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REAL TRUTH™

A MAGAZINE RESTORING PLAIN UNDERSTANDING



“A CITY
SET ON A HILL”
BUILDING A VISION

THE
REAL TRUTH

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A R T I C L E S

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■ **ELECTRIC POWER:** A Ford C-MAX hybrid vehicle is assembled at a plant in Wayne, Michigan (Nov. 8, 2012).

PHOTO: BILL PUGLIANO/GETTY IMAGES

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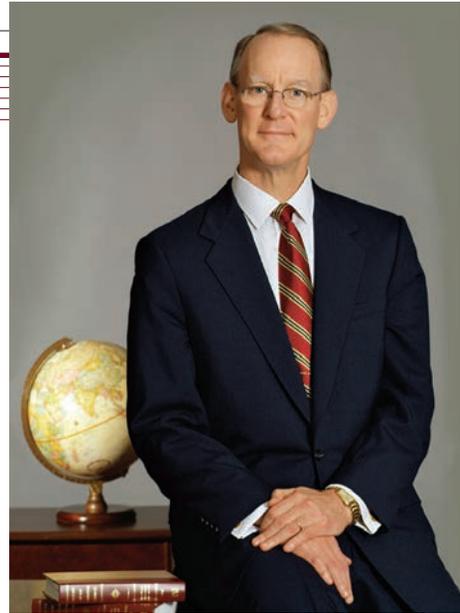
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PERSONAL FROM

David C. Fack



“A City Set on a Hill” Building a Vision

GOD’S WORK IS rapidly growing on all fronts! *The Real Truth* subscriber list is booming and the number of baptized members in The Restored Church of God, the publisher of this magazine, is increasing. In addition, the viewership of *The World to Come* program on the Internet and television is exploding. These factors multiply the daily workload at our Headquarters, located in Wadsworth, Ohio, meaning that additional staff is needed. This growth should be expected. Where God is at work, growth and advancement are always abundantly evident.

Our expansion of membership and staff, the student body of our educational institution Ambassador Center, general operations, and overall workload has brought with it a critical need—more space! This led to the construction and completion of our new *Hall of Administration* building. It provides a portion of the additional space necessary to finish this great end-time Work of preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God to all nations.

With the completion of the Hall of Administration, the Work is entering a new phase of our campus development.

This unique Personal explains the vision of where God’s Work will be in the coming years.

Ribbon-cutting Ceremony

On Friday, June 21, The Restored Church of God held a very special ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new building. The event took place under a beautiful summer sun, and those in attendance included numerous city officials, members of the community, representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, contractors, vendors, teenaged children of members from around the world who were attending our youth camp, and members from the local media. Our dedicated staff, now numbering close to 100, also attended and helped provide support for all the activities.

The former mayor of Wadsworth from 2004 to 2008, U.S. Congressman Jim Renacci, now the representative of Ohio’s 16th Congressional District, joined me in addressing the audience members, who were seated under a tent to shield them from the sun. As a private citizen serving on the Wadsworth Board of Zoning Appeals, Congressman Renacci created the zoning environment that paved the way for the development of our campus. Also on the program and representing the current mayor, Robin Laubaugh, was Wadsworth City Council President Tom Palecek. (Mayor Laubaugh, who has been extremely helpful in our efforts to develop the campus, was unable to attend due to being out of town.)



■ **THE CEREMONY:** Upper left, the newly completed Hall of Administration is the Headquarters location for The Restored Church of God and *The Real Truth* magazine. Bottom left (left to right), U.S. Congressional Representative for Ohio’s 16th District Jim Renacci, Editor-in-Chief David Pack, Wadsworth City Council President Tom Palecek, and Director of Public Service of the City of Wadsworth John Easton prepare to cut the ribbon for the building. Bottom middle, spectators listen to remarks from Congressman Renacci during the ceremony. Right, Mr. Pack addresses those in attendance about his continuing vision for the campus.

PHOTOS: PAULA C. RONDEAU/ (UPPER LEFT); DARNITRA D. JACKSON/ (BOTTOM LEFT AND RIGHT); EILEEN M. WILLARD/ (BOTTOM MIDDLE) THE REAL TRUTH

I shared some history of the Church and explained the grand vision for the Headquarters campus. I related that, in late 2007, a property I had driven past for years in Wadsworth, I suddenly saw as perfect for all of our rapidly expanding needs, meaning five buildings it would have to contain. I envisioned a shimmering jewel befitting the Great God that would be visible—as a biblical “city set on a hill”—to literally hundreds of thousands every day on highways passing either side of what would become our “lower campus.”

At the reception that followed, there was an air of genuine excite-

ment that the city would benefit greatly from what was taking place. Soon, hundreds of employees will join our existing staff.

The first of five campus structures, the Hall of Administration is an elegant 40,000-square-foot building that houses the main administrative offices and operations of The Restored Church of God. The structure represents an achievement in design, construction and technology, and is unique in the region. Its four levels contain a mix of elegance, modernity and technological innovation. Four beautiful chandeliers hang in the building’s signature north and

south towers on the second and third floors. Throughout the structure, 605 very long window panes allow natural light to brighten interior offices and meeting spaces. Natural-light-spectrum fluorescent fixtures provide a vibrant work environment for the interior offices as well.

Befitting the quality of the God we serve, the nearly 300,000 square feet of wall space is lined with over four miles of cherry and oak wood trim. To allow for maximum connectivity within and between multiple departments, 10 miles of Category 6 data cable and three miles of fiber-optic cable were laid throughout the



■ **OPENING THE DOORS:** Upper left, an assortment of hors d'oeuvres are laid out in the Executive foyer on the third floor. Middle left, the business and accounting manager for the Church (far left) speaks with Mr. Easton (middle) and Jim Fenske (far right), who was the general contractor for the building project. Bottom left, a crowd mingles on the third floor. Upper right, the audience listens to an address from Mr. Pack. Middle bottom, Congressman Renacci greets attendees following the ceremony. Bottom right, many gather for a reception in the building's Main Hall.

PHOTOS: STACEY L. PALM/ (UPPER LEFT, MIDDLE LEFT, BOTTOM LEFT, AND UPPER RIGHT); DARNITRA D. JACKSON/ (MIDDLE BOTTOM AND BOTTOM RIGHT) THE REAL TRUTH

building. Our meeting hall has also been finished, with new chandeliers recently installed.

Yet our Hall of Administration building is just the first of many that are necessary. The operations of the Church's Headquarters will soon grow out of this first building. Due to the expansion of the Work, the need for more buildings has never been greater.

Mail Processing Center and Media Center

Our second building—the *Mail Processing Center*—is set to be completed before the end of the year. Our

tremendous media growth is causing literature distribution to explode. This requires much more space, equipment and manpower. This new building (12,000 square feet) will house the Church's mailing and in-house print operations, as well as the Landscaping and Construction departments. The structure will be located south of Ambassador Drive, directly opposite the Hall of Administration.

The World to Come broadcast will soon be among the most watched religious programs in the world. Eventually it will be NUMBER ONE! To keep pace with its continuing rapid expansion, a *third building* was

added to our Headquarters campus—the *Media Center*. With *The World to Come* now reaching millions across the world, this tremendous media growth is causing us to outgrow our current television studio. Again, more space, equipment and manpower are required!

This over 4,000-square-foot facility will house *three* studios of different size, as well as our growing Media Production Services (MPS). These vitally important studios will contain various beautiful set designs, coupled with the *very* latest technology. More workspace will also be available for our media team to assemble the



professional graphics, news footage, powerful statistics, music and other elements that make up *The World to Come* program. Besides regular broadcasts, MPS also produces extensive annual “Behind the Work” films that detail all the Church is doing, along with *many* other video and audio productions.

The Media Center will include a much expanded *main* recording studio—double the size of our current one. It will also have cutting-edge video editing software, a photography studio, conference space, a video machine room, and expanded workspace for the graphic designers and video editors, both current and future. The building will be treated with state-of-the-art soundproofing, which creates the best possible recording conditions.

In an image-driven “video world,” a separate media building becomes a necessity. The constantly evolving

television and Internet landscape of today’s media environment means we must be ready to adjust accordingly, and sometimes quickly. The future will make clear in what ways we use television and video, but the Media Center puts us in a position to suddenly shift as the industry does.

Student Center and Imperial Auditorium

Then there is the *Student Center*. Although timing of construction may change as the need arises, the plan is to begin in late 2013. This facility will contain Ambassador Center, which will provide the training for those who will serve in leadership positions in The Restored Church of God. Located on the north side of the main courtyard, the Student Center, along with the Hall of Administration, will create a “framework” of sorts for the magnificent future *Imperial*

Auditorium—the centerpiece of the entire campus.

In short, these final two absolutely beautiful buildings will further capture the elegance of the former Pasadena, California, campus of the Worldwide Church of God—so much of which is now sadly being either dismantled or sold off to separate private interests.

These four buildings are only part of the many *other* separate construction projects scheduled for 2013. I am also pleased to introduce our coming agriculture program, which will be one of the most important food production programs *anywhere on Earth*. Those familiar with the Worldwide Church of God of years past will likely remember the extensive and vibrant agriculture education, research, production, outreach and extension programs that were a division of Ambassador College and



■ **EXPANDING VISION:** Previous page top, the Mail Processing Center will house the Church's mailing and in-house print operations as well as the Landscaping and Construction departments. Previous page bottom, a rendering shows the complete five-building vision for the campus. Current page top, the Media Center will contain offices and three studios for *The World to Come™* with David C. Pack. Bottom left, a view from the lake on the property includes a look at the future Imperial Auditorium (right). Bottom right, as finishing touches are made, the Hall of Administration will be surrounded by elegant gardens, as shown in this artistic rendering.

PHOTO ILLUSTRATIONS: THE REAL TRUTH

took place on two of its campuses (Big Sandy, Texas, and Bricket Wood, England). These cutting-edge biblically based programs were started in Worldwide under Mr. Dale Schurter, the world's foremost authority on biblical agriculture and sustainable husbandry.

This program has been reinstated as the Agriculture Education and Research Institute (AERI) of Ambassador Center, again headed by Mr. Schurter. It will soon be a model for all nations, demonstrating the crucial basics about quality food production that have been lost by great numbers today. We hope—and expect—to

very soon announce the purchase of some nearby farmland.

All five buildings on the lower campus will be wrapped in trees, spectacular gardens of every design, as well as a lake, a stream with three waterfalls and other water features, all interwoven with up-lit walkways with sitting areas. The developing landscape has approximately 4.5 miles of pipeline buried beneath the surface to irrigate the rolling grounds. Water from our own spring enables us to maintain the green turf and sustain many towering trees, lush plants, and flowers through the hot summer months without the enormous cost

of water this many acres and plants would require.

We hope the completed campus is seen as a jewel in the local Wadsworth community.

All of these advancements come directly from the Great God, to whom the campus is dedicated. With the completion of each subsequent building, the gospel of the kingdom can go forth with a greater power and reach than ever before. The core principles of the Bible—how to lead happy productive lives—will reach every nation on Earth many times over.

Keep reading *The Real Truth* magazine for continuing updates on the expansion of God's Work! □

The Future of Energy

The world's energy outlook has changed greatly in just a few years. But what about the years ahead?

BY JEFFREY R. AMBROSE

FROM THE CLICK of a light switch filling a room with a fluorescent glow, to aromatic steam rising from an espresso machine, to an engine jolted into combustion with the turn of a key, to streetlights that illuminate an early morning commute, to keystrokes that etch words on a backlit screen...

Few elements of a modern routine would happen without on-demand energy—wired and piped into homes, infused into batteries, pooling in fuel tanks, burning in factories and furnaces.

The developed-nation lifestyle—enjoyed by perhaps 15 percent of nations and sought after by many of the remaining 85 percent—*demands* large-scale use of the planet's energy

resources, primarily oil, natural gas, and coal.

But just *how* an energy-hungry world population—with some segments now getting their first taste of affluence and modern conveniences—can continue to function is a huge question on the minds of many leaders of politics and industry.

Crisis Ahead?

For a number of years, seemingly dwindling supplies of energy resources—particularly oil—were a source of great uncertainty. Books with foreboding titles such as *Peak Oil and the Second Great Depression (2010-2030)* burgeoned and painted visions of developed nations regressing toward 18th-century conditions.

