know the combination, you can spin numbers at random to try to open the lock. You may spin perfectly good numbers. They might even work on some other lock at some other time

and in some other place. But if they do not open the given lock—the one you are trying to open—it does not do you a bit of good.

Now if you would calculate the probability of finding the right combination by random spinning, the probability depends only on the available numbers for the given lock. The probability has absolutely nothing to do with whether or not some other combinations may open some other locks.

You did not specify which protein and therefore were only dealing in possibilities not probabilities.

We used the standard mathematical definition of probability as applicable to the problem under discussion. The probability of a given protein of 100 amino acids occurring by chance is 10^{-130} . The fact that we did not specify which one is irrelevant. The article was written for a general audience, not for an audience of biochemists. If it were a more technical article, we easily could have specified a complicated protein, say hemoglobin, and used essentially the same line of reasoning. The point is that even the supposedly simplest components found in living things are actually very complex. Their existence cannot be explained on the basis of blind chance.

The experiments of Stanley L. Miller in the 1950s showed that the "primeval soup" of the sea would contain surprisingly large quantities of the building blocks of life: amino acids, nucleotides, etc.

Whether or not this is the case does not matter. In our article we were even more generous than Mr. Miller. We gave each star in the universe 10 "earths" and each "earth" an ocean of "primeval soup" mixed to the evolutionists' recipe. Nevertheless, it did not make the evolution of even one "simple" protein probable.

The fundamental building molecules are not proteins but DNA.

The attempt to use DNA in the synthesis of proteins only makes the situation worse for evolution. DNA is even more unlikely to come into existence by chance than protein is. It would be like someone claiming that a table of logarithms came into existence by being generated by a computer that, in turn, came into existence by chance.

Smaller self-replicating chains could form and progress in small steps to produce longer and longer chains.

There are a number of difficulties with such a model. First of all, scientists have not found any evidence of such occurring in nature. Second, even if it could occur, the probabilities of ending up with the right sequence, after all the small steps, would still be immeasurably small by essentially the same reasoning given in the article. Third, what would be the role or purpose of such intermediate chains? Why and how would they survive to produce more complicated chains? Certainly, there is no evidence of the existence of intermediate chains being somehow related to intermediate species.

Natural selection is an established theory. The hypothesis of Darwin has been confirmed by experimental work.

We do not necessarily disagree with this—up to a point. In the article we did not dispute the existence of cases in which natural selection has occurred. We dis-

cussed natural selection in some detail and even gave an example of how it works! We emphasized then and now emphasize again that natural selection can only explain the survival of the fittest. It does not explain the arrival of the fittest.

Natural selection is adequate to explain the variety of living things we see today.

Even evolutionists do not make this claim. They require spontaneous generation and mutations (at

many further games (dropping out only if they lose all games from the previous starting position, the chance of a random change continuing). Then might it not be reasoned that after much time, the starting positions in use might improve?

The analogy regarding starting positions in a chess game is interesting. The reasoning applied, however, is fallacious on several grounds.

Even if the starting positions are being changed slightly, but randomly, there is no guarantee that an improved starting position that results in a winner one time will result in an improved starting position the next game. Quite the contrary, a small modification of an excellent starting position could conceivably be a disastrous starting position.

Moreover, the chess players are presumably intelligent beings. They perform at varying skill levels. So it makes no sense to attribute their characteristics to that of a blind chance mechanism of mutations and natural selection.

The theory of probability applies only to chance phenomena and not to deterministic phenomena. For example, it would be nonsense to ask the question: "What is the probability I will paint my house green?" There is no answer. If I want to paint it green, I will. If I don't, I won't. Similarly,

the theory of probability cannot be applied to deterministic games such as chess or checkers.

On the other hand, the theory of evolution is based on the assumption that living forms came into existence from nonliving matter by chance. In our previous article we showed how improbable even the simplest constituents of living things coming into existence by chance would be. This is a valid application of probability.

Mutations are like errors in the

Could a Simple Protein Form by Chance?

Proteins are essential molecules for the existence of physical life. Protein molecules consist of chains of chemical compounds called amino acids. A relatively simple protein would consist of a chain of about 100 amino acids.

Suppose we have a "soup" full of amino acids. We want these acids to link up at random to form a protein consisting of 100 amino acids. How many different combinations are there?

There are on earth 20 different types of amino acids available to form proteins. If we wanted a chain of two such acids, there would be 20 possibilities for the first acid and 20 for the

second—or $20 \times 20 = 400$ possibilities. If we wanted a chain of three such acids, there would be $20 \times 20 \times 20 = 8,000$ possibilities.

For a protein consisting of a chain of 100 acids, therefore, we have $20 \times 20 \times \dots \times 20 = 20^{100}$ possibilities. But 20^{100} is approximately equal to 10^{130} , that is, 1 followed by 130 zeros. So we have 10^{130} possibilities, but only one combination is the right one for a given protein.

Is it reasonable to believe that such a protein could have formed by chance during the history of the universe? The odds against such an event are beyond astronomical.

the very least) in addition to natural selection.

But this does not rule out mutation as a mechanism for improvement when combined with natural selection. For example, a chess player might be competing against many opponents whose starting position is on occasion changed—slightly, randomly. Then it might be supposed that those opponents with the better starting positions are more likely to win. Suppose the losers drop out and the winners play

genetic code. It is this random error-making in the genetic machinery that furnishes evolution with the stuff of creative change.

We did not say that mutations could not account for *some* changes in the structure or appearance of organisms. In fact, we gave an example of this. What *The Plain Truth* did state is that mutations cannot produce *genuinely new* forms of life. We stand on this statement. While minor variations in appearance or structure might be produced by mutations, there is no evidence whatsoever that mutations produce the kind of quantum leaps required by the theory of evolution.

The fossil record clearly shows evolution has taken place.

The fossil record provides considerable evidence that evolution did not occur. Consider the facts. Evolution would require a fossil record that shows the *gradual* changing of one species to another with numerous *transitional* forms. But instead the fossil record shows broad gaps between fossil species for which there are no intermediate forms.

Note this startling admission of an evolutionist:

"The known fossil record fails to document a single example of phyletic evolution accomplishing a major morphologic transition and hence offers no evidence that the gradualistic model can be valid" (*Macroevolution: Pattern and Process*, Steven M. Stanley, page 39).

Scientists have created life. They made a simple organism that could eat oil spills in the ocean and then die out for lack of food.

Actually, these organisms were not created from nonliving matter. They were developed from existing living organisms through genetics. These genetic engineers have no more claim to creating life than a dog breeder does.

You are presenting to your readers the fallacy that science is a finished product and that whatever

is speculative in science is therefore wrong.

As far as taking science as a "finished product" is concerned, we are fully aware that scientific theories undergo continual refinement. Many scientists cheerfully admit that they are speculating. We have no complaint with scientific speculation as long as such is truthfully identified as speculation. Evolutionists however do not admit that the theory of evolution is speculative. Instead, they palm off speculation as fact. In the March 23, 1981, issue of the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Rolf M. Sinclair, a physicist at the U.S. National Science Foundation, is quoted as follows:

**“
We do not . . . dispute the
existence of cases in which
natural selection has
occurred. . . . Natural selection
can only explain survival
of the fittest. It does not explain
arrival of the fittest.
”**

"The fact of evolution is as incontrovertible as the fact that the earth is spherical rather than flat."

The author and biochemist Isaac Asimov stated:

"Scientists have no choice but to consider evolution a fact" ("The Genesis War," *Science Digest*, October, 1981, page 85).

"Having the fact of evolution before us . . ." (*ibid.*, page 85).

"Evolution is a fact . . ." (*ibid.*, page 87).

Honestly, does that sound like speculation to you?

Your acceptance of God's existence is not based on rational thinking. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Lan-

guage defines faith or belief in God as a "belief that does not rest on logical proof or material evidence."

A dictionary is not an arbiter of truth. Actually, dictionaries give several definitions of faith. Not every dictionary definition of faith demands the exclusion of logic, reasoning or material evidence. True faith, the kind of faith spoken of in the Bible, is not a blind, superstitious, illogical faith. It is a faith based on "evidence of things not seen" and is in harmony with logic, reason and the factual world.

Where did God come from? Since the creator of the universe would have to be more "complicated" than the universe itself, the probability of God coming into existence by chance would be less than the probability of the universe coming into existence by chance.

This is a popular argument. It has two fundamental flaws.

First of all, an Eternal Being does not need to come into existence, since he has always existed. It makes no sense to ask: "What is the probability that a Being, who always existed, came into existence?" The question is inherently contradictory.

Second, eternal existence is not a chance phenomenon. Someone or

something either always existed or did not always exist. No probability is involved. For this reason we cannot apply probability to questions such as, "Does God exist?" or "Has the universe always existed?"

Why could not God have chosen to use evolution to produce life forms we see in the world?

Where does a 500-pound gorilla sit? Wherever he wants. How did an Eternal God create life? Obviously, however he wanted!

Would a superintelligent, super-powerful Divine Being use a chaotic, random, haphazard process such as evolution to create life? We quote the eminent scientist Sir Fred Hoyle:

(Continued on page 38)

The PLAIN TRUTH, in conjunction with the Ambassador College Bible Correspondence Course, presents brief excursions into the fascinating study of the Bible. You simply turn to and *read in your Bible each verse* given in answer to the questions. You'll be amazed at the new understanding gained each month from these short studies!

What Do You Mean...“Day of the Lord”?

What did John—the last surviving of Jesus’ 12 apostles—mean when he wrote in the mysterious book of Revelation: “I was in the Spirit on the Lord’s day” (Rev. 1:10)?

What does the “Lord’s day” mean? Is it Sunday, Saturday or some other day of the week?

And what does the Lord’s day have to do with the strange prophecies recounted by John the apostle throughout the book of Revelation?

In this keynote verse, John is not referring to any day of the week, but to that prophetic period spoken of in more than 30 separate prophecies as the great and terrible “day of the Lord”! He is stating the *theme* of a whole series of prophetic events revealed to him by the Revelator, Jesus Christ (verse 1).

In Spirit, or in vision, John was carried forward some 1,900 years—projected *into* the DAY OF THE LORD. It is the time described all through the Revelation when God Almighty will supernaturally INTERVENE in the affairs of men and punish rebellious nations for the hellish nuclear destruction they have wrought on earth! It is the time that immediately follows great national and religious persecution to fall on the English-speaking nations and northwestern Europe. That time is called “the great tribulation” and leads up to and *climaxes* in the glorious Second Coming of Christ and the final establishment of peace among men and the happy, peaceful WORLD TOMORROW!

The day of the Lord is the focal point of all biblical prophecy. The awesome events to take place during this momentous period are described prophetically in many places in the Bible. When the original book of the Revelation of Jesus was given to John it was covered by seven official seals. The sixth seal, when opened, revealed spectacular astronomical signs (Rev. 6:12-14; Matt. 24:29-30). Men are frightened for they suddenly realize that God’s *direct intervention* in human affairs is about to begin—that the “day of the Lord” with its punishments for sin is about to commence.

Let’s pick up our study where we ended last issue.

God’s Direct Intervention

The day of the Lord will be a terrible, awesome, fearful time! Bible prophecies show that God must intervene in world affairs in a way not seen before. Up to this time God has generally left the world to its own devices ever since the first humans chose to follow the way of Satan nearly 6,000 years ago.

1. Exactly why will God have to punish mankind so severely? Rev. 11:18, last few words; Zeph. 1:17; Isa. 24:5.

COMMENT: Jesus Christ and God the Father are angry at the grievous sins and destructive ways that mankind has brought on the world. God is sending Jesus Christ, this time not to announce peace and die for sin, but to “spank” humanity in love—otherwise humans would obliterate all life on earth (Matt. 24:22).

As any loving parent punishes disobedient children who will not listen to gentle admonition, Christ will have to punish the leaders of this world to bring humanity *to its senses*. He finally will usher in peace, abundant prosperity, happiness and joy for all mankind!

2. What scriptures indicate how long the “day” of God’s anger or wrath on a sinful world will last? Isa. 34:8; 61:2; 63:4. Does a prophetic day often represent a year? Num. 14:34.

COMMENT: When the Bible talks about the “day” of the Lord, it almost always refers to a *year* of punishment that precedes and culminates in the 24-hour day of Christ’s return.

When Trumpets Begin to Sound!

John sees in vision seven trumpets being handed to seven angels. The trumpets are, of course, symbolic. The trumpet was always blown as a warning of *war* or approaching *armies* during ancient times. These seven trumpets represent real world events to come. These trumpets signal plagues God shall send as physical punishment upon rebellious mankind as warning not to go any farther into national and personal sins!

1. What occurs on earth after the first trumpet is blown? Verse 7.

COMMENT: The result of limited use of chemical defoliants during the Vietnam War—and major use in the next round of world war—will seem trifling after God shows his power by this supernatural fire when it burns all the grass and one third of the trees on earth!

2. What does the blast of the second angel's trumpet announce? Verses 8-9.

COMMENT: Because humans have dumped nuclear wastes in the oceans and the streams and will have waged nuclear war in the oceans, God will show his power and turn one third of the waters to blood. One third of all life in the oceans and other bodies of water will consequently die for lack of oxygen.

3. Next, what happens to part of the earth's supplies of drinking water when the third angel's trumpet is sounded? Verse 10. Will many die from drinking this poisoned water? Verse 11.

4. What terrifying plague is announced by the fourth trumpet? Verse 12.

5. What are the last three trumpets called? Verse 13.

COMMENT: The last three trumpet plagues specifically picture three phases of coming world war. At the third stage—the third “woe” and last trumpet—mankind, left to his own devices, will have to be saved from extinction by a direct miracle from God. If God were not to personally intervene, despotic leaders would *utterly destroy* the last vestige of human life from the face of the earth! (Matt. 24:22.)

6. As the fifth angel sounds his trumpet, how is the first woe described? Rev. 9:1-11. Are men to be tormented by symbolic “locusts”? Verses 3-6. Are these “locusts” described as operated by men? Verses 7-10.

COMMENT: John described what he saw in the vision God revealed to him. These symbolic, locust- and horse-like creatures with power to hurt men can only refer to terrifying war machines man would be capable of inventing in the end time—possibly sophisticated attack helicopters. Today machines carry men as horses did then. And helicopter gunships are highly maneuverable so as to seem able to hop and jump and fly like locusts.

Precisely what these weapons are and how they will be used by power-crazed men will become plain when the fifth trumpet is blown and this terrible warfare begins.

7. Where does the super army symbolized by this first woe come from? Verses 2-3. Where do we find the “bottomless pit” interpreted? Rev. 17:8-14.

COMMENT: The soon-coming final resurrection of the ROMAN EMPIRE is the power that emerges from the bottomless pit or abyss. It is a war-making power (verse 14) equipped with sophisticated weaponry. Mussolini restored the pitifully weak, insignificant sixth “head” of the “beast”—the ancient Roman Empire. A seventh and final revival is prophesied soon to occur. (To learn the identity of the various revivals of the Roman Empire, send for the free booklet *Who Is the Beast?*)

8. Who is the motivating force—the real leader—of this war-making power? Rev. 9:11.

COMMENT: The Hebrew word *Abaddon* and the

Greek word *Apollyon* both mean “destroyer.” The sinister power guiding the beast's army will be none other than the great deceiver and destroyer himself—Satan the devil! (Rev. 12:9.)

9. But who will be spared from this blitzkrieg-type warfare? Rev. 9:4, last part.

COMMENT: When the forces of the beast attack its enemies, those who are “sealed” by God's Spirit (see all of chapter 7) will not be harmed. They will be protected from *all* of these terrible plagues. (The true Church of God, which is doing God's Work of proclaiming Christ's true Gospel to the world, will already have been taken to a place of safety to spare it from the great tribulation, which is Satan's wrath—Rev. 12:13-16.)

Meanwhile, hordes of people in Asia will also be preparing for war. The second woe is now ready to begin—the sixth trumpet is ready to sound.

10. Are the sixth angel's trumpet plague and the second woe clearly one and the same? Rev. 9:12-13. What happens when the sixth trumpet is blown? Verses 14-16. And how are their weapons described? Verses 17-19.

COMMENT: To the north and east (from the point of view of Jerusalem), beyond the Euphrates River, lies a realm. From there a Eurasian army of *200 million men* will attack westward! Their war machines, here again described in symbolic terms, deal death from front and rear—principally by “fire,” “smoke” and “brimstone.” These symbols may represent firebombs and other forms of explosives, including atomic and hydrogen, as well as poison gas and other chemical agents.

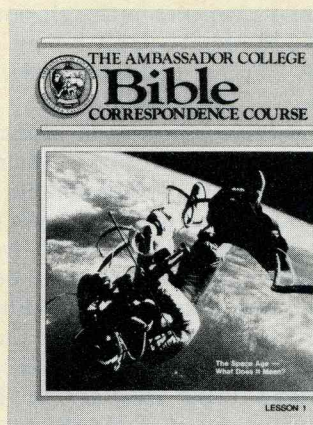
The seventh angel has yet to sound his trumpet—one more “woe” is to occur. All that the last trumpet signifies will be covered in next month's study.

Prepared by Richard H. Sedliacik

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YOU CAN Break that Bad Habit!

by Norman L. Shoaf

Are you plagued by a troublesome habit? Do you want to overcome it?
Here's important information you can use!

YOU MAY have heard the old saying: "Nothing is permanent but change." Well, to a certain degree that's true. Change is constantly taking place all around us.

Yet, when it comes to changing habits—especially bad ones—it seems that no struggle can be more fierce.

Creatures of Habit

Stop and think: Much of what we do in our everyday lives is, to a tremendous extent, a matter of habit.

We eat at certain times. And the types and amounts of food we eat are fairly consistent. We sleep, whether too much, just enough or too little, at the same times—and most of us lie in certain positions when we sleep. We travel to work or school or the store usually by way of the same routes. When a relative, friend or fellow employee greets us, we most likely respond in the same certain way.

We humans are, in short, creatures of habit.

And that's not bad. Without



(Romans 6:23).

How Habits Form

A habit is a learned pattern of acting—a way of behaving that has become routine.

Mathematicians comparing humans to the computer have calculated that in an average lifetime of 70 years, the human being can take in and remember about 100 billion bits. A bit is a measure of information—the simplest form of data capable of being stored in a computer.

That enormous number represents far more information than even the most advanced computer can handle.

A computer, when it receives as much information as it can deal with, simply quits receiving information. It cannot take in and process any more.

The human brain reacts similarly. When it has received as much information as it can cope with at once, it "turns off"—stops paying attention.

But this marvelous mechanism has the ability to receive and store, in long-term memory, information about how to perform routine tasks, and to recall and use that informa-

habits, we could hardly function normally, let alone accomplish much.

But unfortunately, we also allow ourselves to develop bad habits—unthinking patterns of doing things the wrong way. Bad habits can range from stuttering, squinting and nervous twitches to dangerous driving techniques, smoking and drug abuse. They can ostracize us socially, overburden us with guilt and, in the more serious cases, harm us physically and even cost us our lives.

These serious, harmful habits—smoking, drug abuse and shoplifting among them—are what the Bible calls sin—the violation of God's great law of love (I John 3:4). And the result of sin is death

tion without having to think consciously about it. We call these routine actions *habits*.

