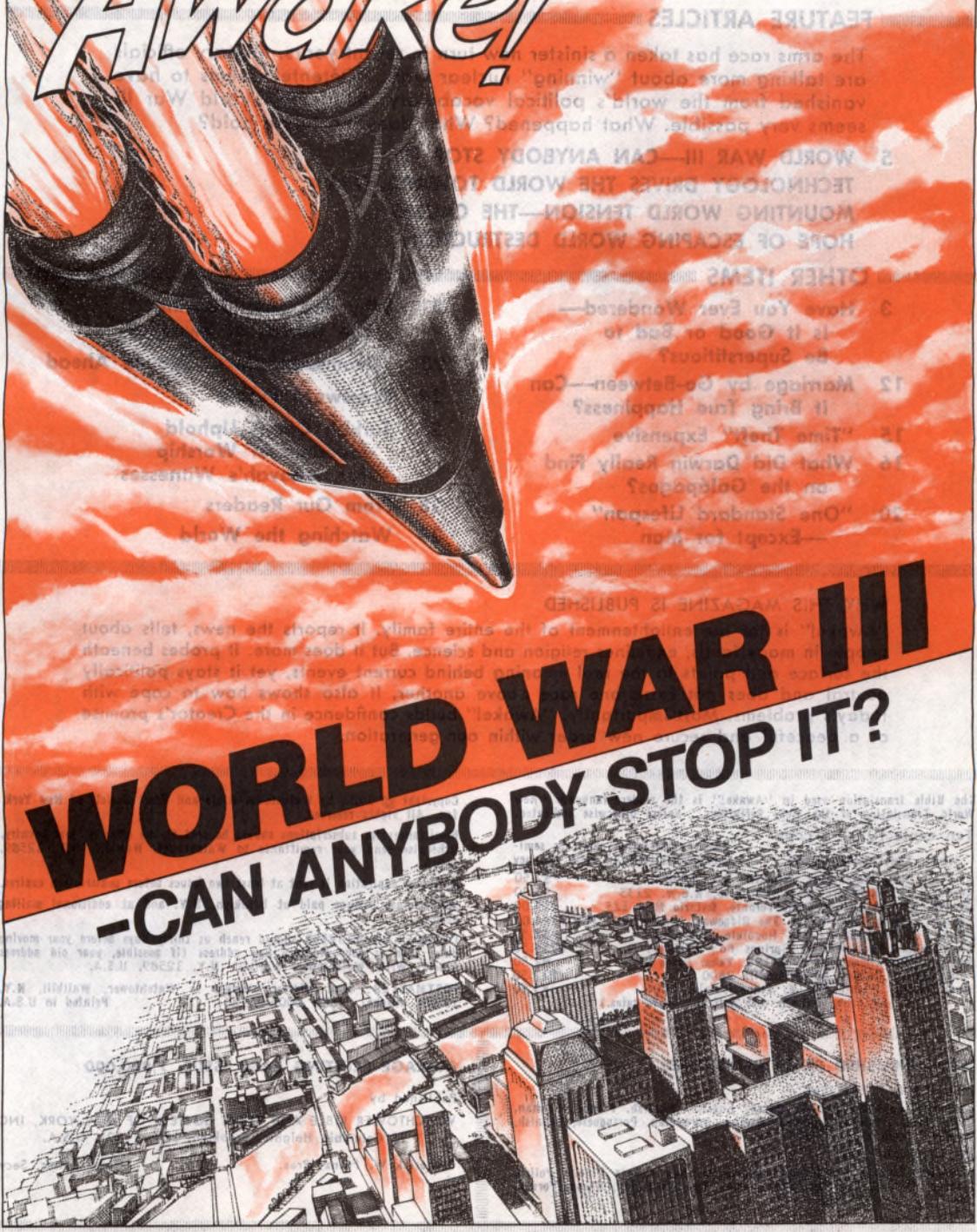


JUNE 8, 1981

# Awake!



## WORLD WAR III -CAN ANYBODY STOP IT?

### FEATURE ARTICLE

- The Glorious Return of Sister Mary Josephine, "Auntie," Who's Back to Teach Again After 20 Years
- The Final Days of the World's Biggest Nuclear Reactor
- World War III—Can Anybody Stop It?
- Technology Drives the World to Wounding World Tension—The G
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- "Time" Magazine Really Runs With Big Darwin Story
- On the Geologists
- "One Second Later" —
- Except for You

**FEATURE ARTICLES**

The arms race has taken a sinister new turn in recent years. Military officials are talking more about "winning" nuclear wars. "Détente" seems to have vanished from the world's political vocabulary. Suddenly, World War III seems very possible. What happened? What does the future hold?

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TECHNOLOGY DRIVES THE WORLD TOWARD WAR  
MOUNTING WORLD TENSION—THE CAUSES  
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**WHY THIS MAGAZINE IS PUBLISHED**

"Awake!" is for the enlightenment of the entire family. It reports the news, tells about people in many lands, examines religion and science. But it does more. It probes beneath the surface and points to the real meaning behind current events, yet it stays politically neutral and does not exalt one race above another. It also shows how to cope with today's problems. Most importantly, "Awake!" builds confidence in the Creator's promise of a peaceful and secure new order within our generation.

The Bible translation used in "Awake!" is the modern-language "New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures," unless otherwise indicated.

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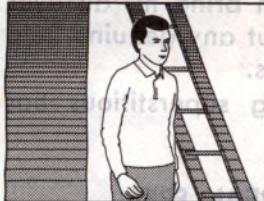
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have you ever wondered...

# IS IT GOOD OR BAD TO BE SUPERSTITIOUS?



**D**O YOU know someone who is afraid to walk under a ladder, or who touches wood to ward off bad luck? Why is it that some hotels have no floor or room numbered 13? Why did British Admiral Nelson have a horseshoe nailed to the mast of the ship "Victory"? Why do many persons wear or carry amulets or other "charms"? The answer is that all these people were, or are, superstitious.

## HAVE SCIENCE AND CIVILIZATION ELIMINATED SUPERSTITION?

Superstition is a blindly accepted belief or notion. Seventy years ago, when the advances of science were exposing many blindly accepted beliefs, the noted "Encyclopædia Britannica" foretold that the future would bring "a civilization freed from the last ghost of superstition."

Yet that forecast never came true. Even though science and so-called civilization have caused some persons to be less superstitious, a more current edition of the same encyclopedia admits: "There are few people who, if pressed, would not admit to cherishing secretly one or two irrational beliefs, or superstitions." Today, even highly skilled and no-nonsense pilots of huge jet airliners reportedly "frequently cross unused seat

belts prior to takeoff, or spit on a wheel after their preflight inspection." All of this is because of superstition.

Why do such superstitions still linger? "Superstitions are one of life's better props against doubt, anxiety and insecurity," says Dr. Edward Hornick, professor of psychiatry in New York. Additionally, other authorities consider superstitions to be "a mistaken fear of the Divinity" or "any misdirection of religious feeling." Such feelings run deep.

## CAN SUPERSTITIONS BE DANGEROUS?

They certainly can. One authority states: "It would be impossible to estimate how many people have been hanged or burned as adults or drowned in infancy, . . . because of superstition." Yes, superstition has bred intolerance and has mothered witchcraft, magic, astrology and other occult practices.

However, since such abuses as hanging or burning because of superstition are rare today, many see no harm in being superstitious. Yet one man who nailed a horseshoe over his front door for good luck highlighted a subtle danger of being superstitious. He confessed: "I know it's foolish, and I don't believe it, but you'd be surprised how well it works." Yes, he

got to the point that there was a reliance on his good-luck charm. During World War II, a bomber gunner who survived when his plane was shot down, betrayed a similar trust. He pointed to a small brass doll hanging on his pocket and admitted: "I'm not superstitious, but this lucky gremlin sure brought us through one of the closest scrapes we ever had." Did it? How many persons died in warfare while clutching a good-luck charm?

Many persons, feeling secure because of a good-luck charm or because of following a certain superstition, take needless risks. Reliance on their good-luck charm actually becomes a snare.

Yet there is an even greater danger to those who are superstitious.

### **DOES BEING SUPERSTITIOUS HINDER TRUE WORSHIP?**

A whole nation at one time worshiped Jehovah God properly, but something happened. At Isaiah 65:11 the Bible says about these people: "You men are those leaving Jehovah, those forgetting my holy mountain, those setting in order a table for the god of Good Luck and those filling up mixed wine for the god of Destiny."

When these Jews began to depend on "the god of Good Luck," they were turning away from Jehovah. Though they still carried on a form of worship at his temple, it was only a ritual, for in their hearts they honored the "god of Good Luck." Because of this, Jehovah said he would "destine these ones to the sword." (Isa. 65:12) The fulfillment of these words resulted in a national catastrophe when Jehovah no longer protected the nation from attack by mighty ancient Babylon in

"If you remain in my word, you are really my disciples, and you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free."—John 8:31, 32.