In the December 2008 issue of this magazine, an article titled “If the Oil Runs Out...” examined the “peak oil” theories that were widespread at the time, which warned that oil reserves would dry up within a few decades. It stated, “Oil is a nonrenewable, finite resource. From the moment that man began to harvest it from the earth, the supply of petroleum has been shrinking—and the rate of decrease is increasing every year.”

Some sources still envision the possibility of eventual shortages: “In nations like China and India... ‘Demand is growing at a rapid pace as a result of the developing world growing richer and the growing middle class there,’ [Sally Benson, director of Stanford University’s Global Climate and Energy Project] explained. ‘That’s a good thing in terms of human quality of life. But it also means that by perhaps 2050 we’ll need double the energy that we use today’” (*National Geographic*).

Let that sink in: *double* our current global energy use!

A tug-of-war has played out in a number of forums between fossil-fuel pessimists and optimists. Energy analyst Chris Nelder wrote in *The Atlantic*, “It’s absolutely true that we will never ‘run out’ of oil—there will always be oil resources that are too expensive to produce that will stay

PHOTO: THINKSTOCK

in the ground—but since 2004 we have seen the undisputable evidence that *affordable* oil is slipping away from us, and that the rising price of oil has contributed to the stalling of the global economy. If the world could tolerate \$300 a barrel, there might be no reason for concern about future oil supply. But it cannot.”

To some degree, the health of the energy industry can be gauged by its consumption and production in the United States, still the world’s most oil-thirsty nation.

America has been the number one oil importer since the 1970s, deter-

However, in a development few could foresee just decades ago, America’s imports have also been dropping quickly: “Last year, the United States imported only 40 percent of the oil it consumed, down from 60 percent in 2005” (ibid.).

What has made this possible?

A New Frontier

Enter the modern oil and gas boom.

It started in Canada’s oil sands. Northern Alberta’s Athabasca, Cold Lake, and Peace River deposits together form the world’s largest single oil deposit. They hold up to 2.5 tril-

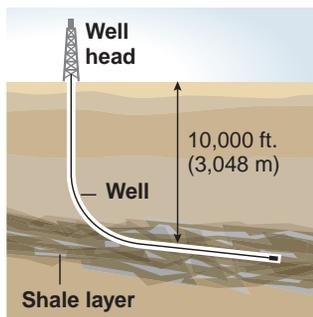
parts of North Dakota, Montana and Saskatchewan, have led the way. Many other such formations are found across North America and the world.

How much has this changed America’s outlook?

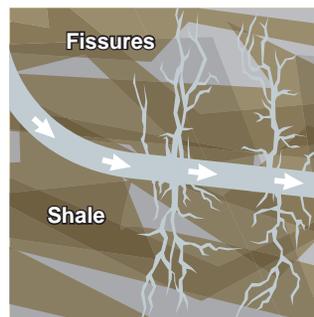
The Boston Globe stated: “...by next year, according to the US Energy Information Administration, the United States will need to import only 30 percent of its oil. That’s been driven by an almost overnight jump in domestic oil production, which had remained static at about 5 million barrels per day for years, but is at 7 million now and will be at 8.5 million by the end of 2014.

How “Fracking” Works

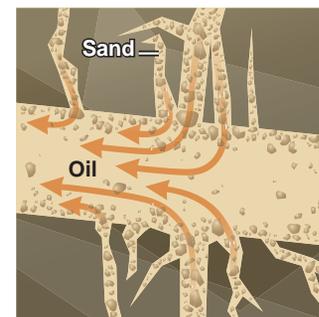
The controversial process known as fracking is used to extract oil and gas from shale rock and silt stone deep underground.



1. A well is bored using directional drilling, a method that allows drilling in vertical and horizontal directions to depths of over 10,000 feet (3,048 meters)



2. Large amounts of water, sand and chemicals are injected into the well at high pressure, causing fissures in the shale



3. Sand flows into the fissures, keeping them open so that the oil from the shale can flow up and out of the well

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Source: USC, ESRI, Los Angeles Times reporting
Graphic: Los Angeles Times

mined to prevent gas pumps from running dry as they did during that decade’s OPEC embargo.

But U.S. oil consumption will soon be overtaken by China for several reasons. As expected, China’s demand continues to grow on pace with that of its massive population. Also unsurprisingly, America’s oil consumption has been declining: “Total oil consumption peaked at 20.7 million barrels per day in 2004. By 2010, the most recent year tracked in the CIA Factbook, consumption had fallen by nearly a tenth” (*The Boston Globe*). Higher fuel prices, a trend away from gas-guzzling SUVs, increased fuel efficiency across the board, and post-Great Recession shrinking incomes are all factors.

lion barrels—enough to fuel Canada for centuries or the whole world for decades. When the process of extracting bitumen from the remote region’s stew of silica, water and clay became cost-effective, this province alone became an energy superpower. For some years now, Canada has provided more crude to the U.S. than Saudi Arabia.

Next was the advancement of fracking—hydraulic fracturing—to access what is called “tight oil,” which is bound up in shale deposits and tight silt stone that was once too difficult and expensive to reach. This has opened up enormous prospects in underground oil shale regions across the United States. Operations on the Bakken Shale Formation, underneath

If these trends continue, the United States will be able to supply all its own energy needs by 2030 and be able to export oil by 2035. In fact, according to the government’s latest projections, the country is on track to become the world’s largest oil producer in less than a decade.”

In an opinion piece titled “Oil’s Well, Let U.S. Export It,” writer Mackubin Thomas Owens argues for a lifting of the Ford-era ban on exporting oil, citing the new rosy outlook on supply: “...‘technically-recoverable’ U.S. oil reserves, according to a 2011 report by the Congressional Research Service, amount to 164.1 billion barrels in traditional geological deposits. The Energy Information Administration reports there is another

58 billion barrels in oil shale deposits. Thanks largely to the surge in shale production, U.S. oil production expanded in 2012 more than in any year in the history of the domestic oil industry, climbing even higher this year. This rise in U.S. production has helped keep world oil prices down since production has lagged in many other parts of the world.

“But we have barely begun to tap our vast domestic oil reserves. For example, except for a few exploratory wells, production in California’s giant Monterey shale—comprising two-thirds of U.S. total shale-oil reserves—hasn’t even begun. Of course, environmentalists are opposing exploitation of these reserves, despite the fact that California faces substantial financial and budgetary challenges” (*Boston Herald*).

On top of the oil are huge quantities of shale *gas*, which can be recovered from the same formations along with crude. The Marcellus-Utica shale, which lies beneath a large chunk of the northeast U.S., is especially promising in this regard.

But the United States is far from alone in its newfound resources. A June 2013 report from the International Energy Agency counted “345 billion barrels of world shale oil resources and 7,299 trillion cubic feet of world shale gas resources.” And even this is only a partial tally! The report “does not assess many prospective shale formations, such as those underlying the large oil fields located in the Middle East and the Caspian region.”

Russia has even more shale oil in the ground than America, and China may have about as much shale gas. However, only the U.S. and Canada are at this time processing them on a scale that produces economic benefit.

Fire and Ice

According to some, these shale oil and gas finds—widely called “revolutionary”—will still not be the biggest 21st-century energy story. Natural gas can also be found elsewhere, and in mind-boggling quantities.

“The so-called shale gas revolution has changed the face of the energy industry in the United States...But shale gas deposits as a proportion of global natural gas supplies may seem minor in comparison to methane hydrates.

“Methane hydrates form at a specific range of low temperatures and high pressures. They occur in the Arctic permafrost and along continental slopes, typically at water depths greater than 500 meters (1,640 feet).”

“Estimates for total methane hydrate gas in place are rough, but range anywhere from 3,000 trillion cubic meters to more than 140,000 trillion cubic meters...(In 2011, global natural gas consumption stood at approximately 3.4 trillion cubic meters.)”

“Methane hydrates are widely distributed throughout the globe, including locations that do not have substantial conventional natural gas reserves. Deposits have been discovered off the coasts of Japan, India, South Korea and Chile, in the Gulf of Mexico and off the southeastern coast of the United States” (Stratfor).

Japan is on the cutting-edge of exploiting this ice-bound gas, motivated partly by the impact of decommissioned nuclear plants after the 2011 tsunami. “...commercial production is still unlikely for at least 10 to 15 years. Japan believes that commercial production will be possible by 2018, while the U.S. Geological Survey estimates that countries with the ‘political will’ to pursue methane hydrates could see production by around 2025” (ibid.).

Some are skeptical of methane hydrates’ future altogether. Mr. Nelder wrote, “Japan’s experiment so far has taken 10 years and \$700 million to produce four million cubic feet of gas, which is worth about \$16,000 at today’s U.S. gas prices, or about \$50,000 at today’s prices for imported LNG in Japan. At this point, it is an enormously expensive experimental pilot project, and nothing more” (*The Atlantic*).

Of course, methane hydrates are still hydrocarbon fossil fuels, which

come with considerable baggage. For decades, many have called for a move away from them and toward cleaner energy sources.

The Alternatives

Regardless of the source of oil and natural gas, critics see a serious downside. The emissions from these sources are blamed for increasing global temperatures and a host of other problems.

A recent International Energy Agency report raised a dire warning that, without major adjustments, a much-discussed international plan to limit temperature increases to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels would be doomed to fail. “In May, it was reported that the carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration in the atmosphere at the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii hit 400 parts per million, a high in human history, and the IEA’s goal is to help ensure that the level does not exceed 450 ppm by 2020. But even if that goal is met, it said, there is still only a 50 percent chance of keeping to the 2°C limit” (*National Geographic*).

This has prompted both environmentally minded researchers and entrepreneurs as well as investors to develop a number of so-called green, or renewable, energy sources. As reported by *The Wall Street Journal*, these include:

■ **Hydropower:** The largest and most established renewable source, it accounts for 16 percent of the world’s electric power.

■ **Solar power:** This is comprised of both direct solar heating of air or water as well as solar photovoltaic (PV) cells that convert sun power into electricity. Solar PV capacity expanded by 900 percent between 2006 and 2011.

■ **Ethanol:** The most common bio-fuel, corn-based ethanol production in the U.S. grew every year save one since 1980, peaking in 2011 with over 13 billion gallons, according to the Renewable Fuels Association.

■ **Hybrid/electric cars:** Worldwide electric vehicle stock doubled in 2012 over 2011 (International Energy Agency), and hybrids increased mar-



■ **ALTERNATIVE SOURCES:** Top, water from the Niagara River passes through a hydroelectric dam in Lewiston, New York (June 4, 2013). Bottom left, large solar panels generate power in northwest China (May 8, 2013). Bottom right, a decal advertising E85 ethanol is displayed on a gas pump in Johnston, Iowa (Aug. 7, 2012).

PHOTOS: JOHN MOORE/ (TOP); STR/AFP/ (BOTTOM LEFT); JUSTIN SULLIVAN/ (BOTTOM RIGHT) GETTY IMAGES

ket share by 40 percent in the same period (*Experian Automotive*).

■ **Wind energy:** Harnessed through huge windmills, its total output grew from less than five gigawatts to 240 in a 15-year span through 2011.

Are any of these technologies viable energy solutions? How about all of them combined—would they suffice to power a growing population?

The Problems with Green

On paper, green energy sources seem wonderful. Surveys show that a majority of Americans are in favor of cleaner alternatives to fossil fuels. But each one has limitations that make it far from a panacea, and in large part explain its lack of widespread use.

Hydropower? This is a fairly mature technology, with many of the projects that are feasible and affordable to undertake already done. In addition, there is growing concern over its effects on waterway ecosystems.

Solar power? While increasing, it is well below one percent of total global energy output, largely due to production costs for PV equipment.

Ethanol? It produces fewer miles per gallon than gasoline, with the side effect of reducing supplies of food and feed corn. In addition, considerable amounts of natural gas are used in its production.