Consider: We normally don't have to think about tying our shoes, how to ride a bicycle, walking or remembering our address.

Thus the human mind, freed from having to consider mundane details, can concentrate on more demanding tasks. It can devote its attention to unfamiliar, and thus more challenging, stimuli. Habits enable us to distinguish what is new and potentially dangerous from what is tried and true or expected.

Apparently, from what researchers can determine, we record each experience we have—each response we make to various stimuli. The more times we respond to certain stimuli in the same way, the more “worn” the neural circuits and pathways in the brain and nervous system become. At last the memory is able to trigger an automatic response, thought or feeling to a specific stimulus. Repetition is essential.

It follows, then, that doing something the right way enough times—properly executing a tennis stroke, picking up after ourselves or refusing that extra drink—builds good habits. Conversely, if we choose the wrong option enough times—procrastinate about doing needed jobs, eat too much, become impatient quickly when our children don't understand instructions—we will form bad habits.

Interestingly enough, the earlier the conditioning the stronger the influence. In other words, it is easier to make a good habit in the first place than to break a bad one later on.

Reinforcing Habits

The implications of this conditioning process, as far as habits are concerned, are tremendous. Consider, for instance, their application to child rearing.

How we learn, how we remem-

ber, how we perceive masculinity and femininity as we grow up—all these are matters of habit, and they are ingrained in us from earliest childhood. Even a syndrome of failure can be built into a child's psyche by unwitting, though perhaps well-meaning, parents. And after we grow up, unlearning bad habits instilled from childhood can be very difficult.

Parents need to reinforce good habits in their children: curiosity, patience, willingness to accept responsibility, eagerness to study. If a good family response is associated with the right action, the willingness to perform the right action is strengthened, and the

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Repetition is essential.

right action soon becomes habitual.

Still, no small child can—or should—be completely conditioned like some preschool Pavlov's dog. Each child's own independent thinking processes and experiences come into play. But loving parents can steer a child away from developing habits that will harm him or her later on.

If an inexperienced parent, for example, gives a child something to eat (or puts a bottle in the baby's mouth, etc.) every time the child cries, the child learns that food is the cure for problems. Later in life when the child experiences sadness, depression or pain, he will be prone to developing a harmful habit of overeating.

If on the other hand, a small child is taught by wise parents to put toys, clothes and dishes away in

the proper place as soon as he or she is through using them, and is praised for doing so, the child will develop a habit of neatness and a desire to take good care of others' possessions.

You can apply this idea of reinforcing good habits (and discouraging bad ones!) to many other child-rearing situations.

How to Produce Change

Here are several steps, to be followed in order, that can help break bad or harmful habits:

- *We must admit we have a bad habit.* This can be extremely difficult. But it is prerequisite to that elusive goal of personal change.

Habituation is the natural enemy of change; our habits actually program us to resist change. Once a habit is ingrained, it becomes invisible to the conscious mind, and the brain, free of paying attention to the action, will notice only if we do something different than we are accustomed to doing.

- *We must see why we do whatever wrong action we are doing.* Honestly evaluating ourselves is important.

How specific habits form is the subject of much debate, and in the space of this article we cannot attempt to examine the origin of every bad habit. But numerous factors come into play: childhood conditioning, subconscious desires, rational or irrational fears.

The downward pull of human nature affects us all; we are all constantly bombarded with the negative thoughts, ideas and attitudes broadcast by Satan the devil, the “prince of the power of the air” (Eph. 2:2). Satan's evil influence is a root of every harmful habit mankind practices—warfare, sexual promiscuity, lying.

- *We must realize that there is a way to break the bad habit.* No matter how powerfully motivated to follow some wrong pattern, it is possible for us to change course.

In the case of those bad habits the Bible calls sin, the urge to lie

or to give up and keep smoking, overeating or indulging in sexual lusts can seem overwhelming.

The apostle Paul described this struggle with sin this way: "For the good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do. Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me" (Rom. 7:19-20).

One psychologist terms the battle to overcome a bad habit as a "struggle between the old and new order." Habit forming is highly conservative; change is profoundly disturbing. Trying to change the self into something different threatens the self, and the self sends up danger signals to try to get us to give up.

We may be dieting or trying to stop drinking to excess or trying to quit smoking. In every case the self—what Paul called the "old man" (Rom. 6:6)—tries to fear itself. A large part of us as human beings is programmed to resist change.

But we can change! God made us of matter so we could. We humans can, after deciding to reject negative behavior, learn to follow right ways and ingrain these right ways into our minds and motivation. We call this developing *character*.

• *We must be convinced that breaking the bad habit is worthwhile.* Motivation is paramount. As one authority has written: "No one can master a habit who does not want to and who cannot find within himself or herself the resources and the determination to do so."

This, however, is not entirely true. To change from the selfish, inflowing way of "get" to the way of proper concern for ourselves and true, outgoing love for others ultimately requires God's help, in addition to resources we find in ourselves. But we must first want to change. If we don't seriously want to change our bad habits, we never will.

• *We must cease the habit imme-*

diately, not gradually. Completely halting the negative behavior immediately is by far the most effective—though sometimes difficult—method of breaking bad habits.

You've read of heroin addicts who tried methadone and ended up addicted to methadone, or smokers who tried to beat smoking by eating candy and ended up addicted to candy.

There are far better ways to beat bad habits!

For instance, a person may create a new, competing habit to compete with the old. But he should make sure the competing habit he forms is a positive one. Instead of eating to

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cure feelings of sadness, one could jog or play a strenuous game of tennis, for example.

Certain behavior modification therapies attempt to wear out the bad habit until personal disgust and exhaustion weaken its hold. If a person is addicted to a certain food, the therapist may attempt to associate the food with some unpleasant experience. This is known as aversion therapy. Its merits are debatable, though, in the absence of strong motivation on the part of the person with the habit. As the old saying goes, "A person convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

It may be that a person will simply have to learn to tolerate a negative stimulus. For example, a person prone to overeating may simply have to steel himself against having an extra dessert—or any dessert at

all—even if everyone around does indulge. After all, the temptation to overeat is going to be present throughout life. One can't eliminate the temptation—food—so one's habit of abusing it must be changed.

• *When we have broken our habit, we should be willing to help others who have the same habit.* When someone who has "been there" helps someone who is still there, the motivational benefits to both are great.

Requires God's Help

All the steps outlined above are part of one group's successful program to combat wrong social habits. These points can be applied to overcome any bad habit—again, however, only by someone who really wants to change.

Changing from a negative, harmful way of life overall to a happy, productive, outgoing way involves changing human nature, and that requires the additional power of God's Holy Spirit.

God is interested in developing strong, right character in every one of us. He wants us to live the *give* way instead of the *get* way, and the way of

give is the way to every happy, wonderful result man desires.

No one who has been overcome by bad, sinful habits—no one incorrigibly steeped in a selfish, harmful way of life—will ever enter God's kingdom (I Cor. 6:9-10).

To fulfill God's purpose for us, we must make sure that we "record" in our character the finest, most positive, most beneficial and give-oriented habits possible, rejecting everything that harms, is selfish or does not achieve right goals. For, in God's kingdom, there will be no bad habits in God's family!

When we live God's way we can say with Paul, in response to life's every challenge, including bad habits, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. 4:13). □

PLAIN TRUTH

(Continued from page 6)

two ad campaigns in 1982, subscriptions for *La Pura Verità* will total more than 20,000.

The oldest and by far largest language edition is the English-language *Plain Truth*. It is an enormous task to reach the second largest language group in the world. Today, the *Plain Truth* English edition goes into 202 nations and associated states around the world. Significantly, all the various language editions are printed in English-speaking nations. The bulk of the English-language *Plain Truths*, as well as the entirety of the Spanish and French editions, are printed at the huge R.R. Donnelley & Sons, Co., press

in Glasgow, Kentucky, one of the largest printing establishments in the world.

Newsstand Circulation

Another significant milestone for *The Plain Truth* has been the success of the newsstand distribution program originally pioneered in the United Kingdom in July, 1971. Similar programs quickly followed in France, the Netherlands and West Germany in 1972. In January, 1976, the Spanish-language *Plain Truth* also began a newsstand distribution program. A little more than seven months later, in July, 1976, newsstand distribution was begun in the United States and Canada.

Today, newsstand distribution accounts for more than 30 percent of the new subscribers each

year and about 40 percent of the total circulation of *The Plain Truth*.

The Latest Technology

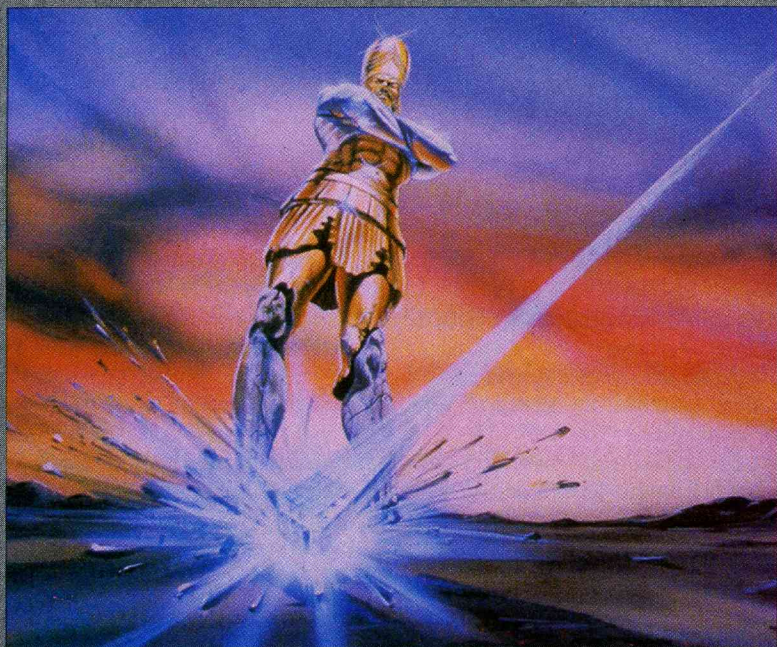
The newest innovation to come to *The Plain Truth* is the acquisition of a state-of-the-art real time composition computer system. In much the same way as an aircraft flight simulator's computer responds immediately to an operator's manipulation of the controls, this new system enables the staff at Publishing Services to make any changes in text composition almost instantly.

In addition, this system's messaging feature will allow writers in Pasadena, California, to send completed texts of their articles to the various overseas offices' new terminals overnight for translation to begin the next day. When the translation is completed, the translated texts will be transmitted back to Pasadena in the same manner as originally sent. If everything goes according to plan, by mid-1983 all six language editions of *The Plain Truth* will be able to produce the same 48-page magazine for same-time distribution.

Much has changed in the past 49 years for *The Plain Truth*. From those very early lean years in the '30s this Work has grown in much the same way as the "mustard seed" Christ mentioned in Matthew 13:31-32. Today, *The Plain Truth* is a modern, mass-circulation magazine with a worldwide audience.

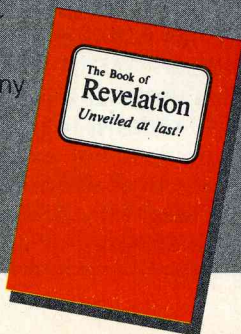
Yet, the original basic guidelines for *The Plain Truth* remain the same. In fact, it is this perspective that makes *The Plain Truth* unique. It can be summed up in the words that are etched in the wall over the southwest entrance of Ambassador Hall on the campus of Ambassador College in Pasadena: "The Word of God Is the Foundation of Knowledge."

These words guide all writers and editors of this magazine today even as they have Mr. Armstrong these 49 years. And they will continue to guide the entire organization as it enters its 50th year. □



COMING! THE ULTIMATE CONFLICT

We read that in the final crisis at the close of this age: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever" (Revelation 11:15). How will it all happen? You can understand the Bible's many surprising images and prophecies with the help of our booklet *The Book of Revelation Unveiled at Last*. For your free copy use the card or write to our office nearest you.





Will Century 21 Be the Japanese Century?

by John A. Halford

IT WAS a nice-looking little watch, and my daughter's eyes were gleaming with anticipation. The price was reasonable.

But was it of good quality, I wondered?

"Very good quality," the salesman assured me, "brand-new model—totally made in Japan." To him, that set the seal on quality. The watch was *totally* made in Japan.

And why not? Any stigma that "made in Japan" once had has long since disappeared under the flood of cameras, cars and calculators that are as good as—and often better than—their American and European-made counterparts.

Since the end of World War II, the Japanese have become superstars in the industrial world. Few nations in history have come so far, so fast. It seems as if there is nothing that they cannot do. Some have predicted that just as the United States dominated the 20th century, the next century will belong to the Japanese. Already, they lead the world in significant fields.

Whether it is giant oil tankers or miniature calculators, Japan seems to be able to manufacture them quicker, cheaper and better than almost anyone else.

Japan, Incorporated

Western businessmen wryly refer to "Japan, Incorporated" as if the whole nation is one giant combine, with the individual companies all working together for the national profit.

There is something relentless about Japanese efficiency. I once traveled from Tokyo to Hiroshima on the "bullet train." We left Tokyo on time—to the *second*. After a computer-controlled, high-speed run of several hours, we arrived at the destination, several hundred miles away—on time—to the *second*. It was almost scary—one felt one was part of a carefully controlled manufacturing process. I am more used to the cheerful confusion of the average Asian railroad—and for reasons that were hard to explain, I found myself almost resenting this Japanese efficiency.

That is so often the way Westerners react to Japanese success. We buy Japanese products because they are less expensive, get better mileage or because they

just *work better* than most of the competition. But at the same time, there is an underlying feeling of resentment.

Some time ago, the Los Angeles *Times* published a story about Japan being willing to loan the United States \$10 billion at a low rate of interest. The Japanese realize that if they are to continue to trade with the United States, some money would have to be plowed back into the country's ailing economy. Otherwise, there would not be the means to buy from Japan—and *everyone* would end up losing. It was not



intended to be an insult, but it seems that many Americans took it as such. "First they destroy our industry with cheap cars, cheap cameras, cheap watches. *Then* they have the gall to offer us 'foreign aid'!"

Like envious school children, we look for ways to tear down and belittle those who are more successful than ourselves. We like to believe that the average Japanese worker is an unthinking automaton (not true), that he will work long hours for a bowl of rice (not true) and that all the Japanese can do is copy other people's ideas (not true) and sell them back cheap (definitely not true). Westerners look for something underhanded, or sinister behind each Japanese success—anything to somehow explain away their astonishing performance. That is avoiding the issue. The Japanese worker is *not* a "superman." But individually, and as a nation, the people of Japan seemed to have learned to apply important laws that lead to success. They have not had prosperity handed to them on a platter. Their success is no accident. They could be considered in some ways a *have-not* nation—almost

totally without the raw materials and energy they need for their industry. A Japanese prime minister, seeing the vast natural resources of the United States, was moved to say, "I think God has not been fair in the distribution of resources."

Nearly everything that Japan needs must be imported. They must use the same iron ore, timber, rubber and oil that everyone else does. It is what the Japanese *do* with those resources that makes the difference.

It is neither fair nor constructive to believe that the Japanese worker is a robot, working long hours for a pittance. He works about 40 hours a week for which he is paid a wage that is as good as his counterpart in Europe. His accommodation may be cramped, but he is well-dressed, well-fed and enjoys a paid vacation every year.

The big difference is that the *average* Japanese worker still has a strong sense of commitment to his job. If there is a mystique about Japanese success, it is in the attitude of the girl at the bench assembling a radio, the technician in the laboratory designing a new camera or the man on the production line building a compact car for export. They get to work on time, and they work carefully and hard while they are there. They believe in an honest day's work for a fair day's wages. They have a sense of pride in what they—and their nation—produce. Slap-happy, half-hearted, sloppy work that might just squeak by quality control (but who cares if it doesn't?) is not the Japanese way.

The Japanese resent the accusations of "unfair competition." Competition it may be—but why is it unfair? In 1970, the then prime minister of Japan, Eisaku Sato, warned the editor-in-chief of this magazine, Herbert W. Armstrong, "I see approaching the danger of an economic and industrial war between our two countries." Today, that danger is greater than ever. American industry is steadily losing out to Japanese products.

In an advertisement that appeared in many leading newspapers in America, including *The Wall Street Journal*, Mr. Armstrong explained why the Japanese auto industry has passed Detroit. It needs no complicated economic formula. It is simply that while a Japanese auto worker has a sense of responsibility to his job, his employer and his country, his U.S. counterpart is primarily interested in getting more for *himself*. There are exceptions on both sides, of course. But it basically explains why Japan is pulling ahead.

When their industry was ruined after World War II, the Japanese dedicated themselves to recovery. They were relieved of the burden of national defense by the United States. But even so, without a prodigious effort, they could not have done it. The Japanese are not unique in this. Other peoples have demonstrated that they can perform major feats of sacrifice when called on to work together for national survival.

The British did it in World War II. The West Germans did it afterward. The Chinese built the Great Wall. And 200 years ago the newly independent people of Haiti toiled with their bare hands to build La Citadelle, an incredible fortress on a 3,000-foot moun-

tain peak. All members of the human race, it seems, can rise to the occasion. And later generations marvel and wonder, "How did they do it?"

The trouble with later generations is that they are rarely as motivated to sustain the effort of sacrifice. The hard-won prosperity or security becomes a curse—providing a foundation for decadence.

Yes, even the Japanese "miracle" is showing signs of wear and tear. Japan's youth today do not seem to catch the vision. A new generation of Japanese children is not as interested in following the tradition of discipline and hard work. Last year set a record for juvenile arrests. Youth crime rose 55 percent in five years. Teenage gangsters are becoming a serious problem. Violence in the schools is increasing. Some schoolteachers, members of a traditionally revered profession, have asked for police protection. Like the children of affluent societies everywhere, Japanese youth are turning off. The older generation is worried. *They know* that there is nothing miraculous about their country's success. They *know* what did it—sacrifice, dedication and hard work.

Will the 21st century be the Japanese century? Some Japanese observers say, "Not necessarily." They feel that their society is headed for a drastic change.

They are right. It is.

The world cannot keep going on like this—with even supposed allies watching each other warily, like wild animals around the common water hole. Imposing sanctions and tariffs leads to trade wars. Handicapping the diligent, while protecting incompetence and idleness, prevents progress. The economic problems of the 20th century are showing us that either everyone works together—or ultimately, *everybody loses*. Bible prophecy shows that the latter *is* what will happen—sooner than we expect.

We are on a collision course with trade wars—which lead to hot wars—and the ultimate disaster. Regular readers of this magazine know that God will have to intervene and save man from himself. That includes calling a halt to the suspicion and greed that characterizes trade among nations.

Who will the 21st century belong to? It could be the United States, Britain and Germany. And Japan, China and India. And Iceland, Somalia, Bulgaria and Tonga. And the Australian Aborigines, the American Indians, the Eskimos and the Pygmies. In short, economic success in the 21st century will belong to *any* people who are willing to learn how to work together, marshal their resources and harness their God-given potential for the good of all.