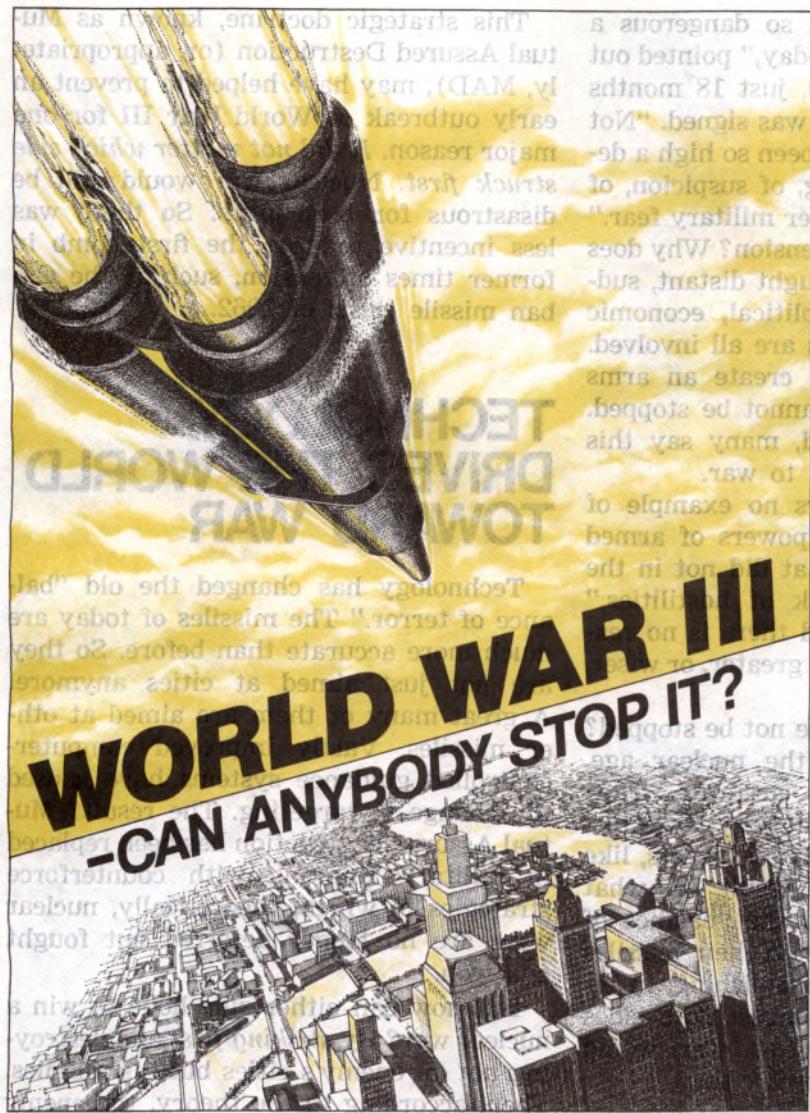
607 B.C.E. The Jews' "god of Good Luck" failed to prevent the city of Jerusalem from being totally destroyed. So, by being superstitious, a person turns away from proper faith in and reliance on the Almighty God. This can bring his disfavor and leave one without any genuine help in these difficult times.

But what if being superstitious has become a habit?

### **HOW CAN ONE BREAK FREE FROM SUPERSTITIONS?**

The way to break free is to develop a genuine faith in God so that a person can 'set his confidence in God,' not in some good-luck charm or superstition. The Bible tells how to do this. At Psalm 78:4-7 it mentions the "wonderful things that [God] has done," and then urges true worshipers to relate these to the next generation so that these "might set their confidence in God himself and not forget the practices of God but observe his own commandments." Yes, discussing what God has done, his mighty acts and his care for his people, can build real faith. A person can learn to rely then on the true God and his help and not have to feel the need to follow some superstition.

Many of the "wonderful things that [God] has done" are recorded in the Bible. For this reason, a sincere study of it is the best way to develop genuine faith. No doubt you feel as did the apostles of Jesus Christ who asked of him: "Give us more faith." (Luke 17:5) Jehovah's Witnesses are willing to help you to study the Bible in a systematic way, completely without obligation or charge. Why not contact them locally, or write the publishers of this magazine?



**F**OR the love of God, of your children, and of the civilization to which you belong, cease this madness!" These impassioned words were recently addressed to the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, which are presently engaged in the greatest arms race in history. The speaker was no ill-informed alarmist. He was George F. Kennan, former United States ambassador to Moscow.

"No one will understand the danger we

are all in today," pointed out Mr. Kennan, "unless he recognizes that governments in this modern world have not yet learned how to create and cultivate great military establishments, particularly those that include the weapons of mass destruction, without becoming the servants rather than the masters of what they have created."

Many others agree with Mr. Kennan in his bleak assessment of present-day world politics. An official of the People's Republic of China observed that war between the superpowers "is inevitable," adding: "The next 10 years are very, very dangerous. They are frightful. We should never forget this fact."

#### *Why All the Alarm?*

For the past several years there has been much talk about "détente," or a lessening of tensions between the world's superpowers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. During this period many people got the impression that world war was becoming less likely. The first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty was signed between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1972, followed by the signing of SALT II in 1979, and people talked hopefully of "a generation of peace."

No longer. "Not for thirty years has

political tension reached so dangerous a point as it has attained today," pointed out Mr. Kennan late in 1980, just 18 months after the SALT II treaty was signed. "Not in all this time has there been so high a degree of misunderstanding, of suspicion, of bewilderment, and of sheer military fear."

What has created the tension? Why does World War III, once thought distant, suddenly loom so near? Political, economic and technological factors are all involved. They are converging to create an arms race that experts fear cannot be stopped. Yet, unless it is stopped, many say this arms race can only lead to war.

"Modern history offers no example of the cultivation by rival powers of armed force on a huge scale that did not in the end lead to an outbreak of hostilities," warns Mr. Kennan. "And there is no reason to believe that we are greater, or wiser, than our ancestors."

Why can the arms race not be stopped? In the beginning of the nuclear age, missiles were not very accurate. They could be counted on to hit very large targets, like cities, but not small targets, like enemy missile silos. The result was what Winston Churchill called the "balance of terror." Both sides targeted their missiles on each other's cities, establishing, in effect, an exchange of hostages. Both sides knew that starting nuclear war would mean the loss of their own cities.

This strategic doctrine, known as Mutual Assured Destruction (or, appropriately, MAD), may have helped to prevent an early outbreak of World War III for one major reason. *It did not matter which side struck first.* Nuclear war would still be disastrous for both sides. So there was less incentive to drop the first bomb in former times of tension, such as the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

## TECHNOLOGY DRIVES THE WORLD TOWARD WAR

Technology has changed the old "balance of terror." The missiles of today are much more accurate than before. So they are not just aimed at cities anymore. A great many of them are aimed at other missiles. Vastly improved computer-controlled guidance systems have caused the change in targeting. The result? Mutual Assured Destruction has been replaced in military thinking with counterforce strategies in which, theoretically, nuclear wars are no longer deterred but fought and won.

But how can either side hope to win a nuclear war? By *striking first* and destroying not an enemy's cities but his missiles. Then, according to the theory, the enemy is at the mercy of the side striking first and must submit to whatever ultimatum is imposed.

Does this kind of thinking sound dangerous to you? It does to many experts. "The more the two great powers come to rely on counterforce strategies the greater is the probability of nuclear world war," says Dr. Frank Barnaby of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. "The dilemma of the nuclear age is that, despite the desire of political leaderships

## In Future Issues

■ Were There "Cavemen"?

■ Are You a Friend  
of the Unborn?

■ Lessons You Can Learn  
from Sports

to avoid such a war, we are being driven towards it by uncontrolled military technology."

During the 1980's, as more and more missiles are made accurate enough for counterforce use, the world will get more and more dangerous. As the New York Times pointed out, Robert McNamara, U.S. secretary of defense back in the 1960's, "opposed making American nuclear forces capable of threatening Soviet ones. If one or both the superpowers thought its missiles had become vulnerable to a surprise attack, he argued, pressures for launching them in a crisis would become almost irresistible." Mr. McNamara's nightmare is nearing reality.

Could counterforce thinking really help to drive the world to war? Recent history argues that it certainly could. Consider the aftermath of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 in which the United States, Japan and Great Britain agreed to limit their construction of battleships. Rather than stopping the arms race, the treaty "encouraged the emergence of the aircraft carrier, a new weapon neglected by the battleship admirals then dominating every major navy," observes political science professor Charles Fairbanks. "As Pearl Harbor made clear, the aircraft carrier was a weapon that, as compared with the battleship, encouraged striking first in a crisis, and therefore somewhat increased the chances of war."