Hybrid/electric cars? While also gaining some popularity, these command only 1 percent to 2 percent of

total market share in the U.S., according to *Experian Automotive*. And, despite the air of environmentally conscious superiority projected by some who drive them, the rare earth elements needed for their batteries are retrieved through damaging mining practices—albeit ones that Western drivers never see: “Vast waste ponds scar the landscape on the banks of the Yellow River, 190 kilometers from the city of Baotou in China. Visible from space, the Bayan-Obo iron mine in Inner Mongolia is the world’s largest source of rare earths, and the Chinese companies supplying them employ acid to dissolve them out of ore rock that often also contains radioactive elements like thorium, radium or even uranium. Intensive boiling with strong acids—repeated thousands of times because the elements are so chemically similar—finally separates out the neodymium, dysprosium or cerium” (*Scientific American*).

Wind energy? The economics do not add up: “The effervescence of the wind industry [in 2012]...was partly because the main federal tax credit for wind power was going to expire in December, and companies raced to qualify before the deadline. The Production Tax Credit (PTC) gave producers 2.2 cents per kilowatt-hour for electricity generated during the first ten years of a turbine’s life. In January another year of the PTC, worth \$12 billion, was wrung out of the deal by which the federal government avoided the fiscal cliff...without the PTC wind is uncompetitive with other forms of energy” (*The Economist*).

This last point illustrates a common Achilles’ heel. Green costs more! Realistically, without government incentives, many are unable or unwilling to pay higher prices for renewable energy.

Craig Pirrong, energy markets director for the University of Houston’s Global Energy Management Institute, summarized it this way: “All renewables are cursed with fundamental problems that make their future stand-alone (i.e., unsubsidized) viability as anything but a marginal energy

source highly questionable” (*The Wall Street Journal*).

For the foreseeable future, nothing can match fossil fuels in terms of cost to the consumer. And—unless there are major flaws with current estimates—the supply appears more abundant than previously imagined.

As far as rate of use, projections show energy consumption continuing to decline in richer countries and increase in developing nations. So it would seem there is smooth sailing ahead...or is there? Can these sunny forecasts be trusted?

Since prosperity and progress depend on energy availability and use, these are serious questions. And in a world so dependent on energy-intensive industry for necessities such as water, food and healthcare, the stakes riding on their answers could not be higher.

Unforeseen Developments

Human forecasters—relying on science, patterns from the past and probabilities—could not predict that the United States would be on its way to becoming the planet’s main exporter

of oil. So, whether one is simply looking for investment opportunities or seeking to know what life will be like for his children or grandchildren, such forecasts—even from the most astute observers—have limits.

But there is an authoritative source on the future of mankind, which usually gathers dust on shelves of homes around the world. Does this sound like outlandish nonsense or superstition? Be careful not to draw conclusions too quickly!

The Bible’s New Testament records a statement about the end of the current order—human civilization as we know it. It comes from Jesus Christ, who is both the most well-known and *least understood* Teacher who ever lived. His disciples (students) asked Him for signs that the end was near. Among several that He listed were “wars and rumors of wars” (Matt. 24:6; Mark 13:7).

The energy optimists’ and environmentalists’ models fall apart when conflict breaks out between nations. War greatly diminishes concerns about protecting the environment, as self-preservation takes first priority.

One great cause for war has been battles over *resources*. A number of other passages make clear that regardless of how much energy nations such as the United States and Canada discover, access and generate, it will ultimately benefit *other nations*.

In both Old and New testaments, it is revealed that three power blocs will coalesce at the end of the age, located in the “north,” “south” and “east.” (See Daniel 11 and Revelation 16:12.) But “the West” is entirely absent from these prophecies.

The northern bloc, now well along in development but generally unnoticed, will be the most powerful economic engine the world has ever seen. Revelation describes its staggering wealth: “The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble, and cinnamon, and odors, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men” (18:12-13).

Finishing this list of the finest commodities from all corners of the globe are two that are not merely “goods”—but will be treated as such: “slaves” and “souls [lives] of men.” Yes, slavery and human trafficking, currently a sizeable but largely invisible problem, will be an integral part of this system. With abundant cheap labor, nearly anything is possible—including the extraction of oil and gas from deposits around the globe.

But thankfully this system’s dominance will be short-lived. And the terrible suffering that occurs under it will give way to the most prosperous period mankind has ever seen.

To learn more about this time, read David C. Pack’s eye-opening and inspiring book *The Bible’s Greatest Prophecies Unlocked! – A Voice Cries Out* at rcg.org/tbgpu. It provides much more detail about this topic and will give you insight—and peace of mind—about the future. □



■ **HARNESSING THE WIND:** Massive turbines tower over a field in Brownsville, Wisconsin.
PHOTO: STACEY L. PALM/THE REAL TRUTH



Retooling the German Military

■ **STANDING PROUD:** Soldiers of the German armed forces Bundeswehr listen to a speech by Chancellor Angela Merkel during her visit to the Bundeswehr base in Kunduz, Afghanistan (May 10, 2013).

PHOTO: KAY NIETFELD/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

As Berlin grows into a central role in global politics, its military is *carefully* following suit. Is this a welcome change?

BY SAMUEL C. BAXTER

WANT TO VISIT the most popular nation on Earth? A longtime center of art and music? A place to take your children to see actual storybook castles? Cities with a mix of the medieval and ultramodern?

Look no further than Germany.

A BBC World Service poll found that Deutschland is the most favorably viewed nation in the world. Of 26,000

people surveyed across 25 countries, 59 percent felt that the European nation has a constructive influence upon the globe.

For perspective, Canada and the United Kingdom held the number two and three slots, each with 55 percent. Iran trailed the pack with only 15 percent responding that it had a “mostly positive” impact on the world.

BBC summarized the findings for Germany: “Who can doubt that there’ll

be a little more spring in the step of Chancellor [Angela] Merkel because of what the poll reveals about attitudes to Germany?”

“After a year when she has been depicted offensively on placards in a Nazi uniform, in protests from Athens to Madrid, it turns out that many admire the country.

“And in surprising places. In Spain, the recipient of a bailout with tight German strings attached, 68% said they felt Germany had ‘a mainly positive influence in the world.’

“In Britain, it was even higher at 78%. In France 81%—the poll indicates that four in every five French people look over the border with approval!

“Only Greece maintains its Germanophobia, with 52% giving a negative rating.”

Yet positive sentiments toward Berlin exist outside of Europe as well. *BBC* continued: “Ghanaians, for example, have a very favourable attitude toward Germany, with 84% approving. Germany has a very active trade presence in Ghana.”

This research is yet another feather in the cap for Deutschland. While most world economies foundered in 2010, it grew at its fastest pace since reunification in 1990. Its stalwart manufacturing presence and penchant for frugality has made Berlin virtually *the only* voice that matters for European Union debt issues. The title of a *Montreal Gazette* article summed up the situation: “Germany in Driver’s Seat Handling Europe Debt Crisis.”

This newfound power is a source of unease for some Germans. *Der Spiegel* translated the center-left paper *Süddeutsche Zeitung*: “Germany stands where it never wanted to stand again after 1945: as the dominant power in the middle of Europe. Its attempts to achieve this with cannons and tanks in the 20th century ended in apocalypses of blood and fire, but that’s precisely why that Germany no longer exists.”

But Berlin’s political clout has naturally led to a greater need for a modernized German military.

The New York Times quoted Germany’s defense minister Thomas de Maiziere: “For decades, we Germans have benefited from the fact that our partners gave us the feeling of reliable security...Now we are in a position and have the duty, even, to make our impact felt.”

Yet there is a nagging question: Is there really a way to rev up the nation’s military machine without raising the specter of the past?

Redefining “Bundeswehr”

After 1945, West Germany did everything in its power to squelch any possibility of repeating the mistakes of World War II.

The nation’s post-war constitution included provisions to limit the number of troops in the standing defense force. Also, Bundeswehr, the nation’s federal defense force, could not be used inside of Germany’s borders or anywhere

the Middle East and most of Africa as well.”

Slowly, these strict constitutional laws have been softened. Yet, by the 2000s, the lack of actual combat experience—as well as costly and unfruitful weapons research programs, a labyrinth of bureaucratic red tape, and unrealistic rules of engagement—made the need for substantial military reform a necessity.

Changes began in 2011, when the Bundeswehr moved from conscription, where eligible 18-year-old males were required to serve, to solely volunteer forces. *Deutsche Welle* described the overall plan: “The goal of the restructuring is that the Bundeswehr will remain to get the soldiers prepared for their new array of challenges. That includes aid in areas of catastrophe, fighting international terrorists, evacuation of German citizens and international employment as part of EU or UN missions—a new focus that requires a restructuring of the troops into smaller, more flexible and better trained units.”

Notably, the changes mean a significant shift from being solely defensive to an intervention force. German brass wants a Bundeswehr capable of handling two concurrent missions abroad.

“Thorn of War”

While constitutional changes mean Germany’s armed forces can more readily be deployed, another substantial hurdle stands in the way of its citizens backing a fully active military: psychological scars.

The horrors of Auschwitz and Dachau still play out in the minds of many Germans each time its troops take up arms.

This fact becomes abundantly clear when one visits the Bundeswehr



■ **INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE:** Chancellor Angela Merkel talks with German soldiers as she visits the site where NATO-issued Patriot missile batteries are installed in Turkey near the border with Syria (Feb. 24, 2013).

PHOTO: STR/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Adolf Hitler’s Wehrmacht had previously occupied.

The New York Times described what these stipulations meant: “This translates into a de facto exclusion zone ranging from the Atlantic to Moscow and from Northern Norway to Northern Africa. Add to this Germany’s delicate relationship with Israel and its colonial past and you end up excluding

Military History Museum in Dresden. *Der Spiegel* described the underlying architectural message of the structure: “There is a wedge sticking out of the building, one as brutal as the thorn of war in the German psyche. The gigantic wedge, made of steel and glass, passes through the sandstone facade of the old arsenal building in Dresden, like a projectile that has penetrated a soldier’s chest, or like the phalanx of British bombers that laid waste to Dresden on Feb. 13, 1945.”

Germany’s “thorn of war” makes this museum unique in the world. The magazine continued: “In other countries, military museums showcase superior technology and heroic victories, as if to say: Look at what heroes we are! But how can Germany recount its military history, a history it’s ashamed of? It’s about defeat and guilt. ‘We are not trying to make sense of it,’ says Colonel Matthias Rogg, the director of the Dresden museum. ‘Instead, we ask questions.’”

Dresden’s official website further describes the museum: “Distancing itself from the usual presentations of military history, the new museum concept turns instead to the causes and consequences of war and violence. The

focus is placed on the human component, on all the fears, hopes, passion, memories and aspirations, and on factors such as courage, reason and aggression, because it is only possible to understand war if its depiction can be based on human nature.”

Berlin’s stomach for military campaigns has both ebbed and flowed in recent years. *Der Spiegel* continued: “Bosnia marked the beginning of a long path to normalization that Germany has followed since the end of the Cold War. Today, the Bundeswehr is involved in 11 missions that have been approved by the parliament. Some 6,540 soldiers are currently deployed on foreign missions in the Balkans, Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa. ‘The mentality of Germans has changed when it comes to the use of military force,’ says Defense Minister Thomas de Maiziere. ‘We’ve come a long way in this respect.’”

Even when the Bundeswehr is deployed, it is often criticized by Western nations for its *inactivity*. German troops in Afghanistan mostly stay in the north (away from the heat of the battle) and have taken an advisory role in Mali, allowing the French to take the lead.

What’s in a Name?

In an effort to distance itself from the Wehrmacht, the Bundeswehr traces its roots back to the Prussian military reformers of the early 1800s. Yet leapfrogging two world wars to draw military inspiration does not whitewash the severe side of its national character.

Tracing back through the centuries reveals a continuous pattern: periods of artistic, intellectual and economic advancement followed by a sudden shift to warfare and strife.

This Jekyll-and-Hyde act has perplexed both Germans and non-Germans alike.

German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote, “I have often felt a bitter pain at the thought that the German people, so honourable as individuals, should be so miserable as a whole” (*The Life and Works of Goethe*).

Another native, biographer Emil Ludwig, said in *The Germans: Double History of a Nation*: “The Romans no more than the Franks or the Italians—indeed, not a single neighbor of the Germans—could ever trust the Germans to remain peaceable. No matter how happy their condition, their restless passion would urge them on to ever more extreme demands.”