Any group of human beings with intelligent leadership, proper goals and right education can become a formidable team. Success, prosperity and accomplishment are not the prerogative of the few. God made *all* men in his image. Under his guidance, we will one day understand what this means. The most startling inventions and the greatest achievements in industry, engineering and architecture are still ahead. Few realize it, but the world is on the brink of an "economic miracle" that will last not just for the 21st century, but for a thousand years. □

What Our Readers Say

Choosing Sex of the Unborn

I want to comment on the article entitled "Choosing Your Unborn Child's Sex." I am a physician (M.D.) but I have stopped delivering babies to anyone. I seriously question the trend of the scientists to mess with the human ovum and artificially inseminating a human being. I also want to congratulate you in my heartiest way on your opposition to this *whole-sale murdering* of babies called abortion. I believe God in His great goodness will hold this against a lot, a whole lot, of people when the great day of judgment comes.

Harvey F. Enyeart, M.D.
Jeanette, Pennsylvania

When the Kissing Begins to Stop

"When the Kissing Stops" was the best I ever read. I cut it out and hung it up on the bulletin board at work. After it was there two days a woman I know took it so she could give it to her husband.

Joe Kovalcik
Meriden, Connecticut

Divorce is a major subject throughout the world, and many people remain bachelors and spinsters as a result of the fear of divorce. Many thanks for giving a highlight on the attitudes that sweeten matrimony.

Sydney Leballo
Lefifi, Settlers, R.S.A.

I would like to commend you on an article on marriage which highlighted some points that did not occur to me. I am not married, but I always dreamed about being married and the fun involved, but I did not look

on marriage from the point of view of *give*. I was looking on it as a means of being independent from my parents and what enjoyment I could *get*, and not what I could give. So thank you for the advice.

C. Johnson
Kingston, Jamaica

Drugs

I acknowledge receipt of the five copies of the *Plain Truth* issue devoted to drugs and alcoholism for which I extend my grateful thanks. These have been duly distributed amongst the social workers employed by the Algoa Bay Council for the Aged, all of whom expressed admiration for the comprehensiveness of the articles on drugs and alcohol—two significantly important factors embodied in their field of social and economic investigations.

L. Scott,
Port Elizabeth, R.S.A.

Nutrition and Pregnancy

It was encouraging to see the finely written, timely article on nutrition in pregnancy. As a childbirth educator, I can say the writer's up-to-dateness was evident by her acknowledgement of the work of Dr. Tom Brewer. His research showing the harm being brought to millions of American mothers and babies today by the low-salt, low-calorie diet and use of diuretics will someday rank him along with other obstetric pioneers like Ignacz Semmelweis, the 19th century discoverer of the cause of childbed fever.

Sandra Dreaden
Mayer, Arizona

Evolution

"Eye-Opening Proof Evolution Did Not Occur" presents

an interesting viewpoint to the current evolution-creation controversy.

My high school generation (1914-18) was probably as skeptical as any before or since. Our teachers of that day not only encouraged us to question and think for ourselves, but also at that time it was permissible to discuss creationism and a Supreme Being in the classroom.

When Darwin came up in our science class, it was easy to go along with his *Survival of the Fittest*, because in a small town rural environment we had evidence everywhere that the crippled and weak succumbed, whether pigs, chickens, cats, dogs, or whatever, leaving the strongest and healthiest to propagate the species.

It was on his *Origin of Species* that we had our liveliest discussions, because Darwin raised more questions than he answered. We weren't sophisticated to the point of discussing the eye, but our attention centered on other common observations.

Principal among these was the life-cycle of the butterfly and moth, the frog and even the mosquito. Assuming life began with the egg, when and how did one egg develop into a caterpillar while another became a tadpole? And how many eons did it take for the caterpillar, spinning a few more turns each time, to spin a perfect cocoon, or did the cocoon have to be complete on the very first try?

Once the cocoon was complete the final result emerged as a winged insect with all manner of beautiful coloring. And with ability to lay eggs that would repeat the ongoing

process indefinitely! Or was it reasonable to suppose that this entire process: egg, caterpillar, cocoon, winged insect all had to be completed successfully on the very first try. Darwin failed to answer this to our satisfaction. Same with development of a tadpole into a four-legged frog, and mosquito larva into a winged insect.

We probably gave Darwin a rough time, but in all the recent court proceedings, with evolutionists and creationists clouding the issue with irrelevant trivia, never once has any prominent religious authority raised the questions that we grappled with as teenagers.

Alfred H. Robins, Sr.
San Jose, California

Papal Visit to Britain

I take great exception to your recent article about the Pope's visit to England. I was insulted by the comment about the British people being "predominantly non-Catholic (and somewhat nonreligious . . .). Also the part about "The timorous, five-minute exercises . . . casually flung . . . from most Anglican pulpits." Being of English descent myself, I would like to know where you get off making such statements.

Robert Stokes
Hamden, Connecticut

• *Britain is exactly that—predominantly non-Catholic. Only about 6 percent of Britons regularly go to church. As for those sermons, we carefully quoted T.E. Utley of the Sunday Telegraph, a prominent Sunday paper written to be read by many of the churchgoers of Britain.*

WILL MANKIND CONQUER POLLUTION?

or will pollution conquer man?

by Donald D. Schroeder

The global fight against pollution is being stymied
before it has hardly begun.
Yet the fact is, the battle will be won!

SUDDENLY, mankind is at an environmental cross-roads.

The fight against air, water and land pollution is being undermined by a host

of economic, political, military and social crises in almost every nation.

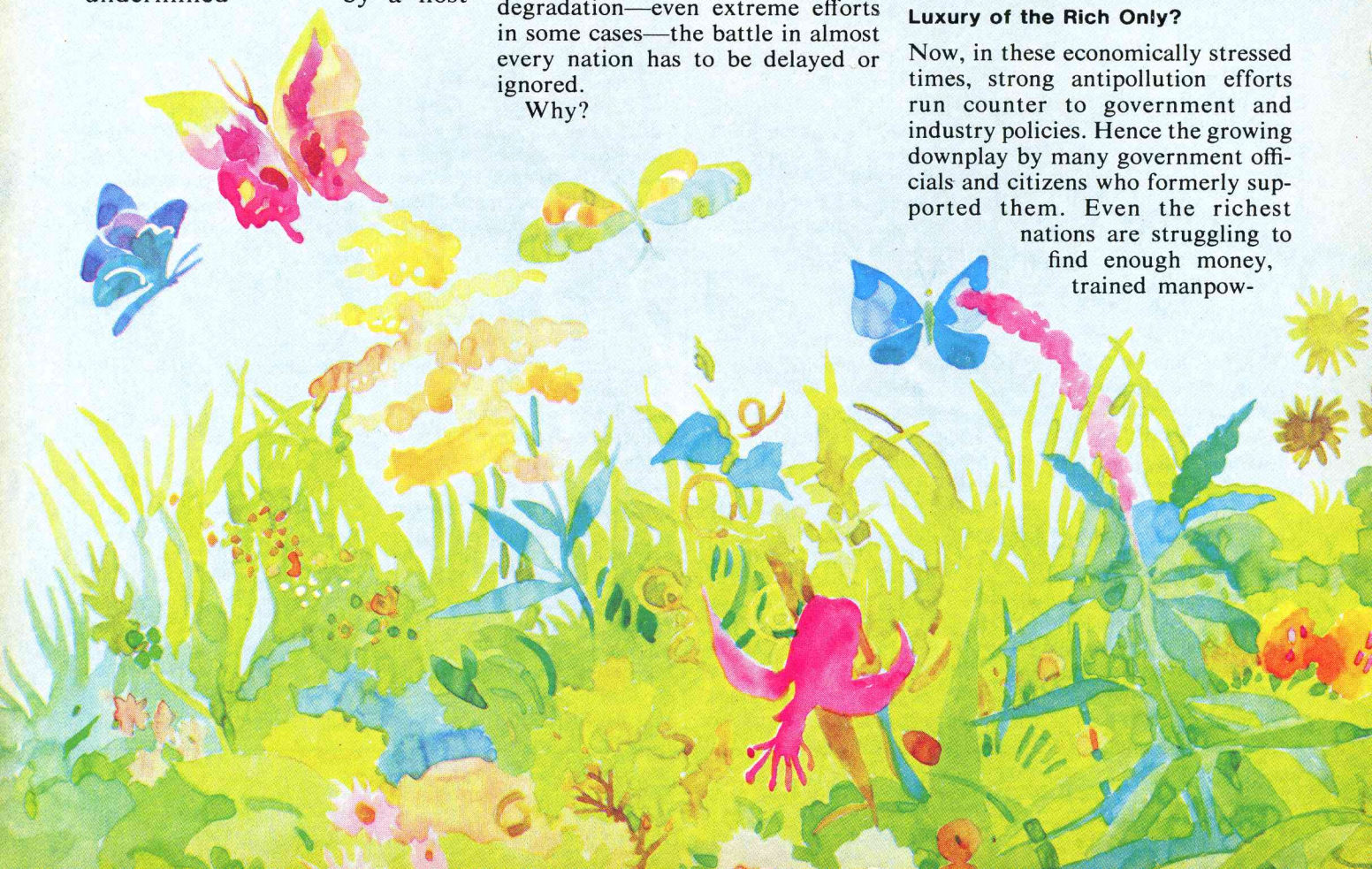
Just when intensive efforts must be made against massive outpourings of pollution and environmental degradation—even extreme efforts in some cases—the battle in almost every nation has to be delayed or ignored.

Why?

Many do not realize that strong antipollution controls have been a costly luxury affordable mainly only by rich, developed nations. Developing nations have rarely been able to afford them.

Luxury of the Rich Only?

Now, in these economically stressed times, strong antipollution efforts run counter to government and industry policies. Hence the growing downplay by many government officials and citizens who formerly supported them. Even the richest nations are struggling to find enough money, trained manpower-



er and resources to divert to environmental controls in the face of the cry for economic and industrial expansion to create new jobs. And to meet social welfare demands and energy and defense needs.

What a dilemma mankind is in!

Recovery from recession, and security needs are given priority over strong antipollution efforts. Heads of major industrial corporations around the world say stricter regulations will contribute to unemployment, curtail productivity and competitiveness, divert expensive energy and threaten to regulate them into bankruptcy.

Nations everywhere feel impelled to improve their industrial and technological capacity even if it means more rapid pollution of the environment. Yet failure to control pollution and destruction of the earth's life-sustaining environment in this decade could seal the fate of all humanity.

What many leaders, businessmen and citizens fail to grasp—or are blinding their minds to—is that new economic priorities are gambling with the lives of all humanity. Action against the onslaught of pollution must be taken now, or it will be too late!

Critical Decades

It's hard to believe. But it was hardly more than 10 years ago that leading scientists, environmentalists and government representatives gathered *for the first time* in a historic

conference to confront the unprecedented threat of global pollution to humanity.

In June, 1972, delegates from more than 100 nations met at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden. There delegates faced grim facts about the earth's rapidly degrading air, water and land. The facts compounded into the inescapable conclusion: Even if nuclear war doesn't destroy mankind, rapidly escalating pollution and destruction of environment will achieve the same result in a few decades unless it is quickly reversed.

The delegates established the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Its purpose was to monitor humanity's progress in fighting environmental pollution and destruction.

In retrospect, that conference—man's boldest attempt to save himself from extermination in his own industrial and technological filth—achieved its planners' primary objective. For the first time in history, leaders of the world together faced the reality that we are polluting ourselves to death.

And yet, while this important conference objective was largely achieved, none of the laudatory resolutions for international cooperation, or for coping with international pollution problems, were binding, even on the governments that supported them.

Again and again at

the historic conference, delegates bristled with hostility at any proposals that appeared to conflict with their short-term economic interests. Leaders of developing nations, short of cash reserves, said costly pollution controls were an obstacle to industrial development needed to pull them out of poverty.

How Far Have We Come?

How far has mankind progressed in the fight against pollution since 1972?

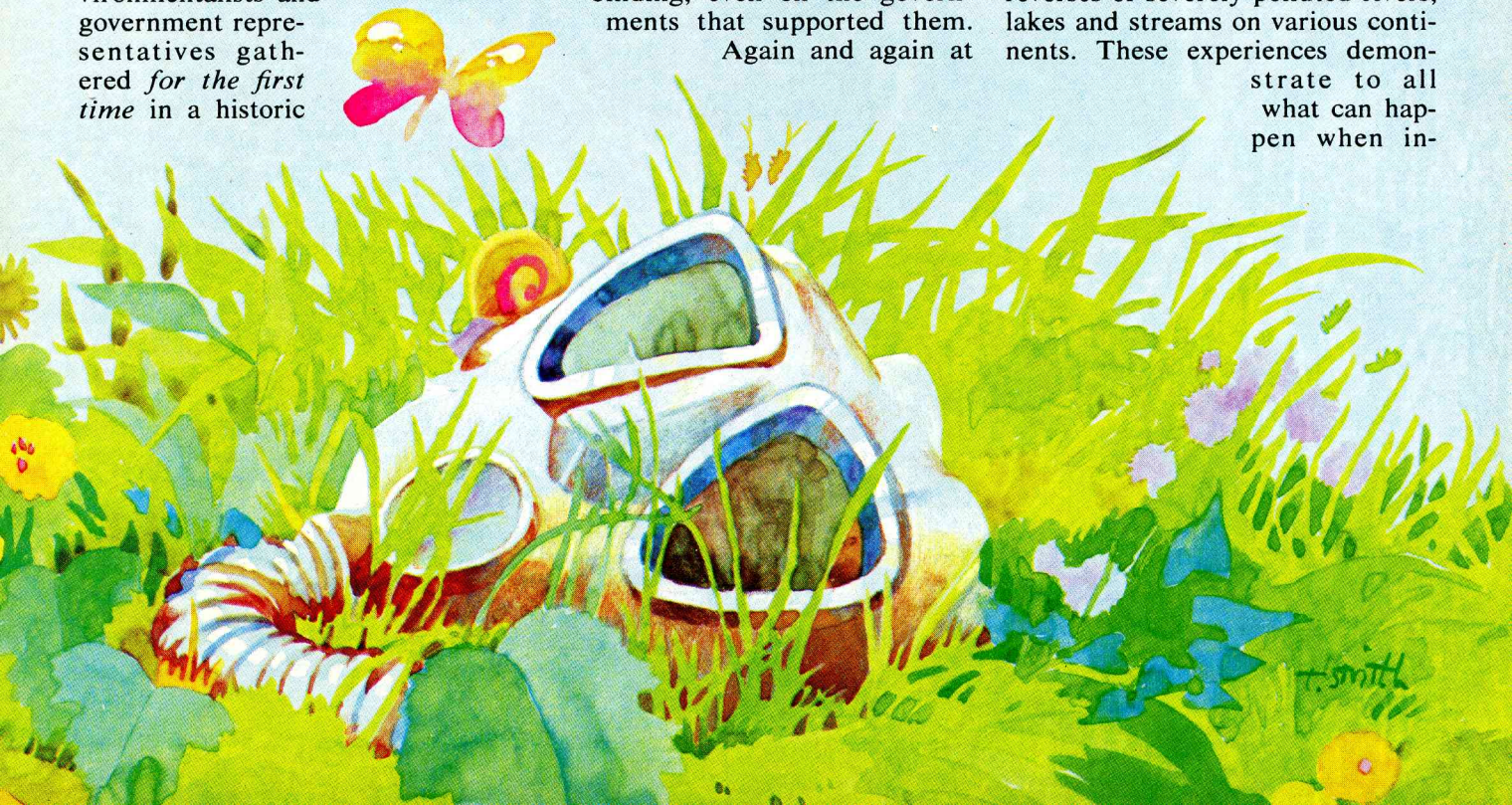
In all fairness, the Environmental Decade of the 1970s was a unique decade of widespread awareness of environmental destruction and of strong efforts to do something about it. Even many nations who said they couldn't afford strong antipollution controls felt impelled to do what they could within their means.

One could report numerous localized examples and amazing success stories in cleaning up polluted air and water and ruined land.

Environmental impact laws now temper runaway degradation in many areas where such laws did not exist before. Various industries have spent millions cleaning up their pollution.

In some areas, certain air pollutants have been markedly reduced. There have also been remarkable reverses of severely polluted rivers, lakes and streams on various continents. These experiences demon-

strate to all what can happen when in-





JACK FIELDS—PHOTO RESEARCHERS



M.P. KAHN—PHOTO RESEARCHERS



GEORGE GERSTER—PHOTO RESEARCHERS

tensive antipollution measures are introduced into a region.

There have also been major advances, at least in primary research and development stages, in nonpolluting energy technology and in conservation technology. Amazingly simple and safe methods of generating power from solar and geothermal sources, biomass gases and wind have been designed and built. And concepts of tapping limitless ocean currents and waves for power have been put to design.

Simple waste water purification and recycling plants using aquatic vegetation or bacterial organisms and designed for home or small communities have been experimented with—and they work. The recycling of animal and vegetative wastes by controlled biomass reduction has proven to be a safe and feasible source of heat, fuel and fertilizer.

These and other nonpolluting technologies work in harmony with—not against—natural environmental systems. Much of this technology, known in decades past, if applied, could have gone a long way toward reducing man's degradation of his environment.

Today's Pollution Reality

But at the same time that mankind is making limited progress in methods to reduce pollution, most areas of the earth have seen no relenting of pollution, no progress in lessening degradation of environments. Just the opposite.

For most parts of the earth old pollution problems have worsened under the onslaught of concentrations of humans or animals, or from rapid and thoughtless applications of modern industrial technology.

"Out of sight, out of mind"
(Continued on page 27)

ASSAULT ON CLEAN SKIES—Industrial man treats his life-sustaining air as an open sewer for increasing millions of tons of waste. But what goes up comes down, often on somebody else far away. Top to bottom: Burning off excess oil and brush in Sumatra, a chemical plant in Zimbabwe adds its share of pollutants, so does an oil refinery in heavily populated Southern California.

Acid Rain From the Skies— An Immediate Global Threat

One would be strained to devise a more subtle, yet deadly and effective form of chemical warfare to destroy vast areas of the earth: rains more acid than vinegar; mists and fogs that corrode machinery, buildings and paint; snow that when it melts kills aquatic life with concentrated toxic runoff. And, in addition, these tragic results: slowed timber growth; reduced crop production; soil leached of fertility; corroded metal pipes; and increased toxic metal poisoning in drinking water.

It's all caused by acid precipitation falling from industrially polluted skies.

The pollution is carried by prevailing winds from city to city, nation to nation, and even continent to continent. It is a pollution time bomb already devastating many areas of the world's ecosystems. Many scientists and environmentalists regard acid rain as the world's most serious environmental problem.

"The acidification of land and water is perhaps Europe's most serious environmental problem in the '80s," said Mats Segnestam of the Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature. "It is hardly an exaggeration to call it an environmental disaster."

About 4,000 of Sweden's lakes and more than 1,500 of Norway's have had all fish life destroyed. Thousands of other lakes are endangered. One authority estimates most of Sweden's lakes will be killed

in a few more decades if nothing drastic is done. By then, groundwater will be undrinkable unless treated, and much of Scandinavia's forests will be destroyed.

The major source of pollutants causing acid precipitation over large areas of several continents is the vastly expanded use of fossil fuels—mainly coal and oil—by industry and motor vehicles since World War II.