Like modern missiles, aircraft carriers were vulnerable to enemy attack because of not possessing the thick armor of battleships and being loaded with gasoline. Like modern missiles, aircraft carriers were very effective when used by the side *striking the first blow* with its planes, while keeping the carrier itself at a safe distance. In 1941, as relations deteriorated between the United States and Japan, the pressure to get in the first blow became irresistible to the Japanese. What will hap-

pen if relations continue to deteriorate between the United States and the Soviet Union? Will history repeat itself?

### ***Lasers, Satellites and False Alarms***

Not once but three times in less than a year a computer reported that Soviet missiles were headed toward America. Immediately the crews of FB-111 and B-52 bombers started their engines, while the U.S. fleet of nuclear submarines was placed on alert, as were the crews of America's 1,000 Minuteman missile silos. Each time, the computer report was found to be false. Twice the erroneous alert was traced to a small, 46-cent electronic circuit. The bombers, submarines and missile crews were told to stand down . . . until next time.

"What is failing here is not gadgetry, but sanity," commented the New York Times. Some military men no longer feel that they can afford to wait until suspected missiles actually arrive before retaliating. As a result, the danger of false alarms provoking genuine counterattacks is growing. In the jumpy world of counterforce thinking, World War III could start simply *by mistake*. Not very reassuring, is it?

Technology is destabilizing the military world in other ways as well. Here are a few of them:

***Submarine Warfare:*** Not only are land-based missiles becoming accurate enough to destroy other missiles, but submarine missiles, such as those for America's new Trident fleet, are acquiring the same high accuracy. Also, both the United States and the Soviet Union are working hard on all types of antisubmarine sensors and "hunter-killer" submarines. But what if nuclear submarines should become vulnerable to a "first strike"? "The temptation to make a pre-emptive nuclear strike will then become well nigh irresistible," according to Dr. Barnaby.

***Satellite Warfare:*** Satellites are the eyes and ears of today's military estab-

lishments. In this jittery age they provide the earliest possible warning of enemy missile launches, as well as make verification possible for arms treaties. Between 70 and 80 percent of all military communications are now routed through satellites. Since satellites are becoming so important, "an attack on a nation's satellites would almost surely lead to an all-out nuclear strike since its intelligence-gathering capability would be crippled," according to some observers. Is such an attack possible?

"Off and on over the past 12 years, the Soviet Union has orbited at least 15 hunter-killer satellites," says a report in *Science 80* magazine. The United States, in turn, is developing an antisatellite missile that can be fired from an F-15 fighter. Especially ominous are new types of weapons that could instantly blind or destroy satellites even in very distant orbits. What kinds of weapons are these?

#### **Science Fiction? Think Again**

If you think the idea of a ray gun that could destroy a missile in flight is part of science fiction, think again. Such weapons already exist! Since 1973 lasers have been knocking planes and missiles out of the air in tests. The United States Air Force has equipped a cargo plane with a massive experimental laser beam for tests at high altitudes. Over a billion dollars has been spent by the Americans alone on laser-weapon development, and it is claimed that the Soviets are equally advanced.

True, it might be a long time before a ground-based laser beam could shoot down a high-altitude satellite. Such a laser would require enormous amounts of energy. On the other hand, "much more modest amounts of energy . . . can blind the infrared sensors of a satellite," observes *New Scientist* magazine, "leaving your opponent with no way to monitor the launch of your missiles." Lasers with this much

power are already quite feasible, adding another uncertainty to a nervous world.

Of course, this by no means exhausts the list of destabilizing advances in military technology. Cruise missiles, which, although slow, are far more accurate than any ICBM, can be considered a counter-force weapon. They are well suited to attack small military targets. A "neutron bomb" has been designed to kill people with radiation while destroying relatively little property. New, "improved" nerve gas is being advocated by some military authorities, although nerve gas has been outlawed in warfare since 1925! There is also talk of Biological Warfare, using germs such as anthrax. But technology is not the only thing pushing the world toward World War III.

## **Mounting World Tension —The Causes**

In September 1979, a United States satellite monitored a bright double flash near South Africa. Such a flash is characteristic of a nuclear explosion. Was South Africa testing nuclear weapons? The South African government denies it, but South Africa has never signed the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Israel is another nonsigner of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Back in 1974 the president of Israel stated: "It has always been our intention to provide the potential for nuclear weapons development. We now have that potential."

Nor is that all. "Administration intelligence specialists believe that in five years a variety of nations, including Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan, South Africa, Brazil, and Argentina, could join the six or seven existing members of the so-called

'nuclear arms club,'" reports the New York Times.

What is especially ominous about the coming decade is not merely the almost inevitable spread of atomic weapons, but the countries to which those weapons will likely spread. Many of these nations consider themselves to be surrounded by powerful enemies. "States that feel beleaguered, such as Israel and Taiwan, tend increasingly to view an atomic-weapon capability as the ultimate deterrent to any attack from hostile forces," observes U.S. News & World Report. Such nations could hardly be counted upon to use nuclear restraint in a crisis.

Can nuclear proliferation be stopped? It is doubtful. There is just too much plutonium around from which bombs can be made, and the know-how to make the bombs is easily obtainable. A recent re-

If a college student could develop a workable atomic bomb, why couldn't even a small country do the same?

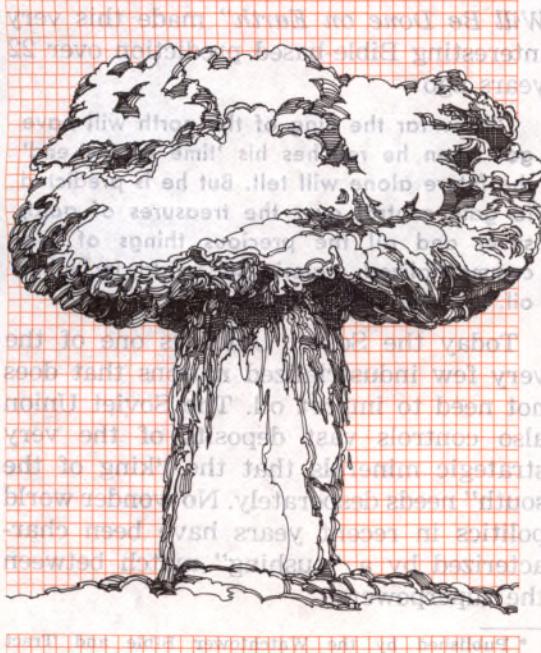
port of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation panel gloomily implied "that there is no technical solution to the problem of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to countries which do not now have them."—Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

Where did all the plutonium come from? "So far, a total of 100,000 kilograms of plutonium, in an unprocessed state, has been accumulated from civilian nuclear reactors," SIPRI points out. It only takes a few kilograms of plutonium to make a bomb like the one that destroyed Nagasaki! As developing countries turn to atomic energy in an oil-short world, they wind up with the basic stuff of atomic bombs as a by-product. Could a developing country really build an atom bomb if the plutonium were available? In 1978 a United States college student made headlines by designing a workable atomic bomb from declassified documents available to anyone for \$25. Experts agreed that the bomb "would have a very good chance of working." If an undergraduate could do it, why couldn't an underdeveloped country?

#### Cooperation or Confrontation?

Experts are warning that a world with more nuclear nations will be increasingly unstable, "a world of considerable fears and deep uncertainty," as nuclear proliferation specialist Joseph Nye of Harvard puts it. A check on this instability would be increased cooperation between the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Is such cooperation likely? In a world of scarce resources, many feel it is not.

The United States now imports over 40 percent of its petroleum. Many American allies must import even larger percentages—90 percent in the case of France and 97 percent for the Federal Republic of Germany. These nations have made it



clear that they are willing to risk war in order to protect their oil supplies. The result? Oil-producing areas of the globe, such as the Persian Gulf, are witnessing intense military rivalry between the superpowers—a very dangerous situation.

Commenting on the danger of World War III starting in the Middle East, Richard Falk observed that "general wars in the past have always occurred when a great power tries to compensate for economic and political decline by recourse to decisive military means."—*The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, April 1979.

In other words, trying to solve economic problems with military buildups leads to war. A recent example was the Japanese "solution" to the American embargoes on vital oil supplies in 1941. "Dismay at the embargo drove the Japanese naval command . . . into collusion with the army's extremism." (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*) The result? Pearl Harbor.

Can the world afford another Pearl Harbor?

Oil is not the only thing on which the United States is short. "Imports account for more than half of the sources of 23 strategic materials consumed by U.S. industry," says *U.S. News & World Report*, adding: "What's worse, most of these minerals come from politically unstable countries in sub-Saharan Africa." The U.S. must import 89 percent of its platinum (used in processing crude oil), 90 percent of its chromium (used in armor for tanks) and 98 percent of its manganese (used in making high-strength alloys). Each vital commodity in short supply represents a potential conflict, should the supply be threatened.