British filmmakers Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger mused on the dual nature of Germans in their 1943 film “The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp.” One character, seeing WWI German officers in a prisoner-of-war camp quietly listening to orchestral music, observed: “I was thinking, how odd they are, queer. For years and years they are writing and dreaming of beautiful music and beautiful poetry. All of a sudden they start a war: they sink undefended ships, shoot innocent hostages, and bomb and destroy whole streets in London, killing little children. And then they sit down in the same butcher’s uniform and listen to Mendelssohn and Schubert.”

For the ingenious and congenial Germans, the thorn of war seems forever buried in its national psyche. In fact, war has been a defining characteristic for this people throughout history.

■ **SCARS OF WAR:** The architectural design of the Bundeswehr Military History Museum in Dresden, Germany, can be interpreted as a statement on the nation’s military tradition from 1300 to the present. *Der Spiegel* stated that the “wedge sticking out of the building” is “as brutal as the thorn of war in the German psyche.”

PHOTO: ROBERT MICHAEL/AFP/GETTY IMAGES



Julius Caesar was the first to label the disunited tribes north of Italy “Germani.” Many etymology dictionaries trace the word “Germani” to Gaulish origins, claiming it means “neighbor” or “to cry” as in, “one who shouts in battle.” Others note that the most used weapon of these peoples was the spear, and attest that the term comes from the Old High German word for spear, “ger,” which put together means “spear-man.”

The book *Surnames of the United Kingdom: A Concise Etymological Dictionary* promotes the idea that Germani is probably from the Old High German *heri-man*, which literally means “army-man.”

Put together, these definitions paint a picture of Germany: a neighboring nation who shouts in battle and wields spears. It is a country filled with army-men—or, more simply, *war-men*.

None of these northern tribes used “Germani” to describe themselves. Instead they preferred either Teuton or Deutsch, which both generally mean “people.”

While these tribes—such as the Vandals, Heruli and Ostrogoths—did not want to be known as war-men, the name proved apropos. The Heruli were the ones that sacked Rome and brought the end of the Roman Empire in AD 476.

Today, the dual names remain. Many still use a modernized version of Germani to describe the European nation, yet it refers to itself as Deutschland.

Distant Past

With war being a chief characteristic of the Teutonic peoples during the Roman Empire, how far back can this defining trait be traced?

British lexicographer Sir William Smith (1813-1893) described the early Germans “as a people of high stature and of great bodily strength, with fair complexions, blue eyes, and yellow or red hair [the Celts were likely living among them at the time]...their chief offensive weapon was the *framea*, a long spear with a narrow iron point...”

He continues, “Their men found their chief delight in the perils and excitement of war. In peace they passed their lives in listless indolence, only varied by deep gaming and excessive drinking.”

Most historians believe the Germans originated in Europe along the Baltic Sea but are unclear as to where the people derive their ancient roots.

Smith reveals a clue to their origin: “The Germans regarded themselves as indigenous in the country; but there can be no doubt that they were a branch of the great Indo-Germanic race, who, along with the Celts, migrated into Europe from the Caucasus and the countries around the Black and Caspian seas [modern-day Turkey], at a period long anterior to historical records.”

Anthropologist Sir Leonard Woolley records in his book *The Sumerians* a strikingly similar tribe living in the same region: “To the north east of them, in the Zagros hills and across the plain to the Tigris, there lived a people of very different stock, fair-haired and speaking a ‘Caucasian’ tongue, a hill-people akin to the Guti...” (Some historians equate the Guti with the Goths.)

Woolley continues by stating that after an attempt to take over the Tigris River valley, they “remained in what was afterwards Assyria...”

British ethnologist James Cowl Prichard found that the Greek historian Strabo recorded the same people living south of the Black Sea, whom he labeled the Cappadocians.

“‘The Cappadocians,’ [Strabo] says, ‘of both nations,’ meaning the people dwelling on Mount Taurus under that name, as well as the Cappadocians near Pontus, ‘are termed to the present day Leuco-Syri, or White Syrians, by which term they are distinguished from other Syrians, who are of swarthy complexion [darker skin], dwelling to the southward of Mount Taurus.’”

Greek historian Apollonius called these people *Assyrians*, saying that they lived near the Halys River (modern-day Kizilirmak River), just south of the Black Sea.

Recognizable Pattern

Many refuse to consider the Assyria-German connection. Instead, they choose to associate this label with different peoples who inhabited the same areas, but in different time periods. Yet comparing ancient Assyria with the modern Germans reveals numerous and uncanny similarities.

The Assyrians were skilled musicians. Carl Engel’s *The Music of the Most Ancient Nations* points out that their music “appears to have attained to a degree of perfection which it could have reached only after a long period of cultivation.” Who better epitomizes perfection in music than the likes of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms?

They excelled at engineering. *The Dictionary of the Ancient Near East* states, “Assyrians excelled in road construction and maintenance. Their provincial system was built on good communication, and good roads enabled the Assyrian high command to send infantry and cavalry over long distances to promote stability or conquer new territories.” Among innumerable examples, Germany’s world-famous Autobahn is an engineering marvel.

They were a hearty and obstinate people. The book *Ancient Mesopotamia: Portrait of a Dead Civilization* reveals, “In Assyria there was a strong sense of participating in a common and native way of life which repeatedly proved persistent enough to survive military defeats and foreign domination.” Germany’s accelerated recoveries after both world wars illustrate this connection.

The chief similarity between Assyria and modern Teutonic peoples, however, is an excellence in war:

■ The 1911 edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* states: “The Assyrian forces became a standing army, which, by successive improvements and careful discipline, was moulded into an irresistible fighting machine, and Assyrian policy was directed towards the definite object

Please see **GERMANY**, page 30



MOUNTING WORLDWIDE CRISIS IN AGRICULTURE

Part 3

Too often, agriculturists see only the *effects*, while the actual *causes* of the crisis grow worse and more complicated. Yet we must *recognize* our agricultural problems—their *causes*—and CORRECT THEM.

BY DALE L. SCHURTER



PHOTO: THINKSTOCK

This article is excerpted from the book *Mounting Worldwide Crisis in Agriculture* by Dale L. Schurter, the world's foremost authority on biblical agriculture and sustainable husbandry. Subsequent installments will appear in *The Real Truth* over the coming months.

CHEMICAL WARFARE has long been a reality on planet Earth. Today it has become the last weapon in man's arsenal against crop-destroying insects and weeds.

These chemicals affect not only insects, but also man himself—*us!* No matter whom you are or where you live, the food you consume contains pesticides originally meant for insects. And now, you carry these toxic chemicals in your body.

More than a trillion pounds of pesticides have probably already accumulated and remain in Earth's air, water, soil, living plants, and animals, and the amount *grows daily*. Remember, we saw earlier that *50 million tons* of toxins are applied annually to soil and crops in America alone.

What these poisons are doing to the entire web of life—and to personal health—began to be known some 40 to 50 years ago. We warned at that time that unless mankind drastically changed its ways, we were headed for disaster.

And now, *today*, as you read these words, we are *in the middle* of that forecasted disaster—and are *witnesses* of an ever-expanding crisis!



Life Chain Threatened

The most common pesticides 40 years ago were DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. In 1972, after Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* brought the world's attention to DDT's adverse environmental effects, the United States and many other nations worldwide banned the application of this compound. Because of its effectiveness in fighting diseases such as malaria, however, use of DDT persists in some countries, including China.

Today, toxins from and similar compounds that have replaced it are manifold, found virtually everywhere in the soil, on the soil, and in food and feed crops—from mega-farms to community landscapes, even including home lawns and flower and vegetable gardens. And this does not count those “seeded” into the clouds, which eventually find their way into the air we breathe, trees, plants, water and soil. They have become “silent” direct and indirect killers—alive and well today.

In 1996, another *major* instrument was added to the arsenal of destructive devices. Enter the onslaught of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), which are also called “genetically engineered” (GE) crops.

Genetics is the study of the way plants, animals and humans pass on unique characteristics to their offspring. A gene is any of the units “programmed” with these inherited features that make up a section of a chromosome. And chromosomes are tiny particles in the nucleus of cells, the basic building blocks of which are deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). DNA stores the genetic code and passes on said characteristics.

Consider what the possible outcomes, and consequences, would be from manipulating gene code sequencing. Here are just a few brief but sobering examples (emphasis added):

■ A Baylor College of Medicine study linked exposure to a component of GMO corn to infertility in rats as well as to the growth of human breast and prostate cancer cells (*Environmental Health Perspectives*).

■ Mice fed GMO corn had lower birth rates and their offspring had lower average birth weights than a control group sustained by non-GMO corn, according to an investigation conducted by the University of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna, Austria, and the Research Institute of

lems in growth or reproduction... After feeding hamsters for two years over three generations, those on the GM diet, and especially the group on the maximum GM soy diet, showed devastating results. By the third generation, most GM soy-fed hamsters *lost the ability to have babies*. They also suffered *slower growth*, and a *high mortality rate* among the pups.

“And if this isn't shocking enough, some in the third generation even had hair growing *inside their mouths...*” (Institute for Responsible Technology).

■ In 2012, scientists from Norway reported that rats fed GM corn over a 90-day period were fatter than those fed non-GM corn. They found similar changes in fish as well, “These were not major changes; all were within a normal range and the fish appeared healthy,” says [Ashild Krogdahl, a professor at the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science].

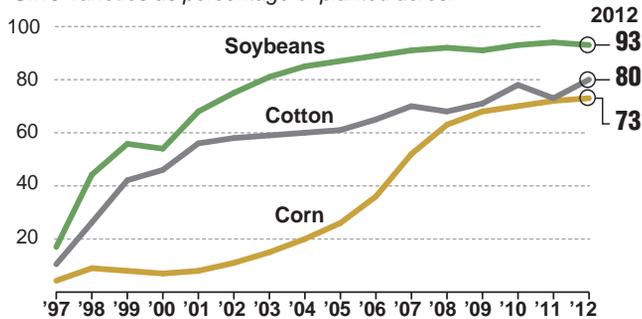
“But the ones who had fed on GM corn were slightly larger, they ate slightly more, their intestines had a different microstructure, they were less able to digest proteins, and there were some changes to their immune system. Blood samples also showed some change in the blood” (*ScienceNordic*).

Additionally, the researchers found that genetically modified foods have much greater consequences than previously believed: “A frequent claim has been that new genes introduced in GM food are harmless since all genes are broken up in the intestines. But our findings show that genes can be transferred through the intestinal wall into the blood; they have been found in blood, muscle tissue and liver in sufficiently large segments to be identified,” Krogdahl explains.

“The biological impact of this gene transfer is unknown.”

Genetically Modified Crops

In the last 15 years, farmers have made genetically modified (GMO) crops the dominant varieties for several major U.S. crops; GMO varieties as percentage of planted acres:



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service
Graphic: Chicago Tribune

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Organic Agriculture (sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research).

■ An Italian study found that mice exposed to feed with a 14 percent GMO content developed testicular changes, some irreversible, and were associated with diminished DNA function and cell damage (*European Journal of Histochemistry*).

■ “Russian biologist Alexey V. Surov...and his colleagues set out to discover if Monsanto's genetically modified (GM) soy, grown on 91% of US soybean fields, leads to prob-



And this could be called the tip of the iceberg! Are we to think that we will fare any better when exposed to the same chemicals?

A number of countries have already banned the use of GMO seeds.

In the very beginning, our Creator gave guidelines—if we have eyes to *see* and ears to *hear*—to plant seed that reproduces like-kind, “whose seed is in itself” (Gen. 1:11-12). These are sustainable and renewable. Consider. Where in this statement is license to enter the plant world—which God designed—and genetically modify it in ways that human beings think to be better?

Toxic Environment

The major pesticides in use today are vicious pollutants. Many are very stable compounds, meaning they are not easily broken down. And because of this persistence, they build up in dangerous biological concentrations in the food chain. They ultimately end up in the human body. Here is what happens:

Ocean water, for example, contains phytoplankton—the producer of over half the world’s oxygen supply and the first link in the sea’s chain of life. Not only does DDT (and similar compounds) decrease oxygen-producing photosynthesis, but it also has a tendency to accumulate in biological organisms and be passed up the food chain—from phytoplankton to zooplankton, shrimp, small fish, larger fish, and then fish-eating birds. In birds, the concentration accumulated to an astounding 10 million times the original amount present in the ocean water (*Time*).