Normal rain is slightly acid, containing carbonic acid formed from carbon dioxide occurring naturally in the atmosphere. Acid rain is created when sulfur and nitrogen oxides emitted by power plants, industries, motor vehicles and other sources combine with moisture in the air to form more dangerous sulfuric and nitric acids. About 90 percent of the sulfur comes from man-made sources. Scientists report rain and snow over many areas of the earth are many times more acidic than normal precipitation.

Vast Acid Scars

Areas most devastated by acid rain so far are North America, Scandinavia and other parts of Europe.

In West Germany, deformed limbs and gray skeletons of countless diseased trees, victims of acid rain, resemble the defoliated forests of a battleground. One West German forestry expert estimates 30 percent of West German woodland is succumbing to airborne contamination. In Bavaria, more than 50 percent of pine trees are endangered.

This forestry expert believes the ground has been poisoned by decades of falling sulfur dioxide and heavy metals such as lead and cadmium. He feels such pollutants put trees in a state of permanent stress

that weakens their resistance to drought, frost, fungi and bacteria.

Other biologists report acid rain can also eat away leaves, leach nutrients from soil, interfere with photosynthesis and affect the nitrogen-fixing capabilities of plants such as peas and soybeans. In many places in Europe forest growth is slowing down. Forests in East Germany and Czechoslovakia are reported to have worse forest mortality than West Germany because of vast outpourings of industrial pollutants.

Source of Tensions

Acid rain is the cause of growing tensions between nations. Scandinavians claim they are being "bombed" with other nations' pollution and the destruction seems little different from battlefield chemical warfare. They claim British, West German and other European factories' polluted air converges in their areas. The Swedes claim 75 percent of their acid rain comes from pollutants originated elsewhere; the Norwegians claim 90 percent of theirs does.

United States and Canadian officials are up in arms at each other for failing to take proper action to reduce exports of industrial pollutants that turn into acid rain. Canada says it is worse off as it receives four times as many pollutants from the United States as winds carry from Canada to the United States.

Hundreds of lakes in Canada and the United States, particularly in the northeastern regions of each country, have had fish and aquatic life eliminated. Aquatic reproductive cycles and plankton have been destroyed. Thousands of other lakes, streams and rivers in North America are threatened. The acidic haze

that sometimes hangs over Alaska is thought by some authorities to come from Japan.

It's ironic that the tall industrial smokestacks that were built in past decades to reduce pollution in areas surrounding plants are the major villains for spreading acid rain hundreds or thousands of miles away. These giant stacks merely spew pollutants higher into the atmosphere where they have more time to mix with moisture and fall as acid precipitation far away.

There is one ameliorating factor for some areas affected by acid rain. If soils are blessed with limestone in their composition or bedrock, the acid in rainfall can be somewhat neutralized. But if soil covering is thin and the underlying rock is acidic granite, there is little to buffer the acid corrosion.

Energy and economic crises have worsened the prospects for quick action to solve this problem. To the contrary, more coal, and particularly more high sulfur coal, is being substituted for oil in more power plants and industries. Industrial and auto emission standards are being relaxed in some areas to reduce costs for industries struggling to cope with inflation and recession.

Although "scrubbers" can remove up to 90 percent of sulfur emissions in coal-fired plants, the costs of such equipment are staggering and prohibitive for many industries.

Yet to do nothing now means more nightmarish environmental disasters in the future.

Acid rain is becoming an international nightmare. It will require world cooperation and global changes in living patterns to solve it. But that cooperation is nowhere on the horizon.

AWESOME ASSAULT ON MODERN MAN

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS:

Scores of thousands of man-made and other toxic by-products of manufacture pour by tons into air, water, land.

MERCURY, LEAD, CADMIUM

and other heavy metals from industrially polluted air, water, food; high levels lodge in living tissues damaging vital organs and brain.

RADIOACTIVE WASTES

from nuclear tests, industrial isotopes that escape into air, water and food, lodge in various organs threatening cell destruction or cancer.

TOBACCO:

Smoke-filled offices, homes, public places; smoking, a known cause of cancer, emphysema, lung diseases.

PESTICIDES,

herbicides, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals; residues often endanger farm or home users, or soil and foods.

OVER-REFINED FOOD AND DRINK:

Daily diets of devitalized food and drink laced with a chemical feast of additives, many potentially dangerous or suspect.

ULTRA-HIGH ELECTRICAL POWER AND RADIO WAVES:

Areas near high-power transmission sources carry potential health risks.

AGRICULTURAL DRUGS

and antibiotics used in livestock: Residuals in meat passed to humans with growing evidence of threats to health.

TRANSPORTATION, MACHINERY

POLLUTION: Carbon monoxide, sulfur and nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, particulate emissions; oil spills bombard environment, ugly dumps litter landscape.

MEDICAL DRUGS:

Thousands of potentially dangerous drugs and compounds are overused and abused by scores of millions. Abuse now a major cause of health problems.

ILLICIT DRUGS: Heroin, cocaine, LSD, PCP, marijuana, hallucinogens, etc., chemically destroy the health and minds of many.

RADIATION: X rays and ultraviolet light misused or over-used cause serious health consequences.

SYNTHETIC AND DANGEROUS

FIBERS: Synthetic fibers may cause skin irritation or allergic reactions; asbestos in association with smoking triggers lung diseases.

PLASTICS: Polyesters from plastic can lodge in tissues with uncertain long-term effects.

MILITARY WEAPONS TOXINS AND

CHEMICALS endanger workers in chemical-biological weapons manufacture; actual combat use has killed and destroyed health of thousands; Agent Orange defoliant used in Vietnam suspected culprit in serious health problems to soldiers and certain civilians.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL

WASTES improperly disposed of in many areas carry filth, disease, stench into air, water, land and food.

toxic chemicals have subsequently risen ugly heads from thousands of improperly used dumps and landfills around the world. Chemicals are leaching into water supplies and oceans or evaporating into the air. Experts tell us there is no quick technological bailout on the horizon to do anything about it.

Now with governments everywhere stretched to the limits to handle immediately pressing social and economic problems, many fear that the Environmental Decade of the 1970s may be the last environmental decade.

It is these developments that have produced the gloomy United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) report on the past decade's overall achievements.

Speaking for UNEP, executive director Mostafa Tolba told more than 100 delegates meeting in Nairobi, Kenya last May that in the last decade, "on almost every front, there has been a marked deterioration in the quality of our shared environment." Man, he indicated, is not even holding his own against pollution, but is being overwhelmed.

Mr. Tolba warned that governments had this choice: "Take action now or face disaster." Lack of such action now, he said, would bring "by the turn of the century"—less than two decades away—"environmental catastrophe which will witness devastation as complete, as irreversible as any nuclear holocaust."

UNEP's gloomy report concluded: "The concepts for ecologically sound management have been imperfectly or too slowly applied. In some cases they have

(Continued on page 30)

INTERNATIONAL PLAGUE—Knowing no boundaries or playing no favorites, currents of polluted waters sweep from nation to nation wreaking havoc. Top, a Spanish coastal area befouled with human garbage and various flotsam; middle, a broken oil tanker off the Brittany coast befouls ocean waters with oil waste; an oil-smeared victim of such waste in another far-flung area of the world, a Magellanic penguin on the Valdes Peninsula, Argentina; and bottom, a reminder of pollution's ultimate ugly consequences.

February 1983



J.C. CARTON—BRUCE COLEMAN

ALAN DEAN—SYGMA, M.P.L. FOGDEN—BRUCE COLEMAN

DAVE HEALEY—MAGNUM

Our Dangerous Synthetic Environment

Of all the assaults bombarding mankind, none is more subtle, yet more potentially devastating and difficult to control than the accelerating tons of toxic chemicals. We dump them into our air, water, land and food.

Pesticides, herbicides, plastics, synthetic food additives, drugs and thousands of chemicals now exist that were never experienced by former generations. Industrial Age man is now polluting his environment hundreds of times faster than the generation of even a century ago.

"We're fouling our own nest, and we can't survive if we continue," says Dr. Irving

Selickoff, of Manhattan's Mount Sinai Medical Center.

In the last 50 years a revolution has occurred in the chemistry of the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the food we eat and the places we walk, work and play. Modern chemists have developed the capacity for an infinite variety of man-made chemical compounds and for varying existing ones. For relatively few man-made chemicals do we know the long-term effects on health or at what levels they cause health problems.

As many as 1,000 new chemical concoctions come on the market every year. Around 35,000 of the 50,000 chemicals now available on the market have been classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as either definitely or potentially hazardous to human health.

"The further chemists get from natural chemicals the greater the danger [of

environmental disruption] becomes," said one EPA chemist.

Many of man's chemical creations differ markedly from those found in nature. Many are not readily broken down (biodegraded). They build up in tissues of plants, animals and man and are passed in ever increasing concentrations up food chains to affect the health and procreation of all things.

By the time a chemical suspected of risk emerges from scientific scrutiny, its uses are often so entrenched in modern life that banning it is extremely difficult no matter how dangerous it might be. DDT, chlorinated hydrocarbons in pesticides and many plastics are examples.

What's worse, sometimes it takes several decades for the horrors of a particular chemical to show up. Chlorine, the widely used chemical to kill waterborne bacteria, for example, is now suspected of producing

potential cancer-causing substances when it reacts with other chemical pollutants in water.

This points out an enormous dilemma. Many chemicals sometimes behave totally unpredictably. As compounded and intended for use they may be predictable. But when they come in contact with other chemicals in the environment some act synergistically—one chemical enhances the toxicity of another, or one interferes with the actions of another.

The World Health Organization has estimated that between 60 percent and 90 percent of all cancers are the result of "environmental factors." In the broadest sense this includes everything from chemical agents to radiation, to noise pollution and even human stress.

Scientists, long worried about potential cancer-causing chemicals in

No Nation Has Escaped

There are few places on earth with growing populations that are not burdened down with worsening human or industrial effluent.

Most big cities in developed and developing nations alike are frequently smothered in noxious smog. Mexico City, Santiago, Chile and Caracas, Venezuela have as dangerous air as Tokyo, Chicago or New York.

Caracas was found to have a carbon monoxide level 15 times the danger level established by the World Health Organization.

In Ankara, Turkey, on a bad day, chimneys and industries pour our lung-searing smoke, which, say some experts, have the same effect as smoking 200 cigarettes. They predict the city will not be able to sustain life in a decade or so at present rates of pollution.

In Athens, Greece, carbon monoxide, lead and other pollutants far exceed international safety levels.

In Eastern Europe, environmental problems abound. Forests are dying; industrial soot covers the cities. One Polish marine specialist, who did not want to be identified, said the Vistula and Oder rivers were "practically waste water channels into the Baltic."

Major seas and lakes in Europe are seriously

polluted. The Baltic and Mediterranean seas are dying from human and industrial wastes. Lake Baikal in the Soviet Union is beginning to slowly recover only after decades of poisoning by wastes from pulp mills and industries was reduced.

Coastal waters of the South Seas are fouled by human and chemical wastes. Coral reefs are dying. Pesticides from Africa have been found in the West Indies.

The Zambesi River, tumbling over Victoria Falls, is fouled with the filth of five African nations. At least seven nations dump their wastes into the North Sea.

Soot from the industrial Ruhr in West Germany discolors snow in Norway. The Rhine is called "the

sewer of Europe"—a slimy river of sewage, 2,000 chemicals, sediment, organic wastes and pesticides from agricultural runoff. Yet it is still a major source of drinking water for millions of Europeans.

All over Latin America many nations struggling to industrialize are strangling on the wastes of the very industries its leaders hope will pull their people from poverty. In Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, nearby rivers have been turned into little more than black and fetid sewers. One river is covered with suds, another boils with chemicals, a third is so hot it steams. In Sao Paulo, the levels of sulfur dioxide, which impairs breathing and damages vegetation, are from two to six times higher

the workplace and general environment, are concerned about another worry: brain and behavioral disorders caused by chemicals.

Known causes of mental and behavior disorders have been traced to excessive amounts of lead, mercury, the pesticide Kepone, certain food additives and heavy metals. What these findings mean is that a substantial proportion of future generations is highly vulnerable to learning and behavior problems because of toxicity from chemicals in our environment.

A few years ago, a high official of the EPA said, "We look back on the Middle Ages, and we say, 'No wonder they had bubonic plague—they used to throw garbage in the streets.' Generations to come will look back on this generation and say, 'No wonder they had problems—look at all the chemicals just carelessly introduced into the environment, uncontrolled.' "

than World Health Organization guidelines.

Water samples from a river dumping into Jakarta Bay, Indonesia, were found to have 62 times the international safety level for mercury pollution. Industrial plants along the river introduced most of this toxic metal problem as well as other toxic metal pollution. In many developing nations it is difficult if not impossible for governments to impose costly pollution controls on their industries without forcing owners to go bankrupt.

No nation by itself can solve its pollution problems. Pollution is international. It is global. It will take a global—not a piecemeal—solution. Any measure short of that will lead humanity into global pollution disaster!

"Time Bombs" Coming Back to Haunt Mankind

Like awakening sleeping giants, lethal soups of thousands of different toxic chemicals, formerly thought harmless and disposed of—"out of sight, out of mind"—are now beginning to seep from thousands of dump sites into water supplies. Or bubble to the surface in ugly puddles, polluting the air and landscape. Or in some cases, literally explode like ammunition dumps.

"There are a lot of time bombs out there waiting to go off," said a senior U.S. Environmental Protection Agency official of chemical dumps in America.

A study for the EPA found that 90 percent of the landfills in the eastern half of the United States are leaking toxic substances into groundwater.

These "ticking time bombs"—like forgotten land mines of bygone wars—are only beginning to be associated with a variety of serious human health ailments. "Toxic waste will be the major environmental and public health problem facing the U.S. [and we must add, other nations] in the '90s," said a health official.

"At least half of the wastes [in the United States] are just being dumped indiscriminately," says Gary Dietrich of EPA. Anytime you put hazardous waste in the ground it will eventually leak into drinking water, say other health officials. People living in a beautiful area may not realize their aquifer is being contaminated from a source 50 miles away.

A few years ago the EPA estimated only 10 percent of U.S. chemical wastes are disposed of by properly controlled incineration, chemical treatment, recycling or in landfills properly lined with impervious material to prevent leakage. Of the remainder, 80 percent is dumped in nonsecure landfills, ponds or lagoons, and 10 percent is incinerated without adequate controls. (Improper incineration just spreads residual polluting agents invisibly over broad areas of the countryside.)

Chemical and toxic waste disposal in the past has been so haphazard that deadly mixtures of chemicals have simply been carted off to municipal dumps, or mixed with garbage or hidden in farmers' back fields for a price. Some haulers have pumped liquid wastes into tank trucks and driven down rural roads with the cock valve open. Or dumped them into the nearest sewer, stream or lake. The long-term environmental or health effects on future generations?

They are not even considered.

At one dump site thousands of rusting barrels of chemicals improperly labeled and left to deteriorate for a decade finally went up in an explosion and raging fire. At another landfill, a bulldozer operator hit a canister of phosphorus and was incinerated so quickly he died with his hand on the gearshift.

Government officials investigating this site found a horrific arsenal of chemicals—some of which were so volatile they ignite when exposed to air. Also found were wastes with high levels of lead, mercury and

arsenic, plus dangerous solvents, pesticides, plasticizers and even picric acid, which has more explosive power than TNT.

At another earthen dump site, sludges of paint and chemical oozes of benzene, toluene and naphthalene seeped from rusting barrels. This caused a concerned citizen living nearby to say, "Every time we have a thundershower, I pray, 'God, don't let lightning hit out there.' "

Unlike surface water or the air, groundwater is all but impossible to purify once it has become chemically polluted. Normally the earth's surface is a natural filtration system—a kind of geological "kidney" to cleanse naturally occurring wastes by water filtering through it. But the system simply cannot handle or break down into harmless substances the toxic overload often poured upon it. Many man-made chemicals cannot be broken down naturally and will be toxic and dangerous for hundreds or even thousands of years. State and local authorities often refuse to face up to these problems.

Even the vast oceans cannot continue to absorb and dilute all the dangerous wastes. Many smaller seas are already dying from a variety of man-injected pollutants. Some developed nations still dump low-level nuclear wastes into the oceans. European nations burn dangerous chemical wastes on incinerator ships because pollution controls are less stringent at sea. Pollutants nevertheless escape into the air and water we use.

Poisoned sky. Poisoned water. Poisoned earth. It will take a miracle to rescue mankind from millions of tons of carelessly disposed toxic wastes. □

been ignored entirely." Why, with today's explosion in knowledge?

Haunting Dilemmas

More and more, scientists are discovering there is no careless disposing of human or chemical wastes that does not reap serious environmental penalties. All too many pollutants injected into the soil, water or air are coming back to haunt humanity.

More and more it is being discovered that pollution engendered in one area often wreaks serious havoc and destruction far away—in some cases thousands of miles or even continents away. Polluted air, water and land befall not just populated or industrialized areas where it is engendered, but often are spread internationally by winds, rain and oceans.

Acid rain is a major case in point. Tons of toxic chemicals spewed into the air by one nation's industry and motor vehicles end up being dumped on other nations, nearby or far away, depending on prevailing wind patterns. The tragic consequence is blankets of poisonous moisture and air moving from continent to continent killing off thousands of lakes, destroying many forest areas, vegetation and wildlife. "It is extremely unsettling to see rich soil and ample irrigation unable to produce a crop because the air cannot support the growth of healthy plants," said a U.S. congressman at recent hearings on ozone damage to agriculture.

Pollution is international. It will require a global—not just a local or national—solution. If only a few nations expend extreme efforts to fight their pollution but the majority of other nations do not—the battle will be lost with the same fateful outcome for humanity.

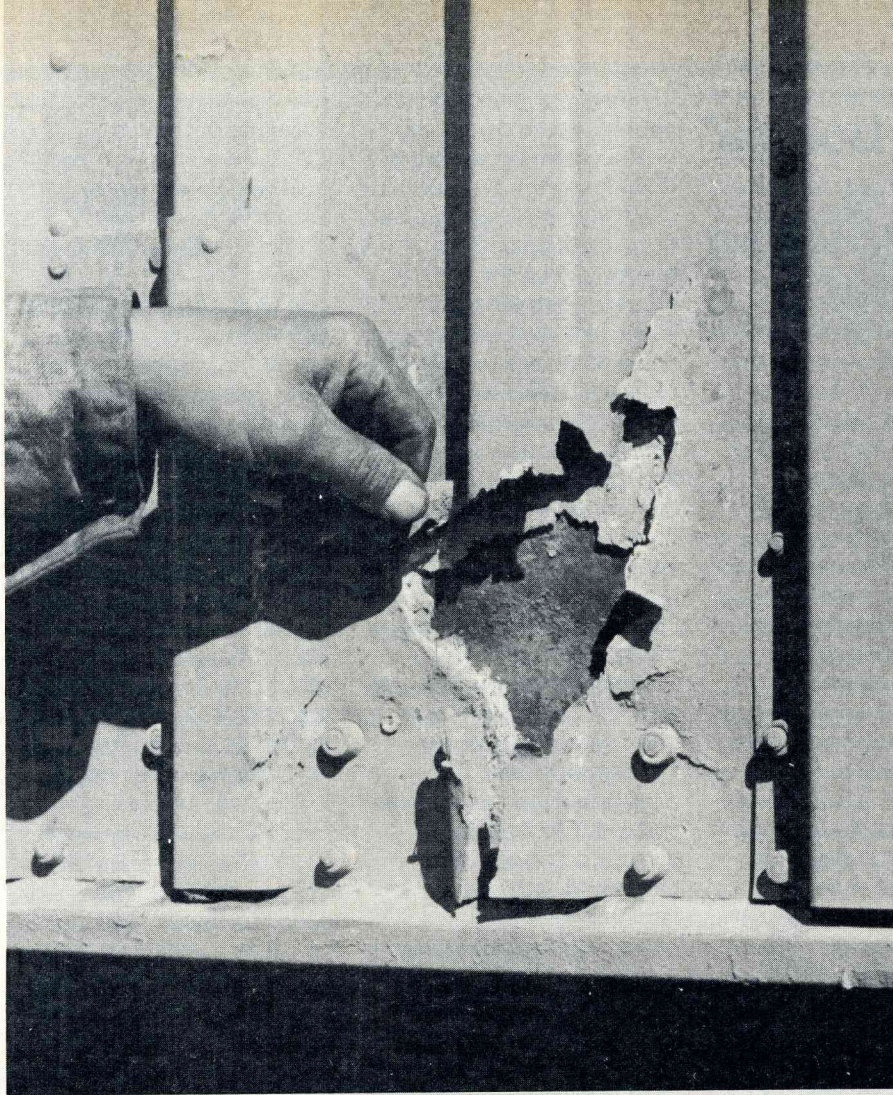
Is it too late to save mankind from destruction in his own toxic wastes?