### **Shortage No Surprise to Some**

Before World War II, the United States produced more petroleum than the rest of the world's countries put together. At that time it was common to speak of America's

limitless mineral wealth. Few people foresaw that in several brief decades America would be unable to supply her needs for most strategic materials. Careful students of the Bible, however, saw trouble coming.

In the book "*Your Will Be Done on Earth*,"\* published back in 1958, the Soviet Union was identified with the "king of the north," mentioned in Daniel chapter 11. "The king of the south," also mentioned in that chapter, was identified with the so-called free world, led by the United States and Great Britain. This chapter of Bible prophecy describes a competition between these two symbolic kings, in this language:

"And in the time of the end the king of the south will engage with him [the king of the north] in a pushing, and against him the king of the north will storm with chariots and with horsemen and with many ships. And he [the king of the north] will actually rule over the hidden treasures of the gold and the silver and over all the desirable things of Egypt."—Dan. 11:40, 43.

What did this mean? The book "*Your Will Be Done on Earth*" made this very interesting Bible-based prediction over 22 years ago:

"How far the king of the north will have got when he reaches his 'time of the end' the future alone will tell. But he is predicted to gain control over the treasures of gold, silver and all the precious things of this commercialized, materialistic world, including oil."—Page 303.

Today the Soviet Union is one of the very few industrialized nations that does not need to import oil. The Soviet Union also controls vast deposits of the very strategic minerals that the "king of the south" needs desperately. No wonder world politics in recent years have been characterized by a "pushing" match between the superpowers!

\* Published by the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc.

# HOPE OF ESCAPING WORLD DESTRUCTION

Will this nationalistic "pushing" match result in World War III? Possibly. The world's political situation certainly looks hopeless from a human point of view. But there is another point of view to be considered.

Just as God's Word correctly predicted the present tense world situation, it also predicts the outcome. Without specifying whether or not the present arms race will touch off World War III, it does make this statement about our times:

"But the nations became wrathful, and your own wrath came, and the appointed time for the dead to be judged, and to give their reward to your slaves the prophets and to the holy ones and to those fearing your name, the small and the great, and to bring to ruin those ruining the earth."—Rev. 11:18.

Economic greed and pollution are already "ruining the earth," and God has plenty of reason to put an end to those responsible for such things, even without the added ruination that a third world war might bring. Still, in view of this prophecy, even if a global war should break out, God would never let it totally ruin this beautiful globe, which he created to be the home of humankind, not its graveyard.—Isa. 45:18.

The Bible even has a name for the symbolic battle in which God Almighty puts an end, once and for all, to present-day nationalism, militarism and war. Its symbolic location is called "Armageddon" in the "King James Bible," known as the *Authorized Version*.—Rev. 16:14, 16.

"Armageddon?" You may ask, "But are not Armageddon and World War III the same thing?" The answer is NO!

Newspaper pundits may use the word

"Armageddon" out of its Biblical context to refer to World War III and nuclear destruction, but the Bible indicates a strikingly different meaning for this term. The Bible describes this battle in Revelation chapter 19, not as a fight among earthly nations, but as a fight between all those nations and *heavenly* armies under the command of "The Word of God," Jesus Christ.—Rev. 19:11-21.

Armageddon is not the consequence of nuclear war. It is the *solution* to nuclear war, a solution imposed by the only One powerful enough to enforce his will on this violent, gun-toting system of things. Armageddon will not result in smoking craters of radioactive debris. Instead, the result will be a "new earth," cleansed of all forms of wickedness, including arms races. Consider this heartwarming promise:

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth . . . with that I heard a loud voice from the throne say: 'Look! The tent of God is with mankind, and he will reside with them, and they will be his peoples. And God himself will be with them!'"—Rev. 21:1, 3.

What will happen to the arms race in this new earth? To Armageddon survivors, used to ever-growing munitions outlays, the change will be astonishing. God's Word states:

"Come, you people, behold the activities of Jehovah, how he has set astonishing events on the earth. He is making wars to cease to the extremity of the earth. The bow he breaks apart and does cut the spear in pieces; the wagons he burns in the fire."—Ps. 46:8, 9.

Can anybody stop world destruction? No human powers can. Only one Person in the entire universe can save us out of it, and he *will*. If you get to know him now, you can escape destruction, not by World War III, but at the hands of Jehovah God, who will soon "crush and put an end to" the world system so near to ruining our planet.—Dan. 2:44.

# MARRIAGE BY GO-BETWEEN —CAN IT BRING TRUE HAPPINESS?

By "Awake!" correspondent in Japan

**W**HILE having her hair arranged for the wedding ceremony, Hiroko was crying. "You should not cry on your wedding day," the beautician said angrily.

But Hiroko felt she was in love with someone other than the man her parents had chosen for her to marry. They insisted that she marry a man much older than herself. Hiroko accepted their decision as "fate."

After the honeymoon her husband appeared so happy that she decided to cover her own feelings and at least act happily married for his sake and the sake of her parents.

You see, Hiroko's parents had followed the age-old custom of many Eastern countries of using a go-between to provide a "proper" match for their daughter.

## *Marriage by Go-Between*

It is only in relatively recent times in Japan that a *nakōdo* (go-between) has been used to arrange marriages, as young people began marrying outside their own villages. However, for many, the *nakōdo* has become a status symbol. It is a common view that the more important the go-between, the greater the assurance that the newlyweds will have a successful future. So a distinguished person in the community may participate in the wedding ceremony and have the title *nakōdo* even though a different person has arranged the marriage.

The job of the *nakōdo* is to arrange for the young people to meet. If all is well, he will also make the wedding plans.

The *nakōdo* chosen by Hiroko's parents was a prominent older couple in the com-

munity. They arranged for "a marriage interview" with the prospective groom, Katsumi. Tea and cakes were served and the *nakōdo* couple and the parents left the room, allowing the young people to get to know each other better. Afterward, the *nakōdo* talked to each young person privately to see if they were interested in carrying the relationship any farther.

Here is one advantage of having a *nakōdo*. Since it is considered impolite in Japan to disagree point-blank with someone, a go-between is often used to refuse

**Traditional Japanese wedding attire**





"Horn concealer" headdress

politely on behalf of the declining party. Hiroko's family had encouraged her beforehand, and so when she was formally introduced to Katsumi they agreed to continue the relationship for the sake of their families.

Young people who move to the cities may find it harder to find a marriage mate without the aid of their parents. Therefore, they may decide to pay a fee to a marriage broker, who will search his files for a suitable mate. For example, employees of the Mitsubishi Company can pay a fee of 8,000 yen (\$40, U.S.) and fill out forms, which are fed to the company's official "go-between," a computer. In one case a young man working in a New York office and a young woman in the Tokyo office were introduced by the computer "go-between" and met for the first time in Hawaii at their wedding!

Nowadays, it is not uncommon for young people to ask their friends for help in finding a marriage partner. Many times, traveling representatives of Jehovah's Witnesses are asked to introduce young people of like faith to each other. In some cases where a young man and a woman meet

on their own and have interest in each other, it is not out of place for them to ask their parents for approval, whereupon a go-between will continue negotiations to arrange the marriage.

Perhaps those familiar with the Bible may recall the patriarch Abraham's using a go-between to choose a wife for his son Isaac. The go-between soon found a young woman named Rebekah, who met the requirements set out by Isaac's father. The Bible account says: "She became his wife; and he fell in love with her." (Gen. 24:67) Often in Japan, too, love for each other comes with the passing of time after the wedding. A phrase summing up the sentiments of many Japanese goes like this: "Love matches start out hot and grow cold. Arranged marriages start out cold and grow hot."

#### *Wedding-Day Preparations*

The wedding is an important family event and most families want it to make a favorable impression on relatives and friends. So weddings are becoming more and more expensive. An average couple will spend more than six million yen (\$30,000). The wedding ceremony itself costs only about 18,000 yen (\$90), with the average reception cost being 13,000 yen (\$65) per person, and generally 70 to 80 guests are invited. It is not considered rude, however, to ask the guests to pay for themselves. After the dinner-reception, each guest carries home a large *furoshiki* (cloth carryall) of wedding gifts from the bride and groom.

Most couples rent their wedding attire from a company that deals exclusively in this. Custom has the bride wear a ceremonial long-sleeved kimono, adorned with cranes, tortoises and other symbols of good fortune and longevity. A large brocaded sash is tied in a butterfly knot to symbolize happiness. She wears a headdress known as *tsuno kakushi*, or horn

concealer, which, when removed, is said to banish all future jealousy she might have for her husband.

Traditionally, grooms wear a formal black kimono with a divided skirt and short coat decorated with a family crest. Modern grooms may prefer a morning coat and striped trousers. The guests generally arrive in formal *kimono* dress.