Even 40 years after banning DDT, “Fish consumption advisories are in effect for DDT in many waterways including the Great Lakes ecosystem” (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

Likewise on land, these poisons are extremely harmful to microorganisms



■ **TEST-TUBE FARMING:** A doctor inspects genetically modified plants grown at a biotechnology lab in Santa Fe, Argentina (April 10, 2012).

PHOTO: JUAN MABROMATA/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

and other minute forms of life and life processes in the soil.

Pesticides have virtually wiped out certain bird species by upsetting an intricate hormone-enzyme relationship, leading to thin-shelled eggs that crack and fall apart easily. They have produced fatal effects in wildlife by interrupting the communication network in animals’ nervous systems. (Keep in mind the disappearance of honey bees

and so many other pollinating insects—beneficial creatures destroyed by continually expanding the application of these and other toxins.)

In Canada, marked levels of DDE—a derivative of DDT—were found in the droppings of chimney swifts (birds that often nest in chimneys) dating from 1944 to 1992, which provides clues as to why “the number of chimney swifts dropped 95%



between 1968 and 2005,” *Science* reported.

Research indicates DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons cause a marked alteration in the sexual mechanisms of rats and a proneness to cancer in animals from mice to cattle. Do we dare assume humans are *not* affected in the same way?

Chlorinated hydrocarbons expert Dr. Charles Wurster plainly stated the dangers of these chemicals: “All are nerve poisons. They cause instability or spontaneous ‘firing’ of nerve cells, and increased doses result in tremors or convulsions—typical symptoms of acute poisoning that can occur in organisms ranging from houseflies to man. In general, if an organism has nerves, the chlorinated hydrocarbons can kill it” (*Weeds, Trees, and Turf*).

Shocking!

Dr. Joseph J. Hickey, professor of wildlife ecology at the University of Wisconsin, was even more direct in his book *Farm Chemicals*: “DDT is a chemical of extinction.” This has been public knowledge for decades—but who is listening? Are you?

In 1971, *Gainsborough News* published an article about a river of death in Britain: “Children and adults, attracted by tens of thousands of fish slaughtered in the River Till at Sturton-by-Stow, dice with danger if they touch them... It is one of the strongest forms of organic chemical pollution we have come across and rats and birds which have been feeding on the dead fish are being found dead along the banks... Dogs which have been drinking the water will soon follow suit and farmers have been warned to clear their livestock from the riverside. The pollution, apparently from the Ingham area, is a killer and River Authority workmen have been strongly advised not to allow either the contaminated water or the fish to come into contact with their skin.

“The sluggish black waters of the River Till have become a glistening

graveyard as shoals of bream, prime roach and eels float grimly to the surface. Not a single item of river life has escaped the horror, as flies, beetles and even hedgehogs are carried motionless along the killer stretch.”

As the realization of these harmful truths expands, many around the world have already taken action against the use of DDT and chlorinated hydrocarbons in their countries. Regardless

nerve gases. Chemically, they are cousins to the nerve agents GD and VX, which are involved in the current chemical and biological warfare controversy.

Over 30 million pounds of organophosphates are being spread unchecked as pesticides on America’s farms and gardens annually (EPA).

Because these pesticides break down much more quickly than chlo-



■ **ADVERSE EFFECTS:** A beekeeper displays dead honeybees during a protest in Sofia, Bulgaria, against the use of neonicotinoid pesticides, which are hazardous to the health of bees (April 22, 2013).

PHOTO: DIMITAR DILKOFF/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

of DDT’s ban in the U.S. years ago, residual toxicity remains. This is in part because several countries from which we import food continue to use it and the chemicals wind up in our diets.

Thankfully, more nations are pursuing the elimination of DDT, including China. But what about the other substances that have taken its place?

Nerve Gases Used as Pesticide

In many areas, organic phosphorus compounds—or organophosphates—have replaced DDT and chlorinated hydrocarbons. These were originally developed in World War II as German

rinated hydrocarbons, many assume they are safer. In reality, these odorless and colorless chemicals are potentially *more* dangerous.

Dr. Alice Ottoboni, former California State Public Health Department toxicologist, wrote of organophosphates in the book *The Dose Makes the Poison: A Plain-Language Guide to Toxicology*, “A great deal of data indicate that some degradation products of nonpersistent pesticides have at least as much potential for nontarget damage as DDT.”

Small amounts can cause harm almost instantly, either by contact or ingestion.



“When DDT was banned, the use of organophosphate insecticides increased greatly. A large increase in poisoning of farm workers accompanied this increase; some poisonings were so severe as to be lethal” (ibid.).

Realize: a nonpersistent pesticide does not just “disappear” when it is broken down. “On the contrary,” Dr. Ottoboni continued, “*All nonpersistent pesticides merely degrade to other chemicals!* The only difference is that most of these new chemicals do not have the same pesticidal action as their parent chemicals. These new chemicals may not kill pests, but what is their toxicity to other organisms? What is their fate in the environment? Do they persist? Do they accumulate?” (emphasis added).

There is growing knowledge, however, surrounding the most common pesticide in use throughout the U.S. today—atrazine. Since its introduction in 1958, atrazine has grown to have an “estimated production of 76 [million] to 85 million pounds annually. Approximately 76.5 million pounds of active ingredient are applied domestically per year” (EPA).

This is over twice the amount of total organophosphates used!

Even more shocking is just *how much* is known about this pesticide and its effects. Consider this 2010 report from the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC): “Banned in the European Union and clearly linked to harm to wildlife and potentially to humans, the pesticide atrazine provides little benefit to offset its risks. In 2009, NRDC analyzed results of surface water and drinking water monitoring data for atrazine and found pervasive contamination of watersheds and drinking water systems across the Midwest and Southern United States.”

“Approximately 75 percent of stream water and about 40 percent of all groundwater samples from agricultural areas tested in an extensive

U.S. Geological Survey study contained atrazine. NRDC found that the U.S. EPA’s inadequate monitoring systems and weak regulations have compounded the problem, allowing levels of atrazine in watersheds and drinking water to peak at extremely high concentrations.

“The most recent data confirms that atrazine continues to contaminate watersheds and drinking water. Atrazine was found in 80 percent of drinking water samples taken in 153 public water systems. All twenty watersheds sampled in 2007 and 2008 had detectable levels of atrazine, and sixteen had average concentrations above the level that has been shown to harm plants and wildlife” (ibid.).

But with so great an amount of this pesticide applied today, could the effects be as harmful as some believe?

A study released in 2010 by the University of California, Berkeley, yielded disturbing results: “Atrazine, one of the world’s most widely used pesticides, wreaks havoc with the sex lives of adult male frogs, emasculating three-quarters of them and turning one in 10 into females...”

“The 75 percent that are chemically castrated are essentially ‘dead’ because of their inability to reproduce in the wild, reports UC Berkeley’s Tyrone B. Hayes, professor of integrative biology.

“These male frogs are missing testosterone and all the things that testosterone controls, including sperm. So their fertility is as low as 10 percent in some cases, and that is only if we isolate those animals and pair them with females,” he said. “In an environment where they are competing with unexposed animals, they have zero chance of reproducing.”

Environmental chemicals that enter into our bodies, whether by air, food or water, *will* affect us. An article published by *rodale.com* recorded some of these effects: “Researchers

from the Baylor College of Medicine compared rates of a rare birth defect called choanal atresia—which happens when the cavity between a baby’s nose and mouth becomes fully or partially closed and causes breathing problems that can be fatal—to application rates of the herbicide atrazine in Texas farm fields.

“The results: Birth defect rates and atrazine application levels went hand-in-hand, says lead study author Philip Lupo, PhD, assistant professor in the department of pediatrics. Women living in counties with the lowest rates of pesticide application had relatively no risk of having babies with this specific birth defect, he says. ‘But as you go up to the next group—areas with medium levels of atrazine application—there was almost a 40% increase in risk. Moms in counties with the highest levels saw an 80% risk,’ he says.

“That should raise red flags, even if you’re not planning to have children any time soon. Lupo says that the only known risk factor for choanal atresia is thyroid-medication use during pregnancy. But, according to the birth records he used in his analysis, very few of the mothers had been diagnosed with thyroid problems or were taking thyroid medications, which means your body could be reacting to the herbicide the same way it would to a thyroid medication or thyroid abnormality.

“If atrazine is messing with thyroid hormones, the herbicide could play a bigger role in other health problems, according to research done by the Endocrine Society. Chemicals that interfere with thyroid hormones have been linked to metabolic disorders, and thus could be playing a role in diabetes and obesity, as well as in autoimmune disorders and cardiovascular disease.”

To curb the effects of pesticides on crops, farmers in the U.S. came to broadly endorse the genetic engineer-



ing of agriculture. So much so that “herbicide-tolerant crops accounted for 93 percent of U.S. soybean acreage, 78 percent of cotton acreage, and 70 percent of corn acreage in 2010” (U.S. Department of Agriculture, emphasis added).

In addition to herbicide-tolerance, plant genetics are also manipulated to be resistant to insects. One popular crop contains “the gene from the soil bacterium Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*)...[producing] a protein that is toxic to specific insects. Plantings of Bt crops accounted for 73 percent of U.S. cotton acreage and 63 percent of corn acreage in 2010” (ibid., emphasis added).

Although the use of Bt crops has reduced the application of insecticides, Dr. Ottoboni wrote in her book *The Dose Makes the Poison* that “BT’s usefulness is limited to certain classes of insects, and it is harmful to *all* butterflies and moths. Additionally, some chemically sensitive people believe that they respond just as severely to BT as to other pesticides” (emphasis added).

Adding to the concern, a study released in 2011 found that the toxin produced by the Bt bacterium was present in the blood of 93 percent of pregnant mothers and 80 percent of their babies as well as 69 percent of women who were not pregnant (*Reproductive Toxicology*).

The distressing fact, outside of the ecological effects, is that pesticides *have not* eliminated insect infestation and crop loss—and are actually creating new problems.

Charles Benbrook, a research professor at the Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources at Washington State University, told *Reuters*, “...the introduction of ‘Bt’ corn and cotton crops engineered to

be toxic to certain insects is triggering the rise of insects resistant to the crop toxin.”



PHOTO: THINKSTOCK

“...a study released in 2011 found that the toxin produced by the Bt bacterium was present in the blood of 93 percent of pregnant mothers and 80 percent of their babies as well as 69 percent of women who were not pregnant (*Reproductive Toxicology*).”

“Insecticide use did drop substantially—28 percent from 1996 to 2011—but is now on the rise, he said.

“‘The relatively recent emergence and spread of insect populations resistant to the Bt toxins expressed in Bt corn and cotton has started to increase insecticide use, and will continue to do so,’ he said.

“Herbicide-tolerant and Bt-transgenic crops now dominate U.S. agriculture, accounting for about one in every two

acres of harvested cropland, and around 95 percent of soybean and cotton acres, and over 85 percent of corn acres.

“‘Things are getting worse, fast,’ said Benbrook in an interview. ‘In order to deal with rapidly spreading resistant weeds, farmers are being forced to expand use of older, higher-risk herbicides. To stop corn and cotton insects from developing resistance to Bt, farmers planting Bt crops are being asked to spray the insecticides that Bt corn and cotton were designed to displace.’”

Devastation and loss of agriculture is not exclusive to the United States—or to this century.

In 1973, “Annual loss...in Latin America alone [reached] the staggering level of 40 percent of the total crop, while in the middle of Africa half of the sorghum [was] eaten away by insects during a single year’s storage. Similarly, an enormous amount of rice [was] lost every season in Asia because farmers [did not] find it worth their while to dry the rice—losses [were] estimated by the FAO [UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization] at three million tons each year. Mishandling of food in storage and transit also [caused] grievous waste. For instance, birds pecking holes into grain bags... ruined up to three-fourths of the

contents; other local predators, such as rats and locusts, have taken their toll” (*The Saturday Review*).

Another source from that era stated, “In India insects annually consume more food than the entire nine million population of Michigan eats. Such losses can doubtless be reduced, but there is good reason to tone down generous promises about what can be achieved along these lines when similar conditions can be recorded also in



countries where man has created powerful chemical barriers around his lush fields and even resorted to war gases in his fight for victory and survival. Nevertheless, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that merely the insects cause losses to our nation in the range of four to five billion dollars annually. Our total agricultural production is valued at only six times that amount” (*Too Many: A Study of Earth’s Biological Limitations*).