Few seem to realize that pollution cannot be solved merely by

THE CORRODED AND THE SCARRED—

Top photo shows dramatic evidence of air pollution on some common construction metals. Below, scars from strip mining. Costly efforts must be made to contain polluted water runoff and to restore land for useful post-mining purposes.

The PLAIN TRUTH



COURTESY NATIONAL CENTER FOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL



PT PHOTO

developing new technology to scrub contaminants out or disperse them. These temporary methods usually end up causing as many problems as or more problems than they solve.

We don't want to face the real cause of humanity's global pollution crisis.

All mankind is headed in the wrong direction. Life-styles, technology, purposes, motivations and values are wrong. Only a complete revolution in the nature of man will make every consumer properly dispose of wastes, make every industry use either nonpolluting technology or right pollution control equipment if pollutants are produced.

Several years ago Leon de Rosen, head of the industry program of the U.N. Environment Program, said, "We believe that the only reasonable way for the future is to develop nonpolluting technologies." Other experts say there must be a wholesale shift away from heavy dependence on petroleum and polluting automobiles.

But in our divided, confused competitive world, how could this happen? It is impossible!

Almost everyone realizes that humanity is locked into damaging technological and social systems so entrenched in our world that humanity can't stop without creating world chaos and war.

Good News

And yet the good news is, global pollution will be stopped in its tracks. Air, land and water around the world are going to be cleansed.

In the pages of your Bible, your Creator has revealed a plan to solve the global pollution crisis. Next month, you will read this astounding plan! □

DEADLY, DANGEROUS, DIRTY—(top to bottom) Tons of toxic pesticides are sprayed over vast acreages of lettuce—agricultural produce with residues will eventually be shipped far and wide; a landfill in a highly populated Californian metropolitan area receives its latest uncontained insult of noxious chemicals and waste; and ugly and frequently undegradable trash befouls a city street and, later, dump sites.

February 1983



JACK FIELDS—PHOTO RESEARCHERS



PT PHOTO



GILLES PERESS—MAGNUM

"THE WORLD TOMORROW" RADIO AND TV LOGS

Herbert W. Armstrong analyzes today's news, with the prophecies of *The World Tomorrow*

TELEVISION LOG

Listed by state or province are the station's call letters, location, channel number and time when program is aired.

U.S.

ALABAMA

WBRC, Birmingham — 6, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WOWL, Florence — 15, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
WAFF, Huntsville — 48, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WCOV, Montgomery — 20, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

ALASKA

KTVA, Anchorage — 11, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KTVF, Fairbanks — 11, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

ARIZONA

KNAZ, Flagstaff — 2, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
KTVK, Phoenix — 3, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KVOA, Tucson — 4, 9:00 a.m., Sun.

ARKANSAS

KARK, Little Rock — 4, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
KFPW, Ft. Smith — 40, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

CALIFORNIA

KBAK, Bakersfield — 29, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
KSEE, Fresno — 24, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KHJ, Los Angeles — 9, 8:30 p.m., Sun.
KTTV, Los Angeles — 11, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
KTVU, Oakland — 2, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
KQVR, Sacramento — 13, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
KSBW, Salinas — 8, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
KCST, San Diego — 39, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

COLORADO

KKTV, Colorado Spgs. — 11, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KOA, Denver — 4, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CONNECTICUT

WVIT, W. Hartford — 30, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WTTG, Washington — 5, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

FLORIDA

WBBH, Ft. Meyers — 20, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WTLV, Jacksonville — 12, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WCIX, Miami — 6, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
WTVJ, Miami — 4, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WEAR, Pensacola — 3, 12:30 noon, Sun.
WFTS, Tampa — 28, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
WESH, Winter Park — 2, 9:00 a.m., Sun.

GEORGIA

WATL, Atlanta — 36, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
WAGT, Augusta — 26, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WRBL, Columbus — 3, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WGXA, Macon — 24, 11:00 a.m., Sun.
WTOG, Savannah — 11, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

HAWAII

KIKU, Honolulu — 13, 9:30 a.m., Sun.

IDAHO

KBCI, Boise — 2, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

ILLINOIS

WCIU, Chicago — 26, 10:30 p.m., Sat.
WFLD, Chicago — 32, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
WGN, Chicago — 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
WSIL, Harrisburg — 3, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WEEK, Peoria — 25, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KHQA, Quincy — 7, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WQRF, Rockford — 39, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
WHBF, Rock Island — 4, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WICS, Springfield — 20, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

INDIANA

WTVW, Evansville — 7, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
WKJG, Ft. Wayne — 33, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WTHR, Indianapolis — 13, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WSBT, South Bend — 22, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

IOWA

WOI, Des Moines — 5, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

KIMT, Mason City — 3, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
KWVL, Waterloo — 7, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

KANSAS

KCMO, Kansas City — 5, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
KSNW, Wichita — 3, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

KENTUCKY

WLEX, Lexington — 18, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WDRB, Louisville — 41, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

LOUISIANA

WAFB, Baton Rouge — 9, 11:30 p.m., Sun.
KATC, Lafayette — 3, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WWL, New Orleans — 4, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KTAL, Shreveport — 6, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

MAINE

WVIL, Bangor — 7, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WGAN, Portland — 13, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

MARYLAND

WBFF, Baltimore — 45, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WHAG, Hagerstown — 25, 7:30 a.m., Sat.

MASSACHUSETTS

WGBB, Springfield — 40, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
WSMW, Worcester — 27, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

MICHIGAN

WJRT, Flint — 12, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WZZM, Grand Rapids — 13, 12:00 noon, Sun.
WILX, Lansing — 10, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WJBK, Southfield — 2, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

MINNESOTA

KDLH, Duluth — 3, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
KMSP, Minneapolis — 9, 7:00 a.m., Sat.
KSTP, St. Paul — 5, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

MISSISSIPPI

WAPT, Jackson — 16, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

MISSOURI

KODE, Joplin — 12, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
KOLR, Springfield — 10, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
KDNL, St. Louis — 30, 9:30 a.m., Sun.

NEBRASKA

KHGI, Kearney — 13, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
KMTV, Omaha — 3, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

NEVADA

KVBC, Las Vegas — 3, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KCRL, Reno — 4, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WMUR, Manchester — 9, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

NEW JERSEY

WAAT, Linwood — 40, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

NEW MEXICO

KGGM, Albuquerque — 13, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KSWs, Roswell — 8, 9:30 a.m., Sun.

NEW YORK

WTEN, Albany — 10, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WBNG, Binghamton — 12, 11:00 a.m., Sun.
WGR, Buffalo — 2, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WENY, Elmira — 36, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WNEW, New York — 5, 7:00 a.m., Sat.
WOR, New York — 9, 9:30 p.m., Sun.
WHEC, Rochester — 10, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WIXT, Syracuse — 9, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

NORTH CAROLINA

WPCQ, Charlotte — 36, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WRAL, Raleigh — 5, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
WITN, Washington — 7, 11:30 a.m., Sun.
WXII, Winston-Salem — 12, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

NORTH DAKOTA

KTHI, Fargo — 11, 9:00 a.m., Sun.

OHIO

WAKR, Akron — 23, 11:15 p.m., Sun.
WLWT, Cincinnati — 5, 11:00 a.m., Sun.
WUAB, Cleveland — 43, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
WTVN, Columbus — 6, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WKEF, Dayton — 22, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WDHO, Toledo — 24, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
WYTV, Youngstown — 33, 11:00 a.m., Sun.

OKLAHOMA

KTEN, Ada — 10, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
KOKH, Oklahoma City — 25, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
KOKI, Tulsa — 23, 11:00 p.m., Sun.

OREGON

KOIN, Portland — 6, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA

WTAJ, Altoona — 10, 11:30 a.m., Sun.
WSEE, Erie — 35, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WLYH, Lebanon — 15, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WPHL, Philadelphia — 17, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
WPXI, Pittsburgh — 11, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WNEP, Wilkes Barre — 16, 8:30 a.m., Sun.

RHODE ISLAND

WPRI, Providence — 12, 11:30 a.m., Sun.

SOUTH CAROLINA

WCBT, Charleston — 2, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
WIS, Columbia — 10, 7:30 a.m., Sun.
WPDE, Florence — 15, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WFBC, Greenville — 4, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

SOUTH DAKOTA

KXON, Sioux Falls — 5, 9:30 a.m., Sun.

TENNESSEE

WDEF, Chattanooga — 12, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WKPT, Kingsport — 19, 12:00 noon, Sun.
WTVK, Knoxville — 26, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WPTY, Memphis — 24, 9:30 p.m., Sun.
WNGE, Nashville — 2, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

TEXAS

KAMR, Amarillo — 4, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
KTXA, Arlington — 21, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KTVV, Austin — 36, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
KPRC, Houston — 2, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KCBT, Lubbock — 11, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
KJAC, Port Arthur — 4, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
KENS, San Antonio — 5, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KLTV, Tyler — 7, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

UTAH

KUTV, Salt Lake — 2, 9:00 a.m., Sun.

VERMONT

WEZF, Burlington — 22, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

VIRGINIA

WVIR, Charlottesville — 29, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
WVEC, Norfolk — 13, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
WXEX, Richmond — 8, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WSLS, Roanoke — 10, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

WASHINGTON

KIRO, Seattle — 7, 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KXLY, Spokane — 4, 11:00 a.m., Sun.
KCPQ, Tacoma — 13, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
KNDO, Yakima — 23, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

WEST VIRGINIA

WOWK, Huntington — 13, 9:00 a.m., Sun.

WISCONSIN

WLUK, Green Bay — 11, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WKOW, Madison — 27, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WITI, Milwaukee — 6, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WVTV, Milwaukee — 18, 6:30 p.m., Sun.

WYOMING

KCWY, Casper — 14, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
KYCU, Cheyenne — 5, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CJDC-TV, Dawson Creek — 5, 11:30 a.m., Sat.
CFJC, Kamloops — 4, 9:00 a.m., Sat.
CHBC, Kelowna — 12, 9:00 a.m., Sat.
CKPG, Prince George — 2, 10:00 a.m., Sat.
CFTK, Terrace-Kitimat — 3, 10:00 a.m., Sat.
BCTV, Vancouver — 8, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CHEK, Vancouver-Victoria — 6, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
CHEK, Victoria — 12, 12:00 noon, Sun.

ALBERTA

CKSA, Lloydminster — 2, 9:30 a.m., Sun.

CHAT, Medicine Hat — 6, 11:00 a.m., Sun.
CKRD, Red Deer — 6, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
CKLY, Spokane — 4, 11 a.m., Sun.

SASKATCHEWAN

CKTV, Regina — 12, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
CFQC, Saskatoon — 8, 10:00 a.m., Sun.
CJFB, Swift Current — 5, 10:30 a.m., Sat.
CKOS, Yorkton — 5, 11:30 a.m., Sun.

MANITOBA

CKX, Brandon — 5, 12:00 noon, Sun.
CKND, Winnipeg — 9, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

ONTARIO

CKVR, Barrie — 3, 11:30 a.m., Sun.
WGR, Buffalo — 2, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
CKNC, North Bay — 9, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CHNB, Ottawa — 4, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CJOH, Ottawa — 13, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CJJC, Sault Ste. Marie — 5, 11:30 a.m., Sat.
GLOBAL, Southern Ontario — 8:30 a.m., Sat.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.
CICI, Sudbury — 5, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CKPR, Thunder Bay — 2, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CFCL, Timmins — 6, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CKNX, Wingham — 8, 12:00 noon, Sun.

QUEBEC

CFCF, Montreal — 12, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

ATLANTIC CANADA

WVIL, Bangor — 7, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CJCH, Halifax, N.S. — 5, 11:30 a.m., Sun.
CKCW, Moncton, N.B. — 2, 11:30 a.m., Sun.
CHSJ, St. John, N.B. — 4, 12:00 noon, Sun.
CKLT, St. John, N.B. — 9, 11:30 a.m., Sun.
CJON, St. John's, Nfld. — 6, 10:30 a.m., Sun.
CJCB, Sydney, N.S. — 4, 11:30 a.m., Sun.

AUSTRALIA

A.C.T.

CTC7, Canberra — 7:30 a.m., every 2nd Sun.

NEW SOUTH WALES

AMV4, Albury — 9:50 a.m., Sun.
TEN 10, Sydney — 6:30 a.m., Sun.
RVN2, Wagga Wagga — 11:30 a.m., Sun.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

NTD8, Darwin — 10:00 a.m., Sun.

QUEENSLAND

QTQ9, Brisbane — 6:00 a.m., Wed.
DDQ10, Darling Downs — 11:30 a.m., Sun.
DDQ5, Toowoomba — 11:30 a.m., Sun.
SDQ4, Warwick — 11:30 a.m., Sun.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SAS10, Adelaide — 8:00 a.m., Sun.

TASMANIA

TVT6, Hobart — 9:30 a.m., Sun.
TNT9, Launceston — 9:00 a.m., Sun.

VICTORIA

BTV6, Ballarat — 8:00 a.m., Sun.
GMV6, Shepparton — 8:00 a.m., Sun.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

GSW9, Albany — 11:30 a.m., Sun.
BTW3, Bunbury — 11:30 a.m., Sun.
VEW8, Kalgoorlie — 5:00 p.m., Sun.
STW9, Perth — 6:30 a.m., Sun.

PHILIPPINES

Antique — RPN Chan. 6, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Bacolod — RPN Chan. 8, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Baguio — RPN Chan. 4, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Baguio — RPN Chan. 12, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Bayombong — RPN Chan. 7, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Butuan — RPN Chan. 12, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Cagayan de Oro — RPN Chan. 5, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
— GMA Chan. 12, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
Cebu — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
— GMA Chan. 7, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
Cotabato — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Davao — RPN Chan. 4, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
— GMA Chan. 7, 8:00 a.m., Sun.
Dumaguete — RPN Chan. 5, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Gen. Santos — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Iligan — GMA Chan. 2, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
Iriga — RPN Chan. 10, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Jolo — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Legazpi — RPN Chan. 2, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
— GMA Chan. 12, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
Marbel — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Metro-Manila — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
— GMA Chan. 7, 9:00 a.m., Sun.
Oroquieta — RPN Chan. 13, 7:30 a.m., Sat.

Ozamis — RPN Chan. 13, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Pagadian — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Palawan — RPN Chan. 5, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Surigao — RPN Chan. 13, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Tacloban — RPN Chan. 5, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
Zamboanga — RPN Chan. 9, 7:30 a.m., Sat.
— GMA Chan. 3, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AREAS

Bermuda, ZFB-TV (Eng) Hamilton — 8, 7:30 p.m., Wed.
Guam, KUAM, Agana — 8, 9:30 a.m., Sun.
Luxembourg, RTL Radio/Television — 11:05 p.m., Fri.
Monaco, TMC, Monte-Carlo — 10, 5:15 p.m., Sun.
Puerto Rico — San Juan Cable TV
Sri Lanka Television — both channels, 9:00 p.m., Sun.

RADIO LOG

Listed by state or province are the station's call letters, location, frequency and the time *The World Tomorrow* is aired.

U.S.

ALABAMA

WYDE, Birmingham — 850, 5:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WMGY, Montgomery — 800, 6:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 9:30 a.m., Sun.

ALASKA

KBYR, Anchorage — 700, 5:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.
KCBF, Fairbanks — 900, 10:30 p.m., Sun-Sat.

CALIFORNIA

KGRB, City of Industry — 900, 12:00 noon, Mon-Sat.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.
KBOB-FM, City of Industry — 98.3, 12:00 noon, Mon-Sat.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.
KMJ, Fresno — 580, 10:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KIEV, Glendale — 870, 11:00 a.m., Mon-Fri.
KLAC, Los Angeles — 570, 8:30 a.m., Sun.
KRAK, Sacramento — 1140, 10:15 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.
KOGO, San Diego — 600, 5:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 6:30 a.m., Sun.
KNBR, San Francisco — 680, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

COLORADO

KQXI, Arvada — 1550, 3:45 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 11:30 a.m., Sun.
KLZ, Denver — 560, 11:30 p.m., Sun-Sat.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WPKX-FM, Washington — 105.9, 5:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WRC, Washington — 980, 6:30 a.m., Sun.

FLORIDA

WWQT, Clearwater — 1470, 8:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 10:00 a.m., Sun.
WCGI, Jacksonville — 1360, 8:00 a.m., Mon-Fri.; 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WGBS, Miami — 710, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.
WINZ, Miami — 940, 12:05 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WVCF, Orlando — 1480, 12:30 noon, Mon-Sat.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WPLP, Seminole — 570, 5:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 11:30 p.m., Sun.

GEORGIA

WPLO, Atlanta — 590, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.
WSB, Atlanta — 750, 10:30 p.m., Sun.

HAWAII

KIOE, Honolulu — 1080, 6:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.

ILLINOIS

WGN, Chicago — 720, 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WMAQ, Chicago — 670, 4:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 6:00 a.m., 10:00 p.m., Sun.
WXCL, Peoria — 1350, 12:00 mid., Mon-Sat.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.

INDIANA

WSBT, South Bend — 960, 11:15 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 7:30 a.m., Sun.

IOWA

KIOA, Des Moines — 940, 5:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 7:30 a.m., Sun.
KXEL, Waterloo — 1540, 10:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.

KANSAS

KGGF, Coffeyville — 690, 6:00 p.m., Sun-Sat.

KENTUCKY

WTKC, Lexington — 1300, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 6:30 p.m., Sun.
WCII, Louisville — 1080, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.
WKJJ-FM, Louisville — 99.7, 8:00 a.m., Sun.

LOUISIANA

KWKH, Shreveport — 1130, 9:30 p.m., Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS

WITS, Boston — 1510, 5:00 a.m., Mon-Fri.; 5:30 a.m., Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.