### ***At the Ceremony***

Most weddings are performed by a Shinto priest. Only close family and the go-between and his wife attend this ceremony. The other guests will be met later at the reception. The Shinto priest first waves a large sprig of the sasaki tree as a purification rite. Next, he reads the *norito* (a Shinto prayer), reporting to the gods that he is going to unite these two in wedlock.

The main part of the ceremony involves the *san-san-kudo*, or vow-pledging cups. There are three nuptial cups of varying sizes and a pot containing consecrated *sake* (rice wine) taken from the altar. The *miko* (shrine maiden) hands the smallest cup to the groom first and pours three dashes of *sake* into it. The groom drinks the *sake* in three sips and hands the cup back to the *miko*. She now passes the cup to the bride, once again pouring into the cup a small amount of *sake*, which the bride drinks in three sips. The same formality is repeated with the other cups. The Japanese word *san-san* (three-three) can also mean birth after birth, which would make the *san-san-kudo* something of a fertility charm.

Lastly, the groom reads a written pledge (although in some cases the go-between will read it) and they offer sprigs of the sacred *sasaki*. Those present will receive a cup of *sake* and drink a toast, signifying the uniting of these two families by a marriage tie. Thus the 20-minute Shinto wedding ceremony comes to a close.

Buddhist weddings are similar, although less frequently held. There are also church wedding ceremonies in Japan.

### ***Weddings Among Jehovah's Witnesses***

Compared to the above-mentioned ceremonies Jehovah's Witnesses' weddings are unique. The audience is filled with family and friends. A close friend of the bride and groom gives a heartwarming talk from the Bible. Usually he explains the origin of the marriage arrangement. Both are reminded that a key to a successful marriage is 100-percent cooperation, with earnest effort on the part of both husband and wife. No rituals are performed but the young couple and their guests get practical guidance from the Bible. (An example is Ephesians 5:22-33.)

In Japan, religious services performed on the wedding day are not recognized by the State. A person is not considered legally married until he has the Certificate of Acceptance of Notification of Marriage from the ward or city office. However, most couples do want to have a religious ceremony of some type. While other religious organizations charge for their marriage services, among Jehovah's Witnesses the presiding minister and others connected with the wedding arrangement offer their services without charge.

### ***After the Wedding***

Is it possible to be happily married if you find yourself the mate of someone you've been introduced to by a go-between? The woman mentioned in the beginning of our article says: "I went through the first years of my marriage thinking it was my 'fate' and somehow I must try to find some happiness." Then a change took place. She explains: "When we both began studying the Bible with Jehovah's Witnesses and got baptized, I felt truly happy that I had married him."

But not all married couples experience

this happiness. Since 1963, the divorce rate has been rising steadily in Japan, although it is still lower than in most countries. A Health and Welfare Ministry survey reported that 55.3 percent of the divorces were demanded by the wife, despite the fact that only 2.7 percent of them received any alimony. Besides incompatibility, infidelity and economic reasons, the inability to communicate and the lack of consideration were listed as the bases for most divorces.

Might proper instruction help to overcome some of these problems? Says a woman who was married in a church in Japan: "When I think back on it, I was not expecting to find real enjoyment in my marriage. We felt it would be showing weakness on our part if we asked for outside help to solve any of our problems. But after our daughter was born, one of

Jehovah's Witnesses came to my door. When I began to study the Bible with them, for the first time I learned what marriage is all about—that cooperation with my husband is necessary for a happy household. The 'two-become-one-flesh' principle had a big influence in every aspect of our family life. I learned that there truly is more happiness in giving than in receiving." (Matt. 19:4, 5) Proper instruction from the Bible has been a definite aid to this household.

How about you? Would you consider using a go-between in choosing a mate? Or will you wait until you fall in love and marry someone of your own choice? Each has advantages, but neither guarantees happiness. For a truly happy marriage you need guidance from the "happy God," Jehovah, the originator of the marriage arrangement.—1 Tim. 1:11.



## "TIME THEFT" EXPENSIVE

"Time theft" practices by employees cost Canadian business some \$10 billion in 1980, according to a study done by Robert Half Agencies, Inc. The figure is an estimate based upon projections from findings by the agency in 1977 when the cost was set at \$8 billion.

Gillian Shaw, Vancouver "Sun" business writer, reports that the study pointed out that an average of 3.5 hours per worker per week were lost to such practices as Friday and Monday absenteeism, employees being late for work, talking on the job, making personal telephone calls and taking extended lunch periods. The agency's president likened such "time theft" to the crime of shoplifting.

Extremes of what he termed "planned time theft" included that involving persons who operate various businesses of their own on company time, even using company stationery and its business address to conduct their private enterprises.

Even the coffee break is abused by many, though it is itself a concession made by business after finding out it could not stamp out that form of "time theft" in years gone by.

The Christian worker who conscientiously applies the Bible counsel of Ephesians 4:28 will not be a cause of such tremendous loss, the cost of which eventually must be borne by all.

# WHAT DID DARWIN REALLY FIND ON THE GALÁPAGOS?

**N**EARLY 150 years ago, English naturalist Charles Darwin briefly visited the Galápagos Islands. On these Pacific Ocean islands, located some 600 miles (1,000 km) west of Ecuador, Darwin felt that he had found evidence of his theory of evolution.

But what, really, did he find on the Galápagos? Was it evidence of evolution, or was it evidence of something else?

## *Darwin's Views*

Darwin believed that all plants, animals and humans had evolved from previous "lower" forms of life by means of gradual changes over vast periods of time. He reasoned that everything living had originally come from a "few forms" of life or just one, adding: "From so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been and are being evolved." (*Origin of Species*) Today, those who accept evolution generally adhere to the same basic ideas, believing that living things were not created by God, but that they evolved.

What Darwin saw during his visit of just a few weeks on the Galápagos was an "inspiration for many of his views" on evolution, says the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. And what he observed was this: (1) that living things on the Galápagos were similar to those on the South American continent, and he concluded that they came from there originally, not being created on the Galápagos; and (2) that over the years, variations in those living things on the Galápagos made them somewhat different from their "cousins" on the main-

land. These two basic observations, he felt, reinforced his belief that plants and animals keep changing little by little, so that eventually they evolve into entirely different forms of life.

Regarding the Galápagos, *The World Book Encyclopedia* states: "Much evidence of evolution comes from plants and animals that live on islands far from continents. The Galapagos Islands, for example, . . . have 26 kinds of land birds, all resembling species found in western South America. But 23 of these species seem to have changed since they reached the islands, for the Galapagos birds are distinct species. Comparable differences are shown by lizards and tortoises, of which there were 11 species on as many different islands. They apparently developed there because of changes that took place after their ancestors drifted from the mainland of South America."

## *What He Assumed*

Commenting on the similarities to mainland animals, Darwin said in *Origin of Species*: "The Galapagos Archipelago . . . bears the unmistakable stamp of the American continent. The naturalist, looking at the inhabitants of these volcanic islands in the Pacific, distant several hundred miles from the continent, feels that he is standing on American land. Why should this be so? *Why should the species which are supposed to have been created in the Galapagos Archipelago, and nowhere else, bear so plainly the stamp of affinity to those created in America?*" (Italics ours)

Darwin assumed that a belief in cre-

ation required that totally different plants and animals be created in various places, especially on oceanic islands far removed from other land areas. For example, of St. Helena in the southern Atlantic Ocean, he said: "He who admits the doctrine of *creation of each separate species*, will have to admit that a sufficient number of the best adapted plants and animals were not created for oceanic islands," having obviously come from other areas. (Italics ours)

Regarding the absence of frogs on some oceanic islands, he said that the lack of them "on so many true oceanic islands cannot be accounted for by their physical conditions; indeed it seems that islands are peculiarly fitted for these animals; for frogs have been introduced into Madeira, the Azores, and Mauritius, and have multiplied. . . But why, on the theory of creation, they should not have been created there, it would be very difficult to explain." (Italics ours)

On the absence of many other mammals on various oceanic islands, Darwin stated:

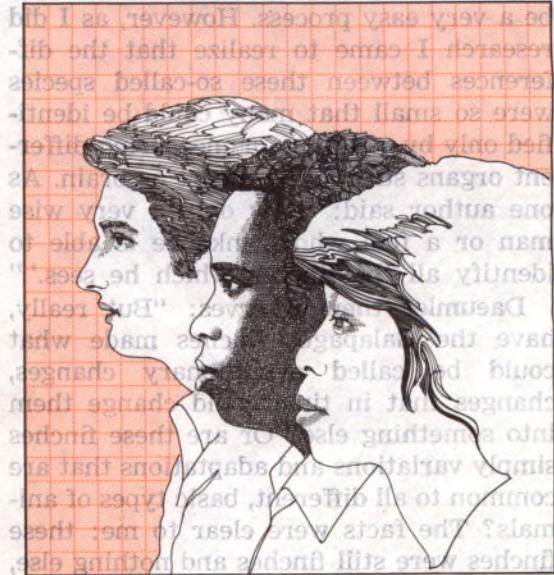
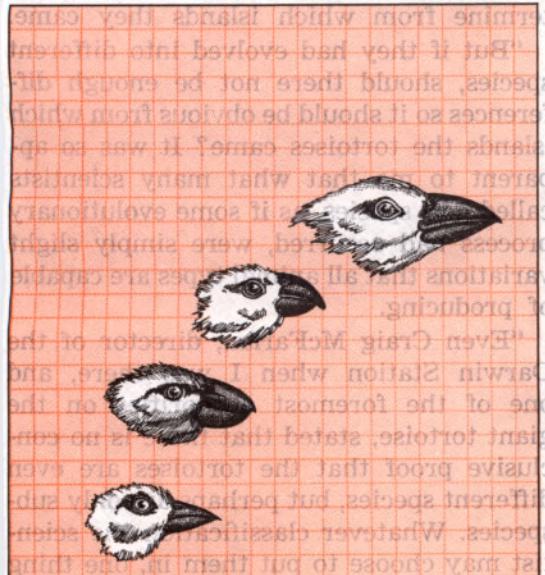
**Creatures can have great variety within their own kind but never evolve into something else**

"It cannot be said, on the ordinary view of creation, that there has not been time for the creation of mammals; . . . Why, it may be asked, has the supposed creative force produced bats and no other mammals on remote islands? On my view this question can easily be answered; for no terrestrial mammal can be transported across a wide space of sea, but bats can fly across." (Italics ours)

1 Were his assumptions correct? Must a Creator have fashioned totally different living things in different places, especially on remote islands? And were the differences Darwin observed in living things on ocean islands, compared to their mainland counterparts, so great that it could be said that new types were being evolved?

**Darwin's Finches**

One type of bird, called a finch, particularly caught Darwin's attention. In his short study on the Galápagos, it appeared to him that many different species of finches had evolved on the islands of the archipelago. The variations were mostly in



the size and shape of their beaks. Darwin felt that these different beaks had evolved according to the differing conditions on the various islands. As the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* put it: "The Darwin finches have developed a multitude of adaptive types from one common ancestor. They differ mainly in beak shape and size."

However, naturalist guide Ronald Daeumler, who recently spent two years on the Galápagos, observed: "Frankly, I was astounded on learning that this was really Darwin's most convincing reason to show that evolution was a possible explanation of the origin of the species. He reasoned that if the finch could, as he called it, evolve a new beak, then it was probable that it could also evolve into another animal if enough time was granted. Could this thinking really be the foundation that has caused so many millions of people to renounce the concept of an intelligent creator? Was this the strongest support that Darwin's islands could give to evolution?"

"As a guide I was really interested in being able to identify the different finches. But since they are called different species I had imagined that identification would be a very easy process. However, as I did research I came to realize that the differences between these so-called species were so small that many could be identified only by weighing or measuring different organs such as the heart or brain. As one author said: 'It is only a very wise man or a fool who thinks he is able to identify all the finches which he sees.'"

Daeumler then observes: "But really, have the Galapagos finches made what could be called evolutionary changes, changes that in time could change them into something else? Or are these finches simply variations and adaptations that are common to all different, basic types of animals? The facts were clear to me: these finches were still finches and nothing else,

and long ages of time were not making them change into something else."

### **Darwin's Tortoises**

The giant tortoise of the islands is called the "galapago," from which the islands get their name. According to Darwin, their isolation on the different islands of the Galápagos resulted in their evolving into different species.

However, the naturalist guide comments: "When I would take a group of tourists to the Darwin Station, a scientist would give them a talk about the islands. One thing they usually mentioned was how the tortoise has evolved differently on each island and had become separate species. Then, ironically, they would take the tourists to a corral where they had a number of tortoises and would explain that these had been taken from the islands as babies by people, but then years later the people who took them had returned them to the Darwin Station for protection. But the scientist explained that these animals had not been returned to their native islands because it had not been determined what species the different ones belonged to, and thus they could not determine from which islands they came.

"But if they had evolved into different species, should there not be enough differences so it should be obvious from which islands the tortoises came? It was so apparent to me that what many scientists called new species, as if some evolutionary process had occurred, were simply slight variations that all animal types are capable of producing.

"Even Craig McFarlan, director of the Darwin Station when I was there, and one of the foremost authorities on the giant tortoise, stated that there is no conclusive proof that the tortoises are even different species, but perhaps are only subspecies. Whatever classification the scientist may choose to put them in, one thing

is certain: *they are still tortoises and not evolving into something else!"*

### **Basic Flaws**

While Darwin considered animals such as the finches and tortoises prime examples of evolution, his reasoning was seriously flawed. He had concluded that believing in creation meant that one had to believe that every species was created, and in certain localities; also that minor variations meant that something was evolving.

None of these ideas are correct. Nowhere does the Bible's account of creation say that every *species* was created separately. Nowhere does it say that each species was created in a certain location. And nowhere does it say that there could be no variety in the same type of living thing.

The Bible shows that in each case animals, plants and humans reproduce "according to [their] kind." (Gen. 1:11, 21, 24, 25) This Biblical "kind" allows for great variety within it, but cannot mix with other "kinds." For example, there could be many varieties of tortoises and finches, these animals being created with the capacity for such variation, but they would forever remain tortoises and finches.

### **The Human Creation**

The creation of humans and their subsequent spread over all the earth, including isolated ocean islands, is similar to what happened to other living things.

After the flood of Noah's day, humans began to spread out over all the earth from Asia Minor. In time, some groups

became more isolated than others. Over the centuries, certain variations, or characteristics, became more pronounced, so that in time Pacific Ocean islands came to be inhabited mainly by Polynesian or Melanesian varieties, whereas in Africa the black variation came to the fore, and in Asia, the yellow. But all were still of the human "kind." They prove it by their ability to intermarry and produce offspring, whereas different "kinds" such as dogs and cats, for example, can never mate and have offspring.

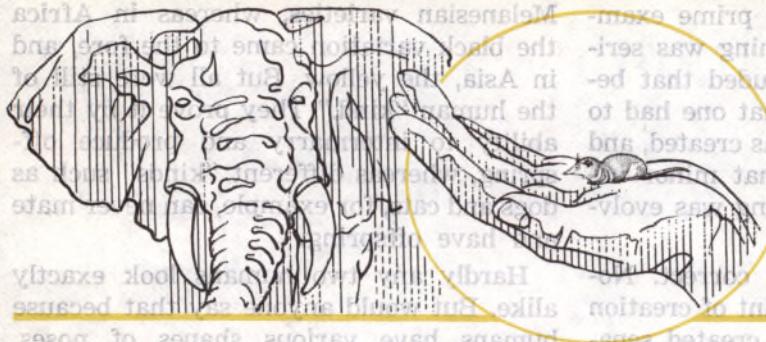
Hardly any two humans look exactly alike. But would anyone say that because humans have various shapes of noses, for example, they are evolving in different directions? Neither should we conclude that evolution is taking place just because we can observe different beaks on the Galápagos finches, or variations in the tortoise.

Mr. Daeumler, the naturalist guide, concluded: "I went to the Galapagos with an open mind, to study and observe for myself, without pressure from others. I wanted to find out if this so-called 'laboratory of evolution' was scientific fact or myth. After two years, which included some of the most interesting and enjoyable experiences of my life, I am convinced more than ever that evolutionary explanations for the origin of the species have no scientific basis. Only a supreme intelligence could be responsible for the incredible variety of life in the Galapagos, each multiplying 'according to its kind,' but allowing for a great variety within each kind, adding interest and pleasure

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There exists a law among living things that has no exception. As "Scientific American" notes: "Living things are enormously diverse in form, but form is remarkably constant within any given line of descent: pigs remain pigs and oak trees remain oak trees generation after generation."

# "ONE STANDARD LIFESPAN"—



## EXCEPT for **MAN**

"SMALL MAMMALS tick fast, burn rapidly, and live for a short time; large ones live long at a stately pace," says Harvard professor Jay Gould. "Their lifetimes are scaled to their life's pace, and all endure for approximately the same amount of biological time."

Gould's observations were based on studies of mammals ranging in size from mouse to elephant. When the heartbeat and breath rate of mammals of increasing size were charted against their body weight, it was found that both slow down at the same pace. Also, their life span was found to increase as size increased.

During their lives, all mammals, large and small, were found to breathe about 200 million times, and their hearts beat about 800 million times. According to the article "One Standard Lifespan" in Britain's "New Scientist" magazine, this means that, "measured by the [pace] of their own hearts or the rhythm of their own breathing, all mammals live about the same [biological] time."