Though we have increased pesticides and genetically modified crops enormously since then, the rate of agricultural loss due to insects remains about the same.

A sobering example of just one crop was reported in *Cotton Farming*: “No matter how much progress is made in the ongoing fight against cotton insect pests, the damage incurred each year remains significant, according to the 2010 Cotton Insect Loss report compiled by Michael Williams, Mississippi State University entomologist emeritus.

“Of all the detailed statistics contained in this report, the most revealing may be the fact that 8.1 million cotton acres across the Belt were infested by the bollworm/budworm insect complex, resulting in 263,902 bales lost.”

“When translated into economic losses for cotton production...the total yield loss due to insects across the Belt adds up to \$376,673,521, or an average of \$35.33 per acre.”

Another major problem with using pesticides is that predators of the pest are often killed along with the target. Since these natural enemies have been partially successful in controlling the pest population, wiping them out temporarily leaves the primary offender free of important natural restraints.

Under these circumstances, the pest will develop a resistance through mutation and multiply before natural enemies can multiply to control them.

Thus insects’ resistance to pesticides is a mounting worldwide problem. Between 1908 and 1945, only 13 species of insects had developed resistance. Now, according to the FAO, the figure stands at over 700!

The current practice employed to control these hardy new pests is to develop more potent pesticides. But instead of controlling or killing an insect, a vicious cycle is created—stronger insects, more toxic pesticides, and an increasing threat to all life forms on this planet. And the vast majority *still* refuse to address the fundamental *cause*! They seem bound and determined to continue and expand more of the same husbandry practices that caused the problem in the first place.

And their use is once again on the rise: “Genetically engineered crops have led to an increase in overall pesticide use, by 404 million pounds from the time they were introduced in 1996 through 2011, according to the report by Charles Benbrook...” (*Reuters*).

This is due in part to the rise of herbicide-resistant weed species, referred to as “superweeds.” Mr. Benbrook also stated in the article, “Resistant weeds have become a major problem for many farmers reliant on GE [genetically engineered] crops, and are now driving up the volume of herbicide needed each year by about 25 percent.”

The proposed answer? “Scientists say the solution to the widespread resistance problem is a new type of GM that uses a powerful weedkiller that was once part of Agent Orange, the defoliant widely used during the Vietnam war” (*BBC*). Again, *shocking*! Should we not be addressing the *cause* of insects?—trying a little *prevention*?

No Way Out?

Here then is where scientists and farmers see a problem: we are told that

“crop and livestock production in the United States would drop by 25 to 30 percent”—that commercial production of apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries, citrus and a host of other products would come to a halt—“and prices of agricultural products would increase by 50 to 75 percent, if pesticides were completely withdrawn from use” (The World Bank Development Research Group). According to these numbers, millions would have their diets drastically altered or reduced.

Yet this data *flies in the face* of numerous documented cases of farmers who have stopped using insecticides and have fared better than their neighbors who continued to use these poisons.

As I wrote some 40 years ago, “If we continue to use non-biodegradable pesticides we will be in deep trouble.” And now, we *are* in DEEP TROUBLE!

Not only is pollution reaching critical proportions, but as insects continue to develop resistance faster than new pesticides are produced, it is just a matter of time until these creatures begin to destroy food crops wholesale. And mankind will be *utterly unable* to stop them!

Some look to biological control—natural pesticides taken from animals, plants, bacteria and certain minerals—to provide an out. But so little money and effort is being spent on research in this area—and progress comes so slowly, if this ever even materializes—that it appears to be a false hope. In addition, there are whole categories of pest problems with *no remote prospect* of biological control.

Have we painted ourselves into a corner? Is there no way out? Is there no way that insect plagues can be stopped without using pesticides?

Part 4 of the series will appear in next month’s *Real Truth*. To read the complete book online, visit rcg.org/mwcia. □

Watch The World to Come with David C. Pack

INTERNATIONAL STATIONS – CABLE AND SATELLITE (Check local listings for channels):



AFRICA

Thaicom 5: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 11:30 EAT, 10:30 CAT, 09:30 WAT, 08:30 GMT

ASIA/OCEANIA

Thaicom 5: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 08:30 GMT

AUSTRALIA

Optus D2: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 6:30 p.m. EST, 6:00 p.m. CST, 4:30 p.m. WST

Thaicom 5, The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air

Thursday, 6:30 p.m. EST, 6:00 p.m. CST, 4:30 p.m. WST

CARIBBEAN

Galaxy 25: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 4:30 a.m. AT, 3:30 a.m. ET

CENTRAL AMERICA

Galaxy 25: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET, 2:30 a.m. CT

EUROPE

Eutelsat 28A: Gospel Channel
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Monday, 12:30 EET, 11:30 CET, 10:30 WET

Hot Bird 6: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 09:30 CET

ICELAND

Eutelsat 28A: Gospel Channel
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Monday, 10:30 a.m. WET

Antenna & Cable:
Gospel Channel
Monday, 10:30 a.m. WET

INDIA

Tata Sky: The Word Network
Thursday, 2:00 p.m. IST
Thaicom 5: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 2:00 p.m. IST

ITALY

Sky Italia: The Word Network
– Channel 823
Thursday, 09:30 CET

JAMAICA

Flow TV: The Word Network
– Channel 668
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

MIDDLE EAST

Arabsat (Eurobird 2):
The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 11:30 EAT, 10:30 CAT, 09:30 WAT, 08:30 GMT

NEW ZEALAND

Optus D2: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 8:30 p.m. NZT
Sky: Prime
Sunday, 7:00 a.m. NZT

NORTH AFRICA

Arabsat (Eurobird 2):
The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 11:30 EAT, 10:30 CAT, 09:30 WAT, 08:30 GMT

NORWAY

Thor 5 – Canal Digital:
Gospel Channel
– Channel 325
Monday, 11:30 a.m. CET

PHILIPPINES

Thaicom 5: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 4:30 p.m. PHT

SOUTH AFRICA

Thaicom 5: The Word Network
– Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 10:30 SAT

UNITED KINGDOM

Sky UK: The Word Network
– Channel 590
Thursday, 8:30 a.m. GMT
Sky UK: Gospel Channel
– Channel 588
Monday, 10:30 a.m. GMT

NORTH AMERICAN STATIONS – CABLE AND SATELLITE (Check local listings for channels):



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NORTH AMERICA

Galaxy 25: Satellite Free-to-Air
Thursday, 5:00 a.m. NT, 4:30 a.m. AT, 3:30 a.m. ET, 2:30 a.m. CT, 1:30 a.m. MT, 12:30 a.m. PT

CANADA

Bell Satellite TV: Joytv11
Sunday, 12:00 p.m. NT, 11:30 p.m. AT, 10:30 a.m. ET, 9:30 a.m. CT, 8:30 a.m. MT, 7:30 a.m. PT

UNITED STATES

BROADBAND: Sky Angel Faith & Family TV
– Channel 537
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET, 2:30 a.m. CT, 1:30 a.m. MT, 12:30 a.m. PT

DIRECTV: ION Television – Channel 305
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET, 5:30 a.m. CT, 4:30 a.m. MT, 3:30 a.m. PT

DIRECTV: The Word Network – Channel 373
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET, 2:30 a.m. CT, 1:30 a.m. MT, 12:30 a.m. PT

DISH Network: ION Television – Channel 216
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET, 5:30 a.m. CT, 4:30 a.m. MT, 3:30 a.m. PT



U.S. STATIONS – CABLE AND ANTENNA (Check local listings for channels):

ALABAMA

Birmingham —
ION-WPXH,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Decatur —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Dothan —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Florence —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Huntsville —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Mobile —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Montgomery —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Selma —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

ALASKA

Anchorage —
CW-KYUR-DT2**,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. AKT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 4:30 a.m. AKT

Fairbanks —
CW-KATN-DT2**,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. AKT

Juneau —
CW-KJUD-DT2**,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. AKT

ARIZONA

Phoenix —
ION-KPPX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

Yuma —
CW-KECY-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT

ARKANSAS

El Dorado —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Fayetteville —
CW-KHBS-DT2/KHOG-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Fort Smith —
CW-KHBS-DT2/KHOG-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Jonesboro —
CW-KJOS,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Little Rock —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Pine Bluff —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Rogers —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Springdale —
CW-KHBS-DT2/KHOG-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Chico —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

El Centro —
CW-KECY-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Eureka —
CW-KUVU-LP/KVIQ-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Fresno —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Los Angeles —
ION-KPXN,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Modesto —
ION-KSPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Monterey —
CW-KION-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Oakland —
ION-KKPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Palm Springs —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Redding —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Sacramento —
ION-KSPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Salinas —
CW-KION-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

San Diego —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

San Francisco —
ION-KKPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

San Jose —
ION-KKPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

San Luis Obispo —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Santa Barbara —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Santa Maria —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Stockton —
ION-KSPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Visalia —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

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COLORADO

Colorado Springs —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 4:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

Denver —
ION-KPXC,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Grand Junction —
CW-KJCT-DT3**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Montrose —
CW-KJCT-DT3**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Pueblo —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 4:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

CONNECTICUT

Hartford —
ION-WHPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
New Haven —
ION-WHPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington —
ION-WPXW,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach —
ION-WOPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Fort Lauderdale —
ION-WPXM,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Fort Myers —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Fort Pierce —
ION-WPXP,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Gainesville —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Jacksonville —
ION-WPXC,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Melbourne —
ION-WOPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Miami —
ION-WPXM,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Naples —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Orlando —
ION-WOPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Panama City —
CW-WJHG-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Pensacola —
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Sarasota —
ION-WXPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
St. Petersburg —
ION-WXPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Tallahassee —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Tampa —
ION-WXPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
West Palm Beach —
ION-WPXP,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

GEORGIA

Albany —
CW-WSWG-DT3**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Atlanta —
ION-WPXA,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Augusta —
CW-WAGT-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Columbus —
CW-WLTZ-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Macon —
CW-WBMM**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Savannah —
CW-WGSA-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Thomasville —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

HAWAII

Honolulu —
ION-KPXO,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. HT

IDAHO

Boise —
CW-KYUU-LP/KBOI-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT

WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Idaho Falls —
CW-KIFI-DT3**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Pocatello —
CW-KIFI-DT3**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT

ILLINOIS

Bloomington —
CW-WHOI-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Champaign —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Chicago —
ION-WCPX,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Decatur —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Moline —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Mount Vernon —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Peoria —
CW-WHOI-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Quincy —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Rock Island —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Rockford —
CW-WREX-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Springfield —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

INDIANA

Elkhart —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Evansville —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Fort Wayne —
CW-WPTA-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Indianapolis —
ION-WIPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
South Bend —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Terre Haute —
CW-WBI,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

IOWA

Ames —
ION-KFPX,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Cedar Rapids —
ION-KPXR,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Davenport —
FOX-KLJB,
 Sunday, 7:00 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Des Moines —
ION-KFPX,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Dubuque —
ION-KPXR,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Keokuk —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Mason City —
CW-KTTC-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT

Order Related Literature from Weekly Shows

YOU CAN PROVE THE BIBLE'S AUTHORITY

TRUE FAITH What God Says

Why Prophecy!

DATING AND COURTSHIP GOD'S WAY

SEX IT'S UNKNOWN DIMENSIONS

TRAIN YOUR CHILDREN GOD'S WAY

YOUR MARRIAGE Can Be Happy!

ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Ottumwa —
CW-KWOT,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Sioux City —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Waterloo —
ION-KPXR,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

KANSAS

Hutchinson —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Pittsburg —
CW-KSXF,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Topeka —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Wichita —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

KENTUCKY

Bowling Green —
CW-WBKO-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Lexington —
ION-WUPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Louisville —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Paducah —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

LOUISIANA

Alexandria —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Baton Rouge —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Lafayette —
CW-KATC-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Lake Charles —
CW-KVHP-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Monroe —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
New Orleans —
ION-WPXL,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Shreveport —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

MAINE

Auburn —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Bangor —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Portland —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Presque Isle —
CW-WBPQ,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

MARYLAND

Baltimore —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Hagerstown —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Salisbury —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston —
ION-WBPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Holyoke —
CW-WBQT,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
New Bedford —
ION-WPXQ,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Springfield —
CW-WBQT,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

MICHIGAN

Alpena —
CW-WBAE,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Battle Creek —
ION-WZPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Bay City —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Cadillac —
CW-WBVC,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Detroit —
ION-WPXD,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Flint —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Grand Rapids —
ION-WZPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Kalamazoo —
ION-WZPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Lansing —
CW-WLAJ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Marquette —
CW-WBKP-DT1/WBUP-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Saginaw —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Traverse City —
CW-WBVC,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

MINNESOTA

Austin —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Duluth —
CW-KDLH-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Mankato —
CW-KWYE,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Minneapolis —
ION-KPXM,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Rochester —
CW-KTTC-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
St. Paul —
ION-KPXM,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi —
CW-WBGP,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Columbus —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Greenville —
CW-WBWD,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Greenwood —
CW-WBWD,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Gulfport —
CW-WBGP,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Hattiesburg —
CW-WHPM-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Jackson —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Laurel —
CW-WHPM-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Meridian —
CW-WTOK-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Tupelo —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
West Point —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Columbia —
CW-KOMU-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Hannibal —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Jefferson City —
CW-KOMU-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Joplin —
CW-KSXF,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Kansas City —
ION-KSPX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Kirksville —
CW-KWOT,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Springfield —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
St. Joseph —
CW-WBJO/KNPN-DT3**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
St. Louis —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

MONTANA

Billings —
CW-KTVQ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Bozeman —
CW-KXLF-DT2/KBZK-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Butte —
CW-KXLF-DT2/KBZK-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Glendive —
CW-KWZB,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Great Falls —
CW-KRTV-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Helena —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
Missoula —
CW-KPAX-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

NEBRASKA

Hastings —
CW-KWBL,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT

ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Kearney —
CW-KWBL,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Lincoln —
CW-KWBL,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT

ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
North Platte —
CW-KWPL,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Omaha —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Scottsbluff —
CW-KGWN-DT3/KCHW**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 4:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

NEVADA
Las Vegas —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
Reno —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester —
ION-WBPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

NEW YORK

Albany —
ION-WYPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Binghamton —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Buffalo —
ION-WPXJ,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Elmira —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
New York —
ION-WPXN,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Plattsburgh —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Rochester —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Schenectady —
ION-WYPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Syracuse —
ION-WSPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Troy —
ION-WYPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Utica —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Watertown —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Waterbury —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Charlotte —
TV64-WAXN,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Durham —
ION-WRPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Greensboro —
ION-WGPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Greenville —
ION-WEPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

High Point —
ION-WGPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
New Bern —
ION-WEPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Raleigh —
ION-WRPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Washington —
ION-WEPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Wilmington —
CW-WBW,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Winston Salem —
ION-WGPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck —
CW-KWMK,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Dickinson —
CW-KWMK,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT

Fargo —
CW-WDAY-DT2/WDAZ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Minot —
CW-KWMK,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Valley City —
CW-WDAY-DT2/WDAZ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

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WITH DAVID C. PACK

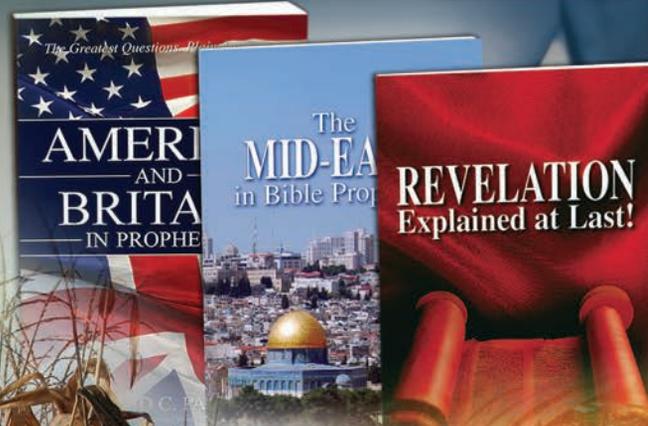
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WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

OHIO

Akron —
ION-WVPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Canton —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Cincinnati —
MyTV-WSTR,
Wednesday, 6:00 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Cleveland —
ION-WVPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Columbus —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Dayton —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Lima —
CW-WBOH,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Stuebenville —
CW-WBWO,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Toledo —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Youngstown —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Zanesville —
CW-WBZV,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

OKLAHOMA

Ada —
CW-KTEN-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Lawton —
CW-KAUZ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Oklahoma City —
ION-KOPX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

Tulsa —
ION-KTPX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

OREGON

Bend —
CW-KTVZ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Eugene —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Medford —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT

Portland —
ION-KPXG,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Salem —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

PENNSYLVANIA

Altoona —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Erie —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Harrisburg —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Johnstown —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Lebanon —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

Philadelphia —
ION-WPPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Pittsburgh —
ION-WINP,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Scranton —
ION-WQPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Wilkes Barre —
ION-WQPX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

York —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

RHODE ISLAND

Providence —
ION-WPXQ,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston —
CW-WCBD-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Columbia —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

Florence —
CW-WWMB-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Greenville —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Myrtle Beach —
CW-WWMB-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Spartanburg —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 4:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Sioux Falls —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Jackson —
CW-WBJK,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Johnson City —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Kingsport —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Knoxville —
ION-WPXX,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Memphis —
ION-WPXX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Nashville —
ION-WNPX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT

TEXAS

Abilene —
CW-KTXS-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Amarillo —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Austin —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Beaumont —
CW-KFDM-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Brownsville —
CW-KCWT/KNVO-DT4**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Bryan —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Corpus Christi —
CW-KRIS-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Dallas —
ION-KPXD,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
El Paso —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Fort Worth —
ION-KPXD,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Harlingen —
CW-KGWT/KNVO-DT4**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Houston —
ION-KPXB,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Laredo —
CW-KGNS-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Livingston —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Longview —
CW-KYTX-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Lubbock —
CW-KLCW-DT1**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Midland —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Odessa —
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Port Arthur —
CW-KFDM-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT

ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
San Angelo —
CW-KWSA,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
San Antonio —
ION-KPXL,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Sherman —
CW-KTEN-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Sweetwater —
CW-KTXS-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Temple —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Tyler —
CW-KYTX-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Victoria —
CW-KWVB,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT

Waco —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Weslaco —
CW-KCWT/KNVO-DT4**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Wichita Falls —
CW-KAUZ-DT2**,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

UTAH

Salt Lake City —
ION-KUPX,
Sunday, 5:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT

VERMONT

Burlington —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

VIRGINIA

Bristol —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Harrisonburg —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Lynchburg —
ION-WPXR,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Newport News —
ION-WPXV,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Norfolk —
ION-WPXV,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Petersburg —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Portsmouth —
ION-WPXV,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Richmond —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Roanoke —
ION-WPXR,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET

WASHINGTON

Kennewick —
ION-Cable,
Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the homepage of 'The World to Come' website. The main content area features a video player for 'The Kingdom of God—What No One Knows! (Part 1)'. The video player includes a search bar, a 'Watch Now' button, and a 'Save Series to Playlist' option. Below the video player, there is a section for 'Related Literature from This Week's Show' with a 'Order Your Free Copy' button. The page also features a 'Selected Recent Videos' section and a 'TELEVISION EXPANSION CONTINUES' banner at the bottom.

Pasco —
CW-KIMA-DT2/KEPR-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
Richland —
CW-KIMA-DT2/KEPR-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
Seattle —
ION-KWPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT
Spokane —
ION-KGPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT
Tacoma —
ION-KWPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 12:30 a.m. PT

Yakima —
CW-KIMA-DT2/KEPR-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. PT
WEST VIRGINIA
Beckley —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Bluefield —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Charleston —
ION-WLPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Clarksburg —
CW-WVFX-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Huntington —
ION-WLPX,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET

WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Oak Hill —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Parkersburg —
CW-WCWP,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
Weston —
CW-WVFX-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
Wheeling —
CW-WBWO,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. ET
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 3:30 a.m. ET
WISCONSIN
Appleton —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

Eau Claire —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Green Bay —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
La Crosse —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Madison —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
Milwaukee —
ION-WPXE,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 2:30 a.m. CT
Superior —
CW-KDLH-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. CT
Wausau —
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 5:30 a.m. CT

WYOMING
Casper —
CW-KWYF/KFNB-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Cheyenne —
CW-KGWN-DT3/KCHW**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT
WORD-Cable,
 Thursday, 1:30 a.m. MT
Riverton —
CW-KWYF/KFNB-DT2**,
 Sunday, 6:30 a.m. MT
ION-Cable,
 Sunday, 7:30 a.m. MT

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CANADIAN STATIONS – CABLE (Check local listings for channels):

ALBERTA

Calgary —
JOY-TELUS Satellite,
 Sunday, 8:30 a.m. MT
Canmore —
JOY-TELUS Satellite,
 Sunday, 8:30 a.m. MT
Edmonton —
JOY-TELUS Satellite,
 Sunday, 8:30 a.m. MT
Lethbridge —
JOY-TELUS Satellite,
 Sunday, 8:30 a.m. MT
Medicine Hat —
JOY-TELUS Satellite,
 Sunday, 8:30 a.m. MT
Red Deer —
JOY-TELUS Satellite,
 Sunday, 8:30 a.m. MT

MANITOBA

Brandon —
JOY-MTS,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT
Portage la Prairie —
JOY-MTS,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT
Steinbach —
JOY-MTS,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT
Thompson —
JOY-MTS,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT
Winkler —
JOY-MTS,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT
Winnipeg —
JOY-CIT-DT, MTS,
Shaw Cable,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT

ONTARIO

Ajax —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Alcona —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Almonte —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Aurora —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Barrie —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Bolton —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Bowmanville —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Brampton —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Caledon —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Cambridge —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Collingwood —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Erin —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET

Gilford —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Guelph —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Holland Landing —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Ingersoll —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Innisfil —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Kenora —
JOY-Shaw Cable,
 Sunday, 9:30 a.m. CT
Keswick —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Kitchener —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Lefroy —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
London —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Markham —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Midland —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Mississauga —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET

Newcastle —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Newmarket —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Orangeville —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Orillia —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Oshawa —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Ottawa —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Owen Sound —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Paris —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Pickering —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Sault Ste. Marie —
JOY-Shaw Cable,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
St. George —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
St. Thomas —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Stouffville —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET

Stratford —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Sutton —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Thunder Bay —
JOY-Shaw Cable,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Tillsonburg —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Toronto —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Vaughan —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Wasaga Beach —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Waterloo —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Whitby —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET
Woodstock —
JOY-Rogers,
 Sunday, 10:30 a.m. ET

GERMANY

Continued from page 14

of reducing the whole civilized world into a single empire and thereby throwing its trade and wealth into Assyrian hands.” Note the phrase “irresistible fighting machine” aimed at “reducing the whole civilized world into a *single empire*.”

■ James McCabe’s *The Pictorial History of the World* thoroughly describes the Assyrians, revealing more similarities to the modern Germans. They were “a fierce, treacherous race, delighting in the dangers of the chase in war. The Assyrian troops were notably among the most formidable of ancient warriors...”

■ “They never kept faith when it was to their interest to break treaties, and were regarded with suspicion by their neighbors in consequence of this characteristic” (ibid.). In 1939, Nazi Germany entered into a non-aggression treaty with Soviet Russia—WWII began a month later. Also, Poland had a similar pact with Germany when it was invaded by Hitler’s army.

■ “In the organization and equipment of their troops, and in their system of attack and defence and their method of reducing fortified places, the Assyrians manifested a superiority to the nations by which they were surrounded” (ibid.). The design and engineering of German tanks and aircraft surpassed the allied troops in WWII. They pioneered rockets and the jet engine. Today, they continue to be on the front edge of weapons technology.

■ In the book *The Course of Civilization Volume I*, Joseph Strayer describes Assyria: “They enforced their rule by a deliberate policy of frightfulness, enslaving and deporting whole peoples, and torturing and killing thousands of captives.” This statement could have easily been written about Germany in the early 1940s.

With such a deep-seated military culture, is modern Germany truly doomed to forever carry with them the scourge of war?