MICHIGAN

WLQV, Detroit — 1500, 12:30 noon, Mon-Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.

MINNESOTA

KTCR-FM, Minneapolis — 97.1, 6:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.
KTCR, Minneapolis — 690, 12:00 noon, Mon-Fri.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.
KROC, Rochester — 1340, 5:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 9:30 a.m., Sun.

MISSOURI

KMBZ, Kansas City — 980, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:00 a.m., Sun.

NEW MEXICO

KOB, Albuquerque — 770, 7:00 a.m., 11:00 p.m., Sun.
KRZY, Albuquerque — 1450, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 10:30 p.m., Sun.
KBCQ, Roswell — 1020, 7:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 7:30 a.m., Sun.

NEW YORK

WBEN, Buffalo — 930, 8:30 a.m., Sun.; 11:30 p.m., Sun-Thur.
WMCA, New York — 570, 10:30 p.m., Sun-Sat.
WOR, New York — 710, 11:30 p.m., Sun-Sat.; 6:30 a.m., Sun.
WHAM, Rochester — 1180, 11:00 p.m., Sun-Fri.
WGY, Schenectady — 810, 10:30 p.m., Sun.
WEZG, Syracuse — 1220, 8:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:30 a.m., Sun.

NORTH CAROLINA

WNCT, Greenville — 1070, 7:00 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:00 a.m., Sun.

OHIO

WSLR, Akron — 1350, 9:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 9:00 p.m., Sun.
WCKY, Cincinnati — 1530, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:15 p.m., Sun.
WBBG, Cleveland — 1260, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 9:30 a.m., Sun.
WMNI, Columbus — 920, 5:00 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 8:00 a.m., Sun.
WONE, Dayton — 980, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sun.

OKLAHOMA

KVOO, Tulsa — 1170, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.

OREGON

KWJJ, Portland — 1080, 10:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 7:30 a.m., Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA

WHP, Harrisburg — 580, 7:30 p.m., Sun-Sat.
KQV, Pittsburgh — 1410, 11:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.

SOUTH DAKOTA

WNAX, Yankton — 570, 7:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 11:00 a.m., Sun.

TENNESSEE

WKXV, Knoxville — 900, 3:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.
WREC, Memphis — 600, 4:30 a.m., Mon-Sat.; 6:00 a.m., Sun.
WNAH, Nashville — 1360, 3:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 6:15 a.m., Sun.

TEXAS

KBOX, Dallas — 1480, 10:00 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.
KPRC, Houston — 950, 10:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.; 10:05 p.m., Sun.
WOAI, San Antonio — 1200, 10:15 p.m., Mon-Fri.; 10:30 p.m., Sat.; 10:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., Sun.

UTAH

KSL, Salt Lake City — 1160, 12:06 a.m., Tue-Sat.; 5:30 a.m., Sun.

VERMONT

WSKI, Montpelier — 1240, 4:00 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.

VIRGINIA

WNIS, Norfolk — 1350, 11:30 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 10:00 a.m., Sun.

WGGM, Richmond — 1410, 1:30 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.

WASHINGTON

KEZX-FM, Seattle — 98.9, 12:00 a.m., Mon.-Sat.; 8:00 a.m., Sun.

KXLY, Spokane — 920, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

KXLY-FM, Spokane — 99.9, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

WEST VIRGINIA

WVVA, Wheeling — 1170, 5:30 a.m., Mon.-Sat.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.

WYOMING

KYCN, Wheatland — 1340, 9:30 a.m., Sun.

CANADA

YUKON

CKRW, Whitehorse — 610, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 8:00 p.m., Sun.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CFLD, Burns Lake — 1400, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFWB, Campbell River — 1490, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKQR, Castlegar — 1230, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHNL — 1, Clearwater — 1400, 10:30 p.m., Sun.

CFCP, Courtenay — 1440, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKEK, Cranbrook — 570, 7:05 a.m., Sun.

CFKC, Creston — 1340, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJDC, Dawson Creek — 1350, 8:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKAY, Duncan — 1500, 8:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 8:30 p.m., Sun.

CFEK, Fernie — 1240, 7:05 a.m., Sun.

CFNL, Fort Nelson — 590, 5:30 a.m., Mon.-Sat.

CKNL, Fort St. John — 560, 5:30 a.m., Mon.-Sat.

CKGR, Golden — 1400, 9:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKGF, Grand Forks — 1340, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 6:00 p.m., Sun.

CHLD, Granisle — 1480, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKBV, Hazelton — 1490, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHBV, Houston — 1450, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHNL, Kamloops — 610, 10:30 p.m., Sun.

CKTK, Kitimat — 1230, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKMK, Mackenzie — 1240, 6:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJNL, Merritt — 1230, 10:30 p.m., Sun.

CKKC, Nelson — 1390, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKSP, Oliver-Summerland — 1450, 9:30 p.m., Sun.-Thurs.

CKOO, Osoyoos — 1240, 9:30 p.m., Sun.-Thurs.

CKOK, Penticton — 800, 9:30 p.m., Sun.-Thurs.

CJAV, Port Alberni — 1240, 10:05 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJNL, Port Hardy — 1240, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHQB, Powell River — 1280, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CIOI-FM, Prince George — 101.3, 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHTK, Prince Rupert — 560, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CINL, Princeton — 1400, 10:30 p.m., Sun.

CKCR, Revelstoke — 1340, 9:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKXR, Salmon Arm — 580, 9:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFBV, Smithers — 1230, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFTK, Terrace — 590, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJAT, Trail — 610, 8:30 p.m., Sun.

CKO-FM, Vancouver — 96.1, 8:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CJOR, Vancouver — 600, 11:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJVI, Victoria — 900, 9:30 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

ALBERTA

CKO-FM, Calgary — 103.1, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CFRN, Edmonton — 1260, 5:00 a.m., Mon.-Fri.; 7:30 a.m., Sun.

CKO-FM, Edmonton — 101.9, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CJYR, Edson — 970, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CJOK, Fort McMurray — 1230, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKYR-1, Grande Cache — 1230, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CILW, Grande Centre — 1310, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJXX, Grande Prairie — 1430, 11:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CIYR, Hinton — 1230, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CKYR, Jasper — 1450, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CHEC, Lethbridge — 1090, 5:30 a.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHAT, Medicine Hat — 1270, 8:00 p.m., Sun.

CKYL, Peace River — 610, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHLW, St. Paul — 1310, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFOK, Westlock — 1370, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFYR, Whitecourt — 1400, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

SASKATCHEWAN

CJSL, Estevan — 1280, 6 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJVR, Melfort — 1420, 8:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJNB, North Battleford — 1050, 7:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CKBI, Prince Albert — 900, 7:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 11:00 p.m., Sun.

CJME, Regina — 1300, 8:15 a.m., Sun.

CFQC, Saskatoon — 600, 8:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJGL-FM, Swift Current — 94.1, 8:00 p.m., Sun.-Thurs.

CFSL, Weyburn — 1190, 9 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

MANITOBA

CKDM, Dauphin — 7:30, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFAR, Flin Flon — 590, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJAR, The Pas — 1240, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHTM, Thompson — 610, 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKJS, Winnipeg — 810, 12:05 noon, Mon.-Fri.

ONTARIO

CKPC, Brantford — 1380, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJSS, Cornwall — 1220, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJOY, Guelph — 1460, 7:30 p.m., Sun.

CKOC, Hamilton — 1150, 6:00 a.m., Sun.

CKAP, Kapuskasing — 580, 6:00 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 9:30 a.m., Sun.

CFMK-FM, Kingston — 96.3, 11:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJKL, Kirkland Lake — 560, 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKLY, Lindsay — 910, 9:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CKO-FM, London — 97.5, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CJTT, New Liskeard — 1230, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJRC, Ottawa (French) — 1150, 7:05 a.m., Sun.

CKO-FM, Ottawa — 106.9, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CHOV, Pembroke — 1350, 6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFMP-FM, Peterborough — 101.5, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.; 8:00 p.m., Sun.

CHOK, Sarnia — 1070, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

CHAS-FM, Sault Ste. Marie — 100.5, 12:15 noon, Mon.-Fri.

CJQR-FM, St. Catharines — 97.7, 10:00 a.m., Sun.

CJRN, St. Catharines-Niagara — 710, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

CJSD-FM, Thunder Bay — 94.3, 8:00 a.m., Sun.

CKO-FM, Toronto — 99.1, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CFGM, Toronto-Richmond Hill — 1320, 11:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKJY-FM, Windsor — 93.9, 8:00 a.m., Sun.

QUEBEC

CJMT, Chicoutimi-Jonquiere (French) — 1420, 8:45 a.m., Sun.

CKO, Montreal — 1470, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Fri.

CFMB, Montreal (French) — 1410, 5:00 p.m., Sun.

CJMS, Montreal (French) — 1280, 7:15 a.m., Sun.

CFMB, Montreal — 1410, 6:30 a.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJRP, Quebec City (French) — 1060, 7:15 a.m., Sun.

CJRS, Sherbrooke (French) — 1510, 6:45 a.m., Sun.

CJSA, Ste. Agathe Des Monts (French) — 1230, 8:45 a.m., Sun.

CJER, St. Jerome (French) — 900, 8:45 a.m., Sun.

CKSJ, St. Jovite (French) — 1400, 8:45 a.m., Sun.

CKLD, Thetford Mines (French) — 1330, 8:15 a.m., Sun.

CHLN, Trois Rivières (French) — 550, 7:00 a.m., Sun.

ATLANTIC CANADA

CKDH, Amherst, N.S. — 900, 10:05 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKBC, Bathurst, N.B. — 1360, 8:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CIYQ, Central Nfld. — 680, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFLC-FM, Churchill Falls, Lab. — 97.9, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFCB, Cornerbrook, Nfld. — 570, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFDL-FM, Deer Lake, Nfld. — 97.9, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFNB, Fredericton, N.B. — 550, 11:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFYQ, Gander, Nfld. — 1350, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKGA, Gander, Nfld. — 730, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

CKCM, Grand Falls, Nfld. — 620, 10:30 a.m., Sun.

CHFX-FM, Halifax, N.S. — 101.9, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHNS, Halifax, N.S. — 960, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

CFLN, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Lab. — 1230, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHCM, Marystown, Nfld. — 560, 8:30 a.m., Sun.

CKCW, Moncton, N.B. — 1220, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKEC, New Glasgow, N.S. — 1320, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFNW, Port au Choix, Nfld. — 790, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFGN, Port aux Basques, Nfld. — 1230, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CKYO, Southern Nfld. — 610, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFCV-FM, St. Andrews — 97.9, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFNN-FM, St. Anthony, Nfld. — 97.9, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

VOCM, St. John's, Nfld. — 590, 9:00 a.m., Sun.

CJYO, St. John's, Nfld. — 930, 6:05 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFSX, Stephenville, Nfld. — 910, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CHER, Sydney, N.S. — 950, 10:30 p.m., Sun.-Thurs.

CHYO, Trinity Bay-Bonavista Bay, Nfld. — 670, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CFLW, Wabush, Lab. — 1340, 6:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

CJJC, Woodstock — 920, 7:00 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 5:00 p.m., Sun.

CJLS, Yarmouth, N.S. — 1340, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

2AD, Armidale — 1134, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

2BS, Bathurst — 1503, 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

2LT, Lithgow — 1395, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

2MG, Mudgee — 1449, 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

2PK, Parkes — 1404, 10:30 p.m., Sun.

2RE, Taree — 1557, 9:30 p.m., Mon.-Thurs.

2LF, Young — 1359, 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

QUEENSLAND

4KZ, Innisfail — 531, 7:30 p.m., Tue., Wed., Fri., 6:30 p.m., Thurs.

TASMANIA

7BU, Burnie — 837, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

7AD, Devonport — 900, 9:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

7SD, Scottsdale — 540, 9:00 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

VICTORIA

3GL, Geelong — 1341, 8:30 p.m., Sun.

3HA, Hamilton — 981, 10:15 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

3MA, Mildura — 1467, 10:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

6MD, Merredin — 1098, 5:30 a.m., Mon.-Fri.

PHILIPPINES

Cagayan de Oro — **DXKO** 630 kh, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Sat.

Cebu — **DYKC** 630 kh, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Sat.

Metro-Manila — **DWWW** 630 kh, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Sat.

Tagum, Davao — **DXKT** 630 kh, 9:00 p.m., Sun.-Sat.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AREAS

Hong Kong Radio, Kowloon — 1044, 6:30 a.m., 12:00 a.m., Sat.

A3Z, Tonga Radio, (Eng) Nuku'alofa — 1020, 6:30 p.m., Sun.

Radio Luxembourg, (Fr) Luxembourg — 5:15 a.m., Mon., 5:00 a.m., Tue., Thurs.

ZFB-1, (Eng) Hamilton, Bermuda — 960, 1:40 p.m., Mon.-Sun.

Rediffusion, (Eng) Bridgetown, Barbados — 10:30 a.m., Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m., Sun.

WOSO, (Eng) San Juan, Puerto Rico — 1030, 7:30 a.m., Sun.

Radio Turks & Caicos, (Eng) Turks & Caicos — 7:00 p.m., Mon., Tue., Wed.; 7:30 p.m., Fri.; 10:30 a.m., Sun.

ZNS-3, (Eng) Freeport, Bahamas — 6:00 a.m., Mon.-Fri.; 9:00 a.m., Sun.

Radio Antilles, (Eng) Montserrat, Eastern Caribbean — 930, 7:30 p.m., Mon.-Sat.; 7:00 a.m., Sun.

Radio Antilles, (Fr) Montserrat, Antilles — 1450, 7:40, 6:00 a.m., Mon., Thurs., Sat.

4VCM-4VGM-4VBM, (Fr) Haiti — 7:45 p.m., Wed.

PORNOGRAPHY

THE POLLUTING OF HUMAN SEXUALITY!



WARREN WATSON—PT

Some justify obscenity as innocent escapism. You need to know the overlooked effects of pornography.

by Jeff E. Zhorne

YOU'VE probably heard the story about the frog and the kettle of water.

Put a frog in boiling water and he will quickly leap out. But put him in a kettle of cold water, turn on the heat, and he'll be boiled alive, quite unaware of the increasing temperature.

The heat of pornography today

has reached the boiling point and the proverbial frog of human sexuality is at stake. This is no mere metaphor. The West in particular is unaware of how pornography is insidiously destroying the foundational values of love, family and personal relationships.

How Did Pornography Develop?

You may never have been familiar with pornographic literature or seen an obscene film. But you should understand how they infect those around you—perhaps your children.

Literally, pornography means "writing of harlots." Its purpose was to cause the reader sexual excitement, as the jocular sex stories of the Middle Ages did.

Until the demise of the prudish

Victorian era—when women's legs, arms and elbows were regarded obscene if visible—sex was often thought to be nasty and shameful—even in marriage.

Then in 1904 Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis, made a startling discovery. Sexual repression and ignorance plus the attitudes of shame and guilt did cause neuroses and other mental disorders.

Moral standards crumbled as Freud and his followers toppled legal barriers banning sex information. The moral revolution was off and running, winning victory after victory over traditional decorum, conscience and ethic. In the late 1960s, Denmark became the first country to legalize all kinds of pornography.

Earning gradual social tolerance,

obscenity's subversive impact steadily increased. Five years ago people would not have tolerated scenes that now appear on television and in the theater. But each year both media offer more daring and explicit material than the year before.

On May 12, 1981, a section of the New York penal law forbidding sexual exposure of a child for profit was overturned. The New York Court of Appeals ruled in a 5-2 decision that it was unconstitutional to ban the use of children in sexually explicit movies, shows and photos in the state, unless the material was declared legally obscene according to community standards.

But what is "legally obscene

able, way of solving problems or increasing human happiness. . . . It goes against our cultural values and is likely, in our view, to give rise to more anti-social behaviour," says Ong Teng Cheong, Singapore's Acting Culture Minister.

But in Hong Kong and the Philippines, morality doesn't stand in the way of profiteers who churn out sex films faster than any other places in southeast Asia. Hong Kong's erotic wave started in 1977, when there was a lull on the kung fu scene. Movie producers now rake in rich box-office profits from erotica.

Straight screen pornography is illegal in Thailand, but eroticism has become increasingly visible in

director Nozomu Irumata. "We weave these into a plot, a moral story if you like."

"But it isn't simply sex for sex's sake," commented a Tokyo psychologist. "It's our surrogate for the many things we've lost—the *samurai*, the *geisha*—as symbols of power, meekness and social harmony. . . . Soft-core [pornography] provides a catharsis."

But an antipornography backlash is building up in Sweden, where prosecutions are pending against various porn shops and a new law has banned child pornography.

"We wanted everything to be free; we wanted light and air," says Hans Nestius, a former sexual radi-



HAL FINCH—PT

according to community standards" when the U.S. Supreme Court does not take a stand? Instead of setting a national guideline for obscenity, the Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that local juries would have to decide if pornography "lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value."

All of which leaves the issue in a state of confusion as in 1964 when U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stewart Potter defined pornography: "I know it when I see it."

No doubt what society finds indecent or obscene will continue to vary from culture to culture and from time to time. In Malaysia and Singapore, for example, the law strictly forbids both the making and the importation of movies with anything resembling eroticism.

"We cannot allow themes which suggest that violence or sexual license is a normal, even fashion-

Thai movies, many of which are produced in Europe and smuggled into Thailand. "In today's Bangkok, economic benefits take precedence over moral considerations," said one Thai observer sadly.

Money speaks louder than morality in Britain as well. "The fact is that sex shops are about the only growth industry in modern Britain. Everywhere they sprout, neither obscure nor withholding their toys, but brazenly and, to some, offensively frank" (*Daily Telegraph*, January 21, 1981).

"Liberated" middle-age couples in Japan sometimes operate underground porno-viewing clubs in the face of the forbidding of hard-core obscenity in that country. Film directors have learned to camouflage torrid love scenes without sacrificing the explicit.

"Sex and violence are aspects of human nature," notes Japanese

cal in Sweden. "But now I realize that pornography doesn't stand for openness, for sexual freedom—as I used to maintain. . . ."

Mr. Nestius now discounts arguments he once used to fight for free pornography. Once regarded one of the more sexually permissive societies, could Sweden be seeing the inefficacy of its widespread liberality?

Another former Swedish sex radical, Maj Fant, said: "I don't think pornography fulfills a need."

In Spain, where erotic publications dominate many newsstands and peddlers run shops on the sidewalks, one civil servant complained: "We have to pick our way through pornography in the evening paseo [stroll], and when my children empty the mailbox they find leaflets advertising indecent books and films. If this is democracy. . . ."

Smut pushers worldwide seem to have taken over, spreading erotica

in every way possible, for profit of course. Last year the pornographic magazine, book and film business grossed \$7 billion in the United States.

Child pornography or pedophilia comprises one fourth of all pornography. Certain magazines portray sadism and abuse of children not as filthy, immoral or disgusting, but normal—even natural!

Smut publishers have been having a heyday—anything to titillate and stimulate, with no reference to beauty, love or relationship, with no qualms against distorting, exploiting and the bizarre.

"Pornography might be defined," says Ludwig F. Lowenstein,

phy remain in the brain as sexual anxiety.