To illustrate: Shrews are among the smallest of mammals, yet their rate of living is among the fastest. Jittering about, they consume about three times their body weight of food daily. And their average life span is only about one year. On the other hand, hefty elephants plod along slowly, but can live as long as 60 to 80 years.

But what about humans? "Homo sapiens emerges as a very peculiar animal," answers the "New Scientist" report. "We live about three times as long as mammals of our body size should." In other words, we do not fit in with this nicely worked-out pattern.

What accounts for this difference? Interestingly, the Bible record shows that our first human parents, but not the animals, had before them the prospect of unending life. They were told that death would be their lot only if they disobeyed the law of God, their Creator. (Gen. 2:9, 15-17) Though biologists may reason that man's life span is long in relation to his size, it is greatly reduced from what it could have been. Yet the Bible holds forth to humans the prospect of extended life expectancy once again, saying: "Like the days of a tree will the days of my people be."—Isa. 65:22.



# WHY ARE THEY LEAVING THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN?

BY "AWAKE!" CORRESPONDENT IN SWEDEN

which historically has had a strong position in Sweden? In 1593 it was officially declared Evangelical-Lutheran as to its confession. In 1686 it was tied to the State, thus becoming the State Church of Sweden. This meant that practically all Swedes by birth would become members of the Church.

In the beginning, this membership was permanent. It was impossible for anyone to resign. According to an ecclesiastical law of 1686, all kinds of dissociation or apostasy were declared forbidden and were punished with the loss of right of inheritance and with expatriation. Not until January 1, 1952, was it possible to resign from the Church, after a new law of religious liberty was instituted.

## *Jehovah's Witnesses the First to Resign*

During the first years thereafter, few people used their right to resign. The Swedes in general just did not care. One exception was Jehovah's Witnesses. They resigned almost immediately. The Witnesses declared that they wanted to show that they belong to one international Christian brotherhood, a church that is free from the influence of any political state or government and solely governed by God through his Son, Jesus Christ. So far, more than 17,000 of Jehovah's Witnesses in Sweden have resigned from the Church. What is now worrying the authorities of the Church of Sweden is that so many others have resigned during the last 10 years. About 110,000 have handed in resignations to their local priests. Moreover, a recent poll shows that 10 percent of the members of the Church are *planning* to resign. That would mean another 800,000.



**T**HE Church of Sweden Is Going Downhill, More Are Resigning, Fewer Get Baptized." "Serious Crisis Threatening the Church." "There is great anxiety within the Church for the future." "The Church has lost its grip on the Swedish people."

Headlines and statements like these abound in the Swedish press. They testify to the fact that the official Church of Sweden is experiencing what many within the Church consider to be the worst crisis ever. One of the priests expressed his evaluation of the condition by writing in a daily: "The situation is for the present extremely dark within the Church of Sweden. Actually there is reason to believe that we within the Church have reached the bottom."

What has happened to this Church,

### **The Female Priest Issue**

A study by the Swedish Institute for Sociology of Religion reveals that the foremost reason why people are resigning is that they have lost their faith and interest in the Church. In many cases this is due to the bitter strife that is raging within the Church concerning the issue of female priests.

In 1958 the Swedish Parliament decided to let women become ordained. Of a total of about 2,900 priests serving in the Church of Sweden, now about 330 are women. This has caused a storm of reactions among both priests and laymen. The majority, about 58 percent, of the priests are in favor of female priests, mostly for the sake of equality of the sexes. But a phalanx of about 42 percent of the bishops and priests are resisting the idea, some very vigorously, pointing to the words of the apostle Paul at First Corinthians 14: 34: "Let the women keep silent in the congregation."

The weekly magazine *Vecko-Journalen* of March 20, 1978, reports: "The question of female priests has become a malignant ulcer in the Church." And in an interview in the same magazine the archbishop, Olof Sundby, said in connection with resignation of membership because of the issue of female priests: "It is not so much a question of different opinions about the issue as it is our way of handling the opposition, often characterized by the lack of love and tolerance."

The daily *Smålandsposten* of January 27, 1979, said: "May the strife in our church end before all respect for the church and our priests is gone and our sanctuaries are emptied of the most important thing: the people."

But the strife keeps raging and the "sanctuaries" are being emptied of the people. A recent study reveals that only 1.98

percent of the Swedish population attend church, and in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, the corresponding figure is .78—less than one percent! One of the superintendents of the Church, a priest, recently suggested to Church authorities that half of the churches in Sweden be closed to relieve at least 1,000 priests and church musicians of their duty to prepare and hold services. The labor saving would be used to "help the church and the society out of their critical development."—*Svenska Dagbladet*, November 20, 1980.

### **Deviation from the Bible**

There is another reason for the increasing resignations. According to the Institute for Sociology of Religion, many feel that the priests deviate from the Bible in many of their views and dealings. For instance, pointing to such Bible verses as Romans 1:26, 27 and First Corinthians 6: 9, 10, many find it repugnant that an increasing number of priests accept and even give their blessing to homosexuality. Others find it indecent that priests, in their efforts to get people to attend church, have opened up their sanctuaries for worldly politicians, singers, musicians and other entertainers, even letting them take over the service. Recently, Church members all over the country were shocked when the *a pastor primarius* in Stockholm invited a number of astrologers and fortune-tellers to present their ideas and to cast visitors' horoscopes in the Cathedral of Stockholm (Storkyrkan).

Church members also turn against the lenient view spreading among the priests concerning sexual morality. A recently retired bishop of Stockholm openly recommended that young people in his church live together freely, declaring himself ready to perform their marriage as soon as they have made up their minds.

The sympathy of many priests as to free abortions, which now have reached the level of one abortion for every three childbirths in Sweden, has also frightened members away from the Church.

In the daily *Norra Skåne* of October 22, 1980, an assistant vicar summarizes his view of the situation as to 'worldliness' in the Church in this way: "Nowadays, almost everything is permitted within our Church. Those who intend to become priests may deny most of the Bible and still become ordained. Sermons may deal with just anything except the pure and clear Word of God without intervention from anybody. The clerical vow to preach the Word according to the Scriptures and

the creed of the Church seems to be an empty vow without any importance and commitment."

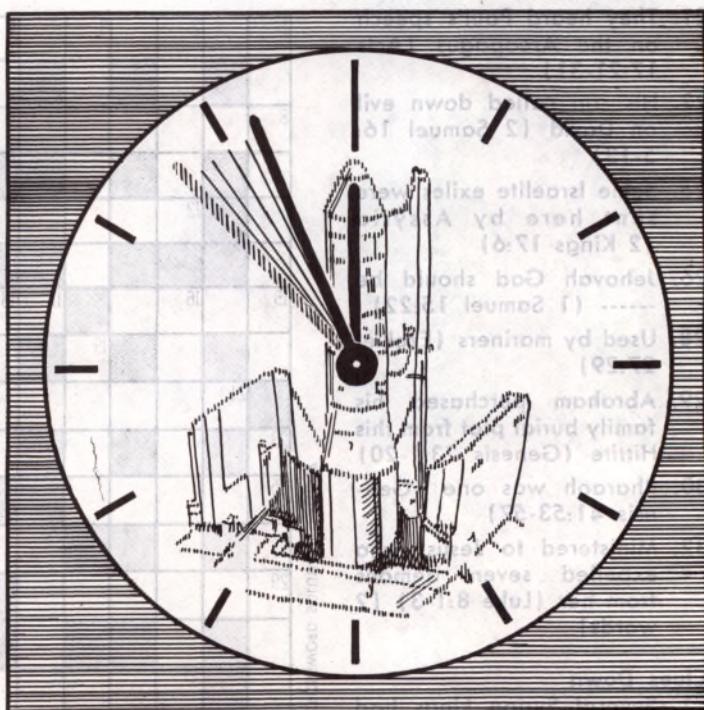
Naturally, Swedes are losing their faith in God and Christ as they notice the lack of faith among their spiritual guides. This is what a cathedral dean emeritus of the Church of Sweden, Gustav Adolf Danell, claims in a bitter article in the daily *Smålands Dagblad* of January 3, 1980. He says: "How will priests, who are trained to be doubters of the Bible truths, be able to guide other people to a faith that they themselves do not have? The Church is becoming an excellent instrument for the continuing dechristianization of our people."

## "DOOMSDAY CLOCK" MOVED AHEAD

BACK IN 1947, atomic scientists concerned about nuclear war invented a "doomsday clock" to dramatize their fears. The clock has since become the best known symbol of the publication "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists." Should the hands of the clock reach midnight, it will mean that nuclear war has begun.

Recently the position of the hands was set ahead—from seven minutes before midnight to only four minutes to that hour. Quite a jump! The hands have been moved only 10 times in 33 years.