“He Means Not So”

Further history of the Assyrian people can be found in the Bible. The book of Genesis records Asshur, father of the Assyrians, in the list of Noah’s descendants (Gen. 10:22).

Throughout the Old Testament, the Assyrians repeatedly clashed with Israel. (For example, read I Kings 15:29, II Kings 15:19-20, I Chronicles 5:6, and II Chronicles 33:11.)

Yet the Bible also addresses the dual nature of the Germanic peoples. In the book of Isaiah, the Assyrian national psyche is laid bare. Chapter 10 states: “For he [the Assyrian nation] says, By the *strength* of my hand I have done it, and by my *wisdom*; for I am *prudent*” (vs. 13).

Assyria and Germany have a long list of successes and accomplishments, which has led to an ingrained nationalistic pride. (Interestingly, the Hebrew root word for “Asshur” means *success*.) Look at Germany today: it is strong enough to carry Europe, and other nations come to it for answers because of its financial prudence.

The account in Isaiah 10 reveals the nation’s love for war and tendency to conquer surrounding lands: “...I have removed the bounds of the people, and have robbed their treasures, and I have put down the inhabitants like a valiant man: and my hand has found as a nest the riches of the people: and as one gathers eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth...” (vs. 13-14).

When an average German is asked, however, this definition is far from what he thinks of himself. Notice verse 7: “Howbeit he means not so, neither does his heart think so; but it is in his heart to destroy and cut off nations not a few.” Despite a lengthy historical track record written in blood, Germany “means not so, neither does [its] heart think so.”

But the Bible ultimately does not condemn the nation. Actually, far from it!

A New Start

Imagine if Germany could finally overcome its thorn of war. No more would conflict hamper the talents or ingenuity

of its people. No more would the nation have to rebuild after each conflict. Its scientists, inventors, thinkers and artists could solely focus on peaceful endeavors.

Yes, war has produced useful commodities. World War II created the jet engine used in air travel today. Also, the men who designed the Nazi’s terror-inducing V2 rocket later were instrumental in putting an American on the moon.

But imagine the *far greater* achievements possible without war!

With the Bundeswehr speeding toward a place among other world-class militaries, however, that time is not now. Before Germany can shake its warlike nature, it must first learn some hard lessons. It must lay aside its deeply ingrained pride and stubbornness. To finally be at peace, it must go through one last cycle of wartime ramp-up followed by a humbling setback (Zech. 10:11).

A great message of the Bible regards God ruling all nations of Earth and abolishing warfare. This means all nations will be able to focus solely on constructive and productive projects.

Notice: “And He [God] shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: *and they shall beat their swords into plowshares*, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, *neither shall they learn war any more*” (Isa. 2:4).

While Germany enjoys a fleeting popularity now, it will soon hold a place as one of the world’s foremost nations. Isaiah 19:24-25 states: “In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria”—one of the three most prominent nations!—“*even a blessing* in the midst of the land: whom the LORD of hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt My people, and Assyria the work of My hands, and Israel My inheritance.”

At that time, the thorn of war will be forever removed from Germany!

For more on what the Bible says about the end to global conflict, read David C. Pack’s astonishing booklet *How World Peace Will Come!* at rcg.org/hwpwc. □

MIDDLE EAST

Iran's New President Brings Different Rhetoric

On June 15, voters in the Islamic Republic of Iran replaced President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad with Hassan Rohani. The move signaled the electorate's desire for a change within a rigid system.

The international community expressed relief that this election appeared to have been free of violence, a welcome contrast to the 2009 ballot. Widely seen as marred by corruption, that contest's aftermath included protests and a government crackdown.

"Mr. Rohani, a former nuclear negotiator, polled three times as many votes as his nearest rival to garner 50.71 percent of all ballots cast, enough to avoid an expected runoff. He faced down a host of conservatives in [the] vote, stating at the ballot box that he had 'come to destroy extremism'" (*The Christian Science Monitor*).

Many of the nation's citizens "planned to boycott the election because they considered their votes 'useless' in a rigged system, yet voted anyway—pushing official turnout to roughly 72 percent—and found their choice accurately reflected in the result" (*ibid.*).

Mr. Rohani is an academic, having received a doctorate from Glasgow Caledonian University in Scotland with a thesis titled "The Flexibility of Shariah." He is known for his steady temperament and diplomatic aplomb, and speaks five languages.

The new leader enters the presidency at a difficult time for Iran, viewed by many as a rogue nation and an extremist theocracy. Critics question Mr. Rohani's role in the development of Iran's nuclear program, which is in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions. The program has spurred expanded sanctions against the country, spearheaded by the



■ **NEW LEADER:** Iranian president-elect Hassan Rohani joins in applause during a press conference in Tehran (June 17, 2013).

PHOTO: BEHROUZ MEHRI/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

United States after 1979's Islamic Revolution.

Mr. Rohani is considered a moderate, notably to the left of outgoing President Ahmadinejad. Iranians, especially younger generations, hope that his leadership will lead to drastic changes in the nation's dealings with the rest of the world.

Yet his moderate stance must be understood in the Iranian context: "In fact, he belongs to the conservatives' pragmatic centrist wing...since the Iran-Iraq war of the 1980s, in which he played a strategic role in the military command, he has not been excluded from regime institutions... he still enjoys a relationship of trust with the supreme leader [Ayatollah Khamenei, whose position is above that of president]," *Financial Times* stated.

Less optimistic commentators view Iranian democracy as fundamentally flawed, and any president that results from it as simply an extension of Mr. Khamenei's apparatus. It has been widely noted that the list of presidential candidates was trimmed from 686 to six by the governmental Guardian Council. As one opinion piece in the *Miami Herald* stated, "The big question is why Khamenei permitted [Mr. Rohani] to win."

At the time of this writing, no plans to lift sanctions against Iran have been mentioned by the United States or the many other nations that maintain them. These have created increasing hardship on average Iranians.

PBS reported, "Since early 2012, the United States has led a campaign to accelerate the pace of sanctions, focusing on Iran's energy and financial sectors. The EU also has imposed sanctions on oil purchases from Iran. Overall, sanctions have sharply cut back oil exports, isolated Iran from international banking systems, and contributed to a big drop in the value of its currency."

Iran's leadership has to be wary of the discontent that can boil over into unrest, violence and—as demonstrated in 2011's Arab Spring—regime overthrow. Some speculate that the inclusion of a centrist on the ballot was a way of placating the masses, but with no real danger of substantive changes to the republic's currently charted course.

The transition may be the best opportunity to reset the tone of dialogue on Iran's nuclear program. If history is a guide, the nation's relationship with the West will remain prickly and erratic, while its historical ties with Russia will endure. □

WEATHER & ENVIRONMENT



■ **PARCHED:** An overview of the dry Sabarmati River in Gujarat, India (March 28, 2013).

PHOTO: SAM PANTHAKY/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Deadly Heat Waves Continue to Worsen

Devastating heat waves resulting in widespread power outages, wildfires, droughts and death could become more frequent, a study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revealed.

According to the organization, “Average temperatures around the world have become warmer since the start of the 20th century, and they have risen at a particularly fast rate during the last 50 years. Nine of the ten warmest years on record have occurred since 2000.”

“Extreme heat was the leading cause of weather-related deaths in the United States from 2000 through 2009,” the report stated.

While the cause of the warming remains a topic of debate, many weather experts have noticed a drastic change within the last few years.

LiveScience reported, “[America] is experiencing ‘almost three record highs for every record low,’ says Gerald ‘Jerry’ Meehl, a senior scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). ‘As the climate continues to warm, we can expect more intense, longer lasting and more frequent heat waves in the future. We will still have cold snaps, but fewer of them.’”

Sweltering heat waves in India this year have already resulted in deaths.

“As many as 524 people were killed since April 1, this year in Andhra Pradesh due to sunstroke, as severe heat wave conditions continued unabated in the state,” a local newspaper, *Deccan Chronicle*, reported.

Pakistan has also been scorched by prolonged and extreme heat.

The *Guardian* stated, “Near-record temperatures in Pakistan have claimed hundreds of lives and devastated crops in the third major heatwave in four years...Urban conditions were particularly bad because the heatwave led to power cuts which in turn led to violent protests. Many families were unable to pump water or run air conditioners.”

According to President Jim Yong Kim of World Bank Group, which published a study on the effects of increased heat waves, if temperatures across the globe continue to escalate, it could also result in dwindling food production and loss of life.

“This new report outlines an alarming scenario for the days and years ahead—what we could face in our lifetime,” he stated. □

RELIGION

Catholics and Lutherans to Jointly Observe Reformation Anniversary

In an unprecedented move, Catholic and Protestant officials declared the approaching 500th anniversary of the Reformation (to take place in 2017) as a time for Catholics and Lutherans to “cooperate” and “find ways toward the future together,” according to a joint document released by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

Rather than continuing to blame each other for events that resulted in the split between Catholics and Protestants, “The awareness is dawning on Lutherans and Catholics that the struggle of the 16th century is over,” *Reuters* quoted the report as saying. “The reasons for mutually condemning each other’s faith have fallen by the wayside.”

The document titled “From Conflict to Communion” identified the Reformation, which resulted in

Protestant reformers splitting from the Catholic Church, as a movement that has been “guilty before Christ of damaging the unity of the church.”

In addition, “The report said Christians in developing countries, now an important region for both churches, could not identify with 500-year-old European rows. Secularization in Western societies in recent decades meant many old feuds were now forgotten there” (ibid.).

“The reason for Church divisions,” Matthias Turk, who oversees Lutheran-Catholic relations with the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, told *Vatican Radio*, “are very often misunderstandings and different interpretations of the same contents of faith and theological convictions. So...we were able to rediscover the common basis we have in these questions of faith and were able to express that

these are no longer Church dividing issues...”

Worldwide Christian unity, which was a key goal of the 1962-1965 Second Vatican Council, will no doubt continue as an objective under current Pope Francis, who recently acknowledged the council as “a beautiful work of the Holy Spirit” while reproving Catholics for not fully implementing its objectives.

“Even in our personal lives the Spirit prompts us to take a more evangelical path,” he stated. He characterized those not fully committed to the objectives of the Council as “being stubborn,” seeking “to tame the Holy Spirit,” and being “slow of heart.”

According to *Reuters*, “The LWF said it wants to talk with Anglican, Mennonite, Reformed, Orthodox and Pentecostal churches about how they might also participate in the 2017 commemoration.” □

EUROPE

Heavy Rains, Cold Spring Shrink UK Wheat Crop

Soggy soil conditions from heavy fall rains and “the coldest spring temperatures in 50 years” may have taken a big bite out of Britain’s wheat crop this year—as much as 30 percent, according to the National Farmers Union.

The NFU drew its conclusions after polling 76 cereal growers covering 40,000 acres of land.

“Our poll is a snapshot but is extremely worrying,” NFU crops chair Andrew Watts said in the *Guardian*. “If this plays out nationally, we will be below average production for the second year in a row...If the experts are to be believed and extreme weather is to become more frequent, we must look at ways of supporting the industry.”

Britain is the third-largest wheat grower in the European Union and has

traditionally been an exporter of the staple grain.

“‘Normally we export around 2.5m tonnes of wheat but this year we expect to have to import 2.5m tonnes,’ said Charlotte Garbutt, a senior analyst at the industry-financed Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board” (ibid.).

The extreme weather conditions may force Britain to import wheat for the first time in more than a decade.

“[Mr. Watts] said the continually wet weather during planting time, between September and December, resulted in less wheat being planted,” *BBC* reported. “He also said subsequent bad weather, including flooding and snowfalls, had not been conducive to a high yield.”

Despite the diminished crops, grain prices are not expected to

increase, according to the media outlet.

“Alex Waugh, from the National Association of British and Irish Millers, said the lower-than-normal crop yield was not good news for farmers but it was unlikely on its own to make a difference to consumers in the UK.

“‘What happens in the UK depends on what is going on internationally,’ he said...‘Grain prices in the UK are only likely to rise if they are also rising elsewhere in the world.’”

Still, food manufacturers are feeling the pinch. According to the *Guardian*, “...cereal food producer Weetabix had to halt production of some of its breakfast cereals as a result of the disastrous wheat harvest in April.” □



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