Victor Cline, a pornography expert living in Utah, goes so far as to say that pornography has an addiction effect—"a person needs more and more, and there is a tendency for its users to *act out what they have seen.*"

Pornographic magazines exploit women as objects merely for satisfying sexual appetites, and that has a profound effect on anybody. Sex in this material is presented as an abusive weapon. Result: a plethora of pathetic, sexually misoriented personalities.

Timid or bored pornographic addicts are left empty and miserable,

husband and wife. Never displayed is emphasis on the proper family and normal father-mother or parent-child relationships. Sadly, but true, the one family interest often revolves around incest.

Why not follow lust wherever it leads?

"Pornography encourages impulsive sex, careless sex, daring sex, irresponsible sex, and it implies that there are no adverse consequences," said Reo Christenson, professor of political science at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. "You would never guess from viewing pornography that irresponsible sex leads to teenage pregnancies, premature marriages, abortions, illegitimate chil-



Five years ago people would not have tolerated scenes that now appear on television and in the theater. But each year both media offer more daring . . . material than the year before.



PHOTOS BY MICHAEL SNYDER—PT

British author and educational psychologist, as "dehumanized sexual behavior—there is no concern for human feelings."

Antilove, Antifamily

Few who revel in the fantasy world of pornography realize what obscenity does to them or how it reaches its tentacles into home and family, strangling loving relationships and contorting the proper use of sex. Instead they're lured by pornography's siren message: "Enjoy smut and obscenity; it's good for you. If you don't you're a prude."

But Solomon, king of ancient Israel 2,900 years ago, asked, "Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?" (Prov. 6:27.) Psychologists maintain that the natural human impulse is to imitate what is seen. Research has proven that sexual sensations derived from looking at pornogra-

devoid of the happiness that a natural, healthy sexual relationship could bring. Obscene films, books and magazines reinforce immature withdrawal from positive relationships.

Filling Void of Parental Neglect

When parents neglect to teach their children proper sex education, pornography becomes a primary sex education resource for children and teenagers. From it they learn that there is little connection between sex, reproduction and marital love—just barren titillation.

People become objects to be consumed, like an orange, to satisfy immediate thirsts and hungers. So much for the fiction of "innocent escapism" or "healthy fantasizing" as proponents of pornography would have one believe.

In the shallow world of pornography, people don't grow old together. Forgotten are children,

dren, venereal disease or psychic traumas. Nor would you suspect that extramarital sex had any unhappy consequences."

British author J.B. Priestley put it this way: "Eroticism in itself, wanting a sensation and not another person, makes love impossible."

The fantasy world of smut saps enjoyment out of life because people want to *get* sex, fulfill themselves with no strings attached—strings like childbearing. Children mean responsibility and that impedes casual, unbridled sex. The "love" (really lust) that magazines describe is anything but outgoing concern or giving to the other person.

Editor in chief Herbert W. Armstrong explains in his book *The Missing Dimension in Sex*: "Self-centered lustful pleasures [including pornography] corrode, injure and tend to destroy the indulger."

Satan—whose existence many do

not want to admit—has instigated a clever deception: illicit sex is OK anytime, anywhere. But God says beware this grand illusion: “So God has given them [those who break his laws] up, in their hearts’ lust, to sexual vice, to the dishonouring of their own bodies—since they have exchanged the truth of God for an untruth, worshipping and serving the creature [themselves] rather than the Creator, who is blessed for ever: Amen. That is why God has given them up to vile passions . . .” (Rom. 1:24-26, Moffatt).

God pronounces sentence on those who disobey: “Be not deceived: neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor *adulterers*, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind [homosexuals], nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God” (I Cor. 6:9-10). Yet we are told today that there is nothing wrong with loveless sex.

Purposes of Sex

Our Creator designed sex in marriage for bringing happy children into the family and to bind husband and wife together in a sacred, giving relationship not shared with others. Both purposes are impossible with pornography.

Former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon cut to the heart of the problem: “When indecent books no longer find a market, when pornographic films can no longer draw an audience, when obscene plays open to empty houses, then the tide will turn. Government can maintain [barriers] against obscenity, but only people can turn back the tide.”

Until the prophesied utopian values of the World Tomorrow, when parents and schools will teach infants and young children right sex knowledge, everyone must be on guard against warped sexual values and realize the perils of pornography. If those who insist on indulging in obscenity could only understand the positive relationship between two people genuinely in love as revealed, for example, in the story found in the Song of Solomon in the Bible.

And why not request our free book *The Missing Dimension in Sex*? □

PHYSICAL LIFE

(Continued from page 12)

“The thought occurred to me one day that the human chemical industry doesn’t chance on its products by throwing chemicals at random into a stewpot. To suggest to the research department [of a chemical corporation] that it should proceed in such a fashion would be thought ridiculous” (*Engineering and Science*, November, 1981, page 12).

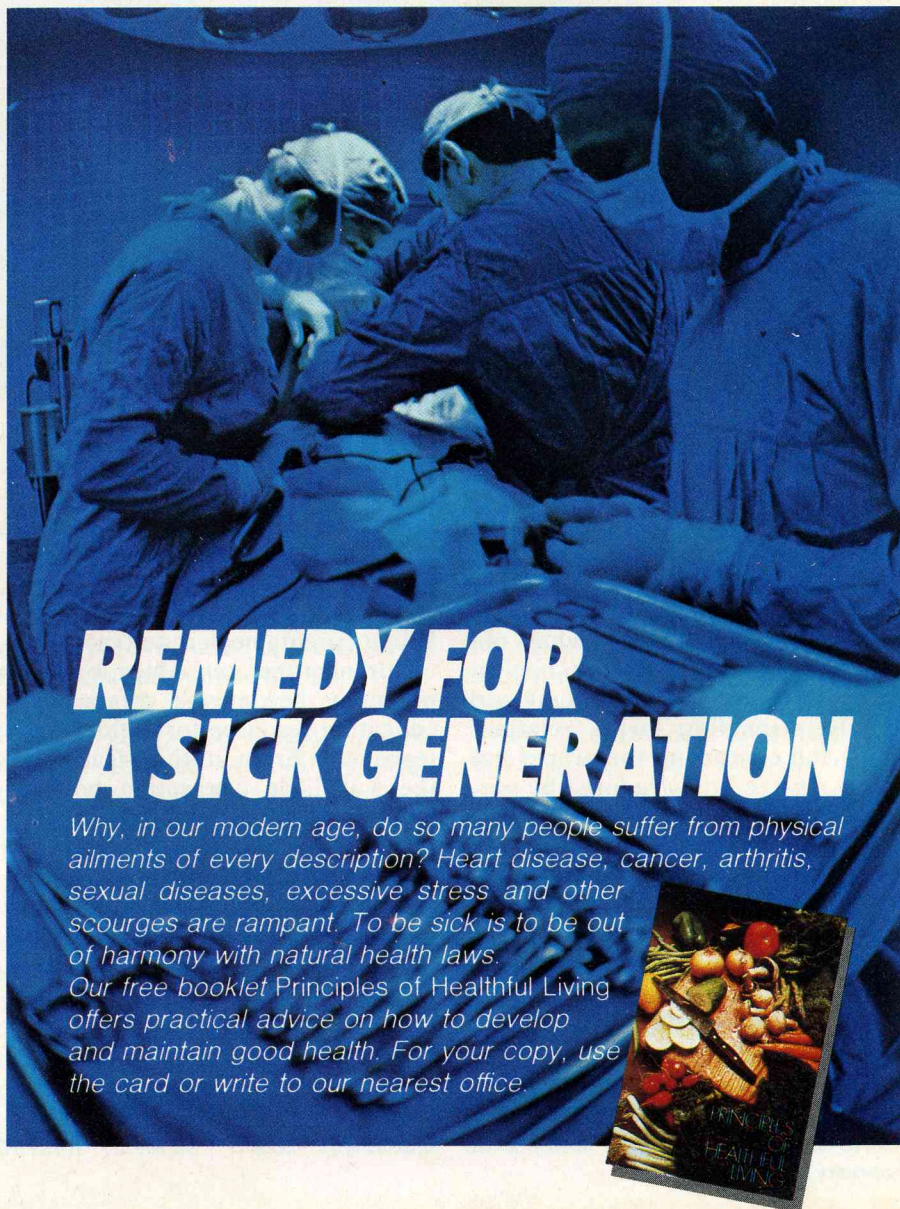
This leading scientist, who would have liked to believe in evolution and who was seeking the origin of life in the blind forces of nature, finally had to conclude:

“A commonsense interpretation of the facts suggests that a super-intellect has monkeyed with phys-

ics, as well as with chemistry and biology, and that there are no blind forces worth speaking about in nature. The numbers one calculates from the facts seem to me so overwhelming as to put this conclusion almost beyond question” (*ibid.*, page 12).

What about you? Do you believe that “simple” life forms came into existence by blind chance in a cosmic chemical stewpot? Do you further believe that such simple living things gradually developed such marvelously intricate structures as hearts, lungs, eyes and brains through “random errors in the genetic code”?

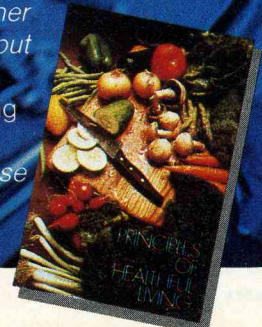
The physical evidence from the factual world leads to only one conclusion—living things had to be planned, designed and created by a Supreme Being! □



**REMEDY FOR
A SICK GENERATION**

Why, in our modern age, do so many people suffer from physical ailments of every description? Heart disease, cancer, arthritis, sexual diseases, excessive stress and other scourges are rampant. To be sick is to be out of harmony with natural health laws.

Our free booklet *Principles of Healthful Living* offers practical advice on how to develop and maintain good health. For your copy, use the card or write to our nearest office.



SHOULD YOU TRY TO CHANGE OTHERS?

by Herbert W. Armstrong

HAVE YOU tried to induce others to read *The Plain Truth* or listen to the *World Tomorrow* program? Perhaps your wife—your husband—one of your family—a close relative, or friend?

Have YOU tried to change others' views? Have YOU started to "preach" to them?

If you have, you have probably stirred controversy, antagonism—lost a friend, or even a wife or husband.

But if you haven't—**DON'T!**

I know that many of our readers—yes, *thousands* of you, out of our millions of readers of *The Plain Truth*—have been led to understand God's TRUTH. You have learned to LOVE your Creator's TRUTH, which he reveals—and which we make plain. The truth becomes the most precious thing in your life. You become excited about it. You are filled with enthusiastic ZEAL over it.

Before, like all unconverted people, you were SELF-centered, selfish. But *now*, your mind is GOD-centered. Now, instead of exclusive SELF-concern you have an enthusiastic OUTGOING concern for others. Especially those in your own family—your relatives, your closest friends. You want to share this wonderful truth. You want *them* to inherit eternal life in the kingdom of God. You want to save them from perishing.

Your motives are well-intended.

Your zeal is splendid—but you may be like a woman I knew years ago who had more zeal than wisdom. This woman tried by her TALK to "save" her husband and her teenage son. But instead of arguing them into it, she turned them to hostility, resentment, embitterment against God! This woman tried to save her neighbors—almost her whole town. She only turned them all against her.

But, some will ask, didn't Jesus tell us we are the light of the world—and that we must let our light SHINE?

Oh yes! But did you notice HOW he said we must let our light shine? Listen: "Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may SEE your GOOD WORKS. . ." (Matt. 5:14, 16). Notice that carefully! He did NOT say "that they may HEAR your good ARGUMENTS." He said "that they may SEE your GOOD WORKS"!

But now wait a minute!

Should you ever tell anyone about the radio program, or let anyone see *The Plain Truth*? Yes, by all means—but be CAREFUL *how* you do it. To just MENTION the broadcast to a friend, and SUGGEST that he or she might find it interesting, is fine. I wish you would. BUT, don't go too far! Don't URGE, ARGUE or try to TEACH religion.

Did you ever notice that our program makes plain the REAL MEANING of today's world news, and that it reports *tomorrow's* world news *before it happens*? Your friends

may be interested in news, but not in religion.

Did you ever notice that our broadcast is not at all like the religious broadcasts on the air? It NEVER starts out with religious hymns, and a voice in a sentimental syrupy tone. Do you know what happens when such religious broadcasts start? Most people who are tuned in change stations quickly. Either they tune to a different program, or they turn it off. Only the "religious audience"—a small part of the whole audience—remains. And they probably tune in specially because they are regular listeners to that particular program.

But do you know why millions of people buy and read such magazines as *Reader's Digest*, *Good Housekeeping*, *McCalls*, etc.? These magazines are filled with articles about people—about their everyday problems—about world conditions—HUMAN-INTEREST subjects. Many are interested in those things. But only a very few by comparison are interested in a sentimental, emotional, religious program that sounds just like a church service.

On the *World Tomorrow* program we want ALL people to hear the good news. So we talk about the things all people want to hear! We talk about the very questions, problems, conditions and subjects that cause multiple millions to buy and read these other magazines, and the newsmagazines.

But we make these interest-gripping subjects far *more* interesting by injecting *life* and *spark* and *meaning* into them by use of bibli-

cal material that astonishes—in a nonreligious-sounding manner—giving the surprising, eye-opening, practical and authoritative answers to the many increasingly disturbing questions, problems, and happenings of our day. In this way, we open people's eyes to the real ANSWERS to the *otherwise* unanswerable problems that plague governments, science, and people generally.

People are ASTONISHED to learn that such answers are *in* the Bible. They are being told by educators that "there are no answers. There are NO SOLUTIONS." Then they hear the ANSWERS on our program—answers that MAKE SENSE. It SURPRISES people to learn that the Bible is up-to-date, dealing with TODAY'S conditions, news, problems.

Then there's a lot in HOW it is done. It is done in the professional MANNER of a network news analyst, or a network documentary.

So, if you want to induce more and more people to listen to the broadcast, tell them it is an exciting NEWS, HUMAN-INTEREST, EDUCATIONAL program.

The Plain Truth

You might do many of your friends a great service by letting them see your copy of *The Plain Truth*. Don't URGE them to read it. Don't ARGUE about it or try to talk them into reading it. If it doesn't grab their interest, FORGET IT! If it does, tell them they may have a free subscription, already paid—NO COST to them—and show them on the inside front cover the mailing address, so they may write in for it.

We must let our light shine by our GOOD ACTIONS. I learned this lesson about letting people see your *good deeds* rather than your good ARGUMENTS many years ago.

Don't YOU Make THIS Mistake!

The year 1927 was a very eventful year in my life.

As soon as I swallowed my bitterest pill of rebellion, surrendered to *obey* the Mighty God through faith

in Jesus Christ, this new Christian WAY became the most happy, joyful experience of my life. Studying the Bible became a passion. I plunged into it with a fierce zeal.

The all-day sessions at the Portland, Oregon, public library did not stop with my capitulation to the truth following the six months' anger-inspired study to end my wife's "fanaticism."

No longer was it an intensive study driven by anger and determination to have my own way. Now it was an enthusiastic study of eager anticipation, literally *thrilling* to every new discovery of spiritual "light" and biblical truth.

Now a passion swept over me. With the best intentions in the world, I set out on a vigorous cam-

“
We must let our light
shine by our
good actions . . . let people
see your good deeds
rather than your good
arguments.
”

paign. To me, it was the loving and intense desire to *share* the wonders and glories of salvation and Bible knowledge with those we felt we loved most. But to most of them, it was an unwanted effort to "cram my religion down their throats."

I did succeed, apparently, in talking one sister-in-law into a certain start. I had to learn later it was a false start. As too often happens when a high-pressure salesman talks one into something he doesn't really want, she turned against it all shortly afterward.

I had to learn, however, that, even though I had believed I was a pretty good salesman in my earlier business experience, I was utterly unable to "cram my religion down my relatives' throats." My efforts only aroused hostility.

This is a near universal mistake committed by the newly converted.

Especially is this true where a husband or wife yields to God's truth without the other.

It nearly broke up our marriage—even though my wife Loma did NOT attempt to inject her new religious belief into me. In our case the marriage was saved only because I accepted the challenge to study into it myself, confident I could prove she was wrong. But most mates will not study into it. Most unconverted mates, especially if the converted one tries to talk the other into his or her religion, will break up the home.

In the more than fifty years since my conversion, I have known of dozens and scores of marriages that have ended in divorce *because* the newly converted mate tried to talk

the unconverted one into accepting his or her religion. In very few, if any, instances has the unconverted mate been talked into accepting it.

Of all things evil and harmful a newly converted Christian can do, the very WORST is to try to talk your husband or wife into your religion. *WHATEVER* else you do, let me *plead* with every such reader, *NEVER* commit this tragic mistake. If you love your

husband or wife, *don't do it!!* If you love your Savior who died for you, and now lives for you, *DON'T DO IT!*

Remember these scriptures: "No man can come to me," said Jesus, "except the Father which hath sent me draw him" (John 6:44). Again, Jesus said: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came *not* to send peace, but a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother. . . . And a man's foes shall be they of his own household. He that loveth father or mother [or wife or husband] more than me is not worthy of me. . . . And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me" (Matt. 10:34-38; cf. Luke 12:51-53).

God made every human a free

moral agent. Thank God!—no one has power to force on *you* any unwanted religion.

Every individual makes his *own* decision. A religious difference between husband and wife is a serious handicap.

But if such difference already exists, do not make matters worse by *talking* religion to your mate. Do all your *talking* to God in prayer. Let your mate *see* your happy, pleasant, cheerful, joyful, loyng WAY of life—not *hear* your arguments or nagging! Allow your mate complete religious latitude and freedom—whether to be converted, religious, irreligious, or atheistic!

I am glad I learned that lesson early. I have had to maintain certain business connections with many people, since being plunged into God's Work.

I never try to talk *anyone* into accepting Bible truth or being converted. We go *to* the world over the air and in print, and everyone is free to listen or read—or to tune out or not read. We try never to force God's truth on anyone. That's GOD'S WAY!

Do you know how the apostle Paul won individuals to Christ? Not the way people attempt to do it today. He said, "I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save *some*" (I Cor. 9:22). When he talked to an unconverted Jew, do you suppose he spoke as a typical Christian, thinking he is "witnessing for Christ"? Do you suppose Paul said to the unconverted Jew: "Have you received Christ as your personal Savior? Oh, *won't* you just kneel with me right here, dear brother, and give your heart to the Lord?"

Or, do you suppose he said: "Look here, my Jewish sinner-friend, you're on the way to hell. Your religion is wrong. Every day you reject Christ as your Savior you are crucifying him afresh. You are worse than a thief or a murderer. I'm going to keep after you with my arguments, and drum

them into your stubborn ears, and beat them into that stiff, rebellious mind of yours until I *force* you to become a Christian."

No, that is not the way Paul spoke to Jews. Paul said: "Unto the Jews I became *as a Jew*" (I Cor. 9:20, 22). Paul spoke to others *from their point of view*! He talked to a Jew just like *another Jew*—from the *Jewish viewpoint*—showing sympathy and understanding of the *Jew's* way of looking at Christianity. They were hostile to the idea of Jesus being the promised Messiah. Paul did not arouse hostility—he put it down. He came to them as *one of them*, so that they were *sympathetic* toward him, not hostile. He became *as a Jew*, "that I might gain the Jews." Even so he

“
One of the first
principles of successful
advertising I
learned . . . is not
antagonize those whom you
expect to persuade.
”

gained only a small minority, yet it was a large number.

Perhaps you have had your eyes opened to the fact that sin is the transgression of God's law. Most professing Christians have been taught, and consequently sincerely believe, that "the law is done away." Paul was inspired to write that the carnal mind is hostile to God and to God's law, "it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Rom. 8:7). If you say to your unconverted mate who is hostile to God's law, "You're just a rebellious *sinner*, and your church is one of these false, worldly churches. You've got to *repent*, and obey God's Commandments"—you have not only aroused hostility, you have yourself been hostile, and you probably have broken up your marriage.

How did Paul talk to such people?

Listen: "And unto the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. . . . To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save *some*" (I Cor. 9:20, 22).

One of the first principles of successful advertising I learned early in my career is that to get results you must *first* learn the attitude of your reading audience toward whatever product or service you are advertising. You must not antagonize those whom you expect to persuade. You must approach them from *their* point of view—not from *yours*, especially if your viewpoint is contrary to theirs. To win them to *your* point of view, you must approach them from *their* viewpoint. Otherwise you only arouse hostility.

I know that these words are addressed to a very large number who have made this terrible mistake. That is why I have devoted so much space to this point.

If you believe God's truth, and your husband or wife does not, NEVER TALK RELIGION to him or her. If your mate normally thinks and speaks only of material and worldly things, then you must speak of material things

to your spouse. Don't try to make them read *The Plain Truth* or booklets. If our broadcast has, probably because of your own aggressiveness in trying to get your mate to listen, become a sore spot, tune into the television program when your mate is not around. Or go off to some private room to hear the radio program. Keep the volume turned down. *Make every effort NOT to antagonize* your husband or wife.

And again, when you *talk* about it, talk to God in prayer. Let your mate see your *good works*, in a manner that he or she will naturally approve. Avoid every hostility. Be *pleasant*. Keep *cheerful*! Be *happy*! Radiate JOY! Give LOVE and warm affection! Do everything to cause your husband or wife to *like* you! That is the Christian way! □

EUROPE

(Continued from page 4)

have occurred.

In a seldom-used parliamentary move last autumn, the center-left government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was replaced by a center-right coalition.

As in Spain, the political center is close to disappearing, resulting once again in greater polarization between left and right. The small, centrist Free Democratic Party (FDP), now in the government, is not expecting to win enough votes to be returned to parliament in the scheduled national elections.

Many German citizens are concerned over their country's future. There are few signs of economic recovery over the horizon. Unem-

bility in West Germany is represented by the "Greens," a radical party that has mushroomed almost from nowhere in the past few years.

The loosely organized Green movement comprises an amalgam of environmentalists, antinuclear opponents and other single-issue activists.

The Green movement has supplanted the slumping FDP as the third party in six of the 11 West German *Länder*, or states. But the Greens, far off to the left, "doing their own thing," do not act out the role of a traditional power-balancing swing party in the middle.

It is easier, claim their critics, to see what the Greens oppose than what they support. "We are the antiparty party," claims a top Green official.

no room for compromise.

Green leaders have adamantly stated they will not cooperate with other parties unless their views on environmental, economic and especially defense matters are accepted. "We won't move on these matters," says a key leader of the Greens, Petra Kelly. "Others must come to us."

Despite their divergent single-issue causes, the Greens are almost 100 percent united around one dominant issue: They are dead set against new intermediate range nuclear missiles scheduled to be placed by NATO on West German soil later this year.

The coming missile confrontation promises to be one of West Germany's biggest stories this year. (It is an equally large issue in the Netherlands as well.)



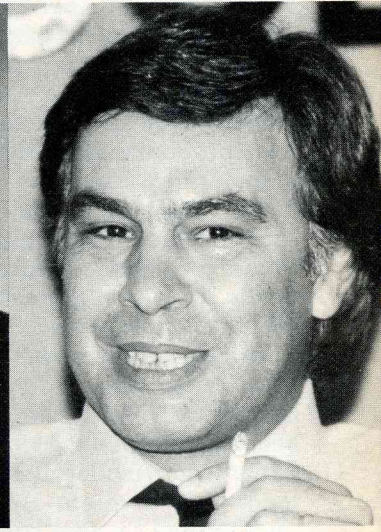
Socialist President
Francois Mitterrand
of France at his
inauguration in June, 1981



Greek Premier Andreas
Papandreou
during his 1982 visit
to West Germany



Sweden's Socialist
Prime Minister Olof Palme
restored his
country's left coalition



General Secretary of Spain's
Socialist party Felipe
Gonzalez won sweeping
electoral victory

ployment, for one, is expected to escalate still further, making life difficult for Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The fear of political instability, however, disturbs Germans even more. Other peoples, such as the Italians, seem to be able to adjust to political uncertainties, and to revolving-door governments. The German national character simply demands more orderliness.

The Obstinate Greens

The biggest threat to continued sta-

In state after state where they are represented, the Greens have refused to cooperate with the established parties in forming workable coalitions. The big fear is that they will repeat this process should they be elected to the West German Bundestag, or federal parliament, making the country virtually ungovernable.

Missile Furor Expected

To the Greens, politics is not "the art of the possible." There simply is

Green leader Kelly states that "there must be no Pershing 2 or cruise missiles, either sea based or land based. Then we must start to move out of the NATO power bloc. And there must be a shutdown of all German nuclear power plants."

The Green leadership is gearing up to call for massive demonstrations at construction sites for the new missiles. Heated confrontations with law enforcement agents are virtually assured, guaranteeing exciting television coverage.

The PLAIN TRUTH

Such a prospect, of course, is of concern not only to the new government in Bonn, but to the other member governments in NATO, especially the United States.

Britain: A Nuclear Muddle

Britain, too, is becoming subject to political uncertainty and the growing potential for left-right clashes. The same issues are involved: the economy and nuclear weapons.

Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in office since 1979, still enjoys high popularity in the polls above Labour and the new Liberal-Social Democratic alliance. But Mrs. Thatcher, who is pursuing a tight-spending policy and plans to denationalize many industries, is confronted with record-high unemployment. More than 3.3 million Britons are out of work.

adopting a position calling for Britain's unilateral nuclear disarmament. Specifically the program endorses the scrapping of Britain's Trident missile system ordered by Mrs. Thatcher, the closure of all nuclear bases in Britain, including those of the United States Navy and Air Force, and the cancellation of the NATO cruise missiles scheduled for deployment in 1983.

Almost simultaneously, a report from a committee of the Church of England, the official state church, has called for virtually the same program. This greatly angered Mrs. Thatcher and Conservative party leaders.

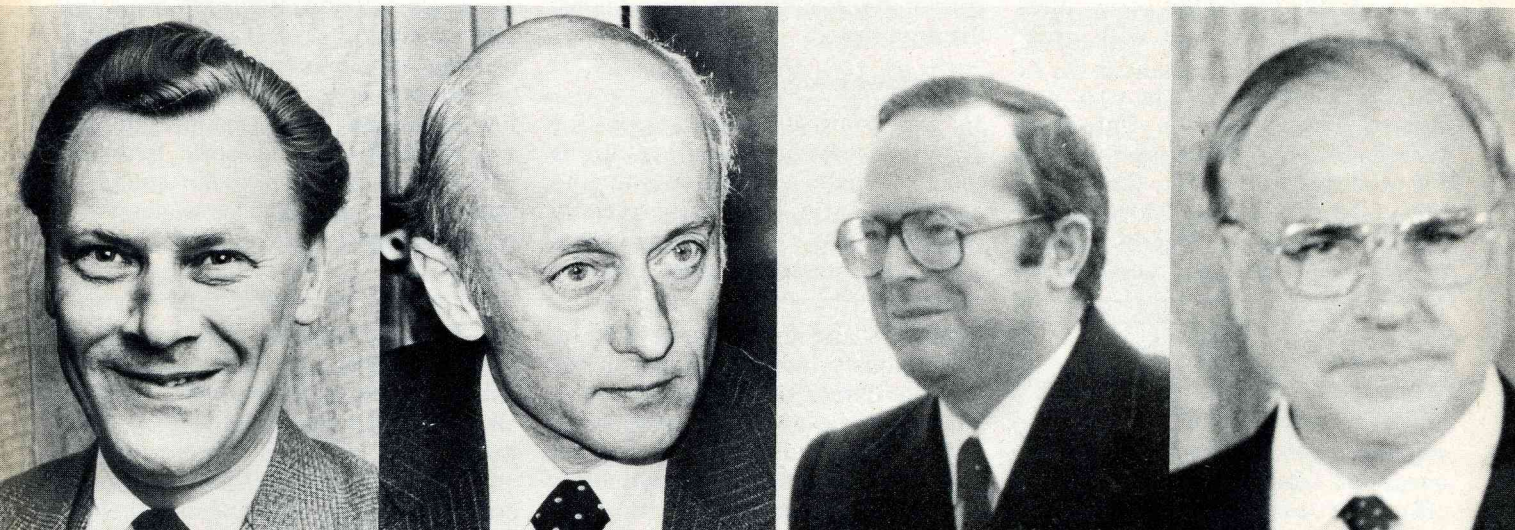
The unilateral disarmament issue in Britain runs parallel to the growing demands in many quarters of the United States for a so-called nuclear freeze on the further devel-

Concerned Leaders Speak Out

There are leading officials in Western Europe, especially in West Germany, who are deeply disturbed over trends taking place in their own societies, as well as in the United States, specifically involving the nuclear defense issue.

A recent article in an American journal calling for the abandonment of NATO's first use policy drew a hurried response from a number of West German political, military and academic leaders.

Abandoning first use, they warned, could "destroy the confidence of Europeans and especially Germans in the European-American Alliance... and would endanger the strategic unity of the Alliance and the security of Western Europe."



Poul Schleuter, Danish Conservative party leader, reversed recent electoral trend

Norway's one-party minority government is led by Conservative Kaare Willoch

Belgium's determined Conservative leader Premier Wilfried Martens, in power since 1981

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl following the creation of his first government

The prime minister has considered calling elections later this year ahead of May 1984, the end of her five-year term.

The economy will certainly be a major issue in the coming campaign. But, in addition, the Labour Party, winner of some recent parliamentary by-elections, will be confronting Mrs. Thatcher with a radical new posture on national defense.

After toying with the idea for years, the Labourites are close to

opment and deployment of nuclear weapons by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Further disturbing NATO military leaders is a pastoral letter proposed by American Roman Catholic bishops. It would admonish Catholic military personnel from carrying out specific aspects of U.S. nuclear defense policy—specifically the so-called first use of nuclear weapons in Europe, the very core of NATO's "flexible response" nuclear deterrence policy.

One particular West German official is certain to have a greater impact on the future of these issues—Franz Josef Strauss, minister president (governor) of Bavaria and a power behind West Germany's new government.

If the conservative parties win in the next West German elections, Herr Strauss may emerge as the most influential politician in the country, assuming the positions as foreign minister and vice-chancellor.

Herr Strauss, formerly his nation's defense minister, has drawn attention to the fact of Europe's unprecedented period of peace. For more than 37 years, he notes, while well more than 100 wars have raged elsewhere in the world, Europe has experienced peace—albeit a nervous peace guaranteed by the nuclear “balance of terror.”

of [new generation] nuclear weapons in Europe, [it is] not because I am nuclear-obsessed. . . . It is the only realistic approach in our age for a reliable and long-lasting peace. . . .

“We must make our population, and in particular the young generation,” said Dr. Strauss, “acquainted with the basic ideals of peace in our time. Peace in our time cannot be

influential leaders to move ahead on certain options of their own, just in case the reliability of NATO's nuclear deterrent structure, based upon American and British forces, weakens still further.

Almost alone in Europe, France has been spared public controversy over nuclear weapons. Its government announced, in fact, that it has decided to go ahead with production of a neutron bomb.

At the same time, it has been revealed that the governments of France and West Germany are cooperating more than ever before in the coordination of their defense policies, including greater coordination on nuclear strategy.

As the pages of *The Plain Truth* have announced for years, watch for an eventual alternative—the formation of a Western Europe unified politically and militarily. As Herr Strauss envisions it: “A United States of Europe with its own nuclear deterrent.”

The decline of the reliability of the American “nuclear umbrella,” as well as the smaller-scale British deterrent force, will make such a policy seem to European leaders to be necessary for Europe's own survival. □

“

Leading officials in Western Europe are deeply disturbed over trends taking place in their societies . . .

”

Talking to an American television reporter for Cable News Network, Dr. Strauss said with great clarity:

“My assessment. . . is that the risk of a world war in Europe is practically none. If Europe decides for neutralism, the risk, the probability, the possibility of a world war is much higher. . . . Therefore, if I plead for NATO, for deployment

achieved by unilateral surrender, cannot be achieved by a unilateral disarmament.”

Showdowns Ahead

In the coming months, look for growing left-right confrontations inside Western Europe and the entire Atlantic Alliance, especially over the issue of nuclear arms.

In the meantime, also look for

Personal from...

(Continued from page 1)

worsen problems and create new ones. By the “knowledge” and efforts of man, this world faces doom and hopelessness.

Is there, then, nothing to live for? Is there no hope for the future? Not within the knowledge, the skills and abilities of this world's great minds. Of self-professed “great” men, God says, “Professing themselves to be wise, they have become fools!”

But there emphatically is a bright future ahead! The world tomorrow—which *The Plain Truth* proclaims—will bring world peace, universal prosperity, universal right education, universal good health.

In the wonderful world tomorrow, we shall have knowledge of the TRUE values. People will cease chasing the false values and suffering the painful consequences. People will learn the WAY to real

happiness and find it. Life will be continuously interesting and invigorating. There will be world peace. There will be universal prosperity.

But I am not naive enough to suppose that this utopia will blossom forth automatically, through the imminent acceptance of these truths by all mankind. This coming utopia does not depend on the planning or doing of men. It will be produced *in spite of men*.

The greatest event of all history will be the coming of the *living* Jesus Christ again to earth. But this time, he is not coming as the gentle young man from Nazareth, bringing the announcement that led to his flogging and death at the hands of angry men. Jesus Christ rose from the dead. He went to the throne of the government of the vast universe to be GLORIFIED and coronated as supreme RULER over the entire earth. When he returns, the world will know something of the meaning of “*the power and the glory*”!

His eyes will flash like flames of

fire. His face will not be pale white. It will be like the sun shining in FULL STRENGTH. He will come with all the POWER that created the universe!

He is coming to crush every government of men, as if to grind them into powder! He is coming as the King of kings, ruling over ALL NATIONS.

He is coming to *change human nature*!

He is coming to enforce the WAY of outgoing concern, or love, of giving, serving, sharing, helping, instead of grasping, taking and self-centeredness.

He is coming to abolish war, competition, strife and violence. He is coming to inaugurate a universal, right education. He is coming to clean up this filthy earth. He is coming to restore the government of God as the all-powerful world government. Yes, I see a very bright future—just ahead!

It's the only GOOD NEWS in the world today! □

Soviet Union

(Continued from page 2)

the KGB—the Soviet security police. At the time of his takeover, the KGB was in the midst of a morale problem. His performance in putting the KGB back into shape, according to the *Times*, “has been an almost miraculous balancing act. He has polished up the KGB’s gulag-dominated image both inside and outside the Soviet Union. He has powerfully advanced the KGB’s reputation and status within the Kremlin hierarchy.”

Filling Brezhnev’s Shoes

Despite his talents and proven characteristics of tough, but shrewd leadership, Mr. Andropov has pretty large shoes to fill. Leonid Brezhnev, while failing to cure the U.S.S.R.’s endemic economic problems, nevertheless presided over the emergence of the Soviet state as a genuine superpower, rivaling the United States.

During the Brezhnev era Soviet nuclear land forces grew many times over in power and sophistication. The Soviet navy “learned to swim,” becoming an oceangoing fleet, not just a coastal defense force. Everywhere around the world, Soviet power, backing so-called liberation forces, expanded at the expense of declining Western interests.

Former U.S. President Richard Nixon had this to say concerning the late Soviet leader. He was, said Mr. Nixon, “not a madman. He was a realist. If an opponent showed weakness, Brezhnev would take every possible advantage, without scruple. But, when met with firmness, he would compromise. He wanted the world, but he did not want war. If his successor is convinced that we have the strength and the will to resist Soviet aggression, we can avoid both war and defeat without war.”

Impact Upon Europe and America

What will Mr. Brezhnev’s successor do with the greatly enhanced national power at his disposal?



ALAIN MINGAM—GAMMA/LIAISON

How will he deal with his nation’s weaknesses at home and abroad?

The pressure of the coming months will not rest easily upon the head of the new Soviet leader. The simmering crisis in Eastern Europe, especially in Poland, will not go away. Mr. Andropov will have to call upon all of his knowledge and experience concerning that part of the Soviet empire in order to deal with the challenges to come.

Polish authorities have felt that the situation in their country is calm enough so that they could release Lech Walesa, the former head of the banned Solidarity labor union, from custody. But looming uneasily over the horizon is the return visit, later this year, of Pope John Paul II to Poland. What will happen in the wake of this event?

The biggest impact of the change of power could be upon events in Western Europe. A tough, unresilient boss in the Kremlin could spur attempts on the part of the nations of Western Europe to unite.

Leaders in Western Europe are beginning to get that hemmed-in feeling. On the one side is the Soviet Union determined to press ahead with its military dominance and political leverage. On the other side, the Continental Europeans see the United States and Britain

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO, a leading figure in the Soviet Politburo, lost out in his bid to succeed Leonid Brezhnev.

beginning to falter in their commitments to the nuclear deterrence of the West.

In the U.S. off-year election last November 2, so-called nuclear freeze propositions won in eight of the nine states where they were on the ballot. Thus increased pressure is on President Reagan to slow down the improvement of America’s nuclear arsenal (upon which the defense of Western Europe depends) and to engage in hasty arms negotiations with the Soviets. In Britain the calls for nuclear disarmament within the ranks of the Labour Party and the Church of England are growing by the week. On November 30, 1982 the French Defense Minister openly questioned, in a meeting of the Western European Union, whether the U.S. could be counted on to defend Europe. He urged Western Europe to strengthen its defenses independently of Washington.

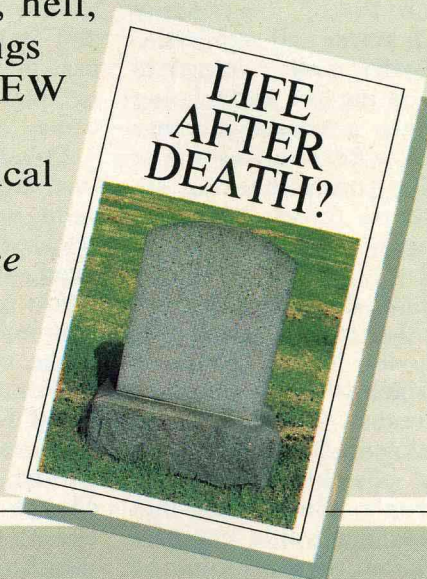
Thus, the switch in the political power at the top in the Soviet Union is contributing to the eventual imperativeness of Western Europe to unite as a separate biblically prophesied political, religious and military “third superpower” in this end-time age. □

—Gene H. Hogberg

NEW!

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