Why do the scientists think the world is now getting closer to nuclear war? Because of the failure of the SALT II arms treaty and because of each side's stated willingness to fight a "limited" nuclear war.



# crossword puzzle

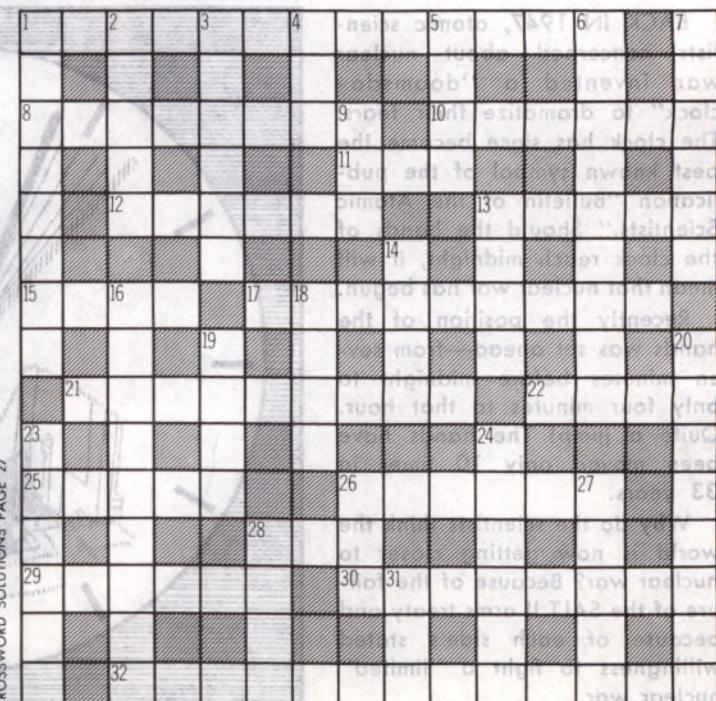
## Clues Across

- Abraham was prepared to offer Isaac as one (Genesis 22:1-14) [2 words]
- Jesus grew up here (Luke 2:51, 52)
- Where Saul died (1 Samuel 31:1-8)
- Covers bodies of water in freezing weather (Job 38:29, 30)
- Jacob's firstborn (Genesis 35:23)
- Removed by refining; symbol for wicked (Psalm 119:119; Proverbs 25:4)
- Affectionate Aramaic term for "father" (Mark 14:36) [a palindrome]
- John Mark left Paul and Barnabas in this Roman province (Acts 13:6-13)
- They heard Paul's speech on the Areopagus (Acts 17:21-31)
- His son called down evil on David (2 Samuel 16:5-13)
- Some Israelite exiles were sent here by Assyria (2 Kings 17:6)
- Jehovah God should be ----- (1 Samuel 15:22)
- Used by mariners (Ezekiel 27:29)
- Abraham purchased his family burial plot from this Hittite (Genesis 23:1-20)
- Pharaoh was one (Genesis 41:53-57)
- Ministered to Jesus, who expelled seven demons from her (Luke 8:1-3) [2 words]

## Clues Down

- Several Syrian kings had

- this name (1 Kings 15:18; 20:1; 2 Kings 13:24)
- A Nazirite did not use one (Numbers 6:5)
  - Paul was from here (Acts 21:37-40)
  - In animal sacrifices, it belonged to Jehovah (Leviticus 3:16)
  - Anger, anagram of 22-across (Psalm 37:8)
  - Became a gatherer of wood and drawer of water under Joshua (Joshua 9:3-27)
  - Sheep like this kind of pasture (Psalm 23:1-6)
  - Ancient liquid measure (Exodus 29:38-42)
  - In the Deluge, water covered the earth for 150 ---- (Genesis 7:21-24)
  - Jesus could ---- eyes blind from birth (John 9:1-12)
  - David's village (John 7:40-44)
  - This lunar month was later called Nisan (Exodus 12:2; 13:3, 4; Esther 3:7)
  - 29-across was a descendant of this person (Genesis 23:10)
  - Farmers and Christians need this good quality (James 5:7, 8)
  - Made from curdled milk (Job 10:10)
  - A Christian congregation met in her house (Colossians 4:15)
  - When melted it yields 13-across (Job 22:24)
  - Jehovah promised to ----- Israel's enemies out of the Promised Land (Exodus 23:27-30)
  - Christians should marry "---- in the Lord" (1 Corinthians 7:39)
  - Symbolic name for leader of a future attack on God's people (Ezekiel 38:14-16)



CROSSWORD SOLUTIONS PAGE 22

# TURKISH COURTS UPHOLD FREEDOM OF WORSHIP FOR JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

THE history of Jehovah's Witnesses in Turkey has been marked by some 20 years of legal action in court. But this ended on March 24, 1980, when the Supreme Court of Appeals acquitted 43 of Jehovah's Witnesses. What had been the charge? Subverting the "laical" or "secular" order of the State.

Turkey has a democratic constitution that grants freedom of worship to all its citizens. State and religion are separate. The principle of "laicism" or "secularism," a political system characterized by the exclusion of religious control or influence, is embodied in the First Article of the constitution. It is considered an irrevocable "Principle of Atatürk," the founder of the Turkish Republic, who in 1928 abolished the Moslem religion as the State religion. But why had Jehovah's Witnesses been charged with transgressing this law?

Put simply, they had been misrepresented. It is well known that Jehovah's Witnesses do not involve themselves in State affairs; they are completely neutral in all political matters. Yet they were falsely accused of attempting to establish the kingdom of God in Turkey.

As a result of those accusations, the police took action against Jehovah's Witnesses. They were arrested, their houses searched, their peaceful meetings in private homes interrupted and their literature confiscated. Prosecutors filed charges against them in the courts. However, each trial resulted in an acquittal. By 1972, Jehovah's Witnesses had already won 16 cases in different courts!

But misrepresentations continued, and other accusations were even added. For

example, Jehovah's Witnesses were accused of being "Zionists" and their religious status was questioned. From time to time adverse publicity was carried in the newspapers. Arrests and trials made big headlines, but acquittals were very seldom reported, and when they were it was with only a few lines.

In 1973, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, a Moslem government agency, published a book about Jehovah's Witnesses, which was written by Assistant Professor Dr. H. Tanyu. In the foreword of the book, Dr. Tanyu claimed that he had made a "factual and scientific" study of Jehovah's Witnesses. Did the book accurately inform the public about Jehovah's Witnesses? The answer to that question became evident when the writer was appointed by a martial law court in Ankara to give his opinion as an expert about Jehovah's Witnesses. What happened?

When called before the court to testify, Dr. Tanyu could not really verify his opinion about Jehovah's Witnesses. After it was refuted in every detail, the prosecutor dismissed Dr. Tanyu's claim by stating to the court: "While an expert must be absolutely neutral and objective in his opinion . . . it is obvious that his report has exceeded the bounds of objectivity, and as the defense of the accused ones has pointed out in every detail, it consists of passages in which the belief, as well as freedom of conscience of the accused ones, has been attacked." (Opinion of the attorney, No. 1972/19, dated February 21, 1973. Court Files of 3. Military Court, Ankara.)

## A Turning Point

In order to have their religious status clearly established, Jehovah's Witnesses decided to go to court themselves. So they filed a Declaratory Action. The results proved to be very enlightening as to the sources of the opposition they had been encountering.

To establish the status of Jehovah's Witnesses the court requested opinions from the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Armenian Church, the Greek Orthodox Church, the Jewish Synagogue and legal experts of the University of Istanbul. What were these opinions?

The Ministry of Religious Affairs stated in its opinion "that Jehovah's Witnesses are not a religion but a religious order founded under the influence of the Jewish religion." It further stated that "the group of Jehovah's Witnesses who are making propaganda for a religious-political order [and] working for the realization of the theocratic state and holding meetings and distributing publications for that purpose are an illegal society according to our laws and also an organization which is engaging in a detrimental activity as regards our country and national interests."

The patriarch of the Armenian Church wrote "that the form of their worship cannot be accepted as a monotheistic religion or moral religious philosophy" but that its "propagandists are doing it for obscure purposes" and in a "dishonest and secret way for personal gain and influence."

The Greek Patriarch stated in his opinion "that a religion called Jehovah's Witnesses is not known by the office of the Patriarch."

The Great Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue of Istanbul wrote the following: "Although Jehovah's Witnesses are known worldwide as a sect, further information cannot be given since they have no con-

nexion or any relation with the Jewish religion."

However, the legal experts of the University of Istanbul came up with a different view of Jehovah's Witnesses. They clearly identified their religious nature by stating that "Jehovah's Witnesses are working to establish a doctrine which can be termed Neo-Christianity" and "based upon this new interpretation of the teaching of the Gospels, they can be considered as a new Christian sect, but not as an independent religion."

What resulted? On November 20, 1974, the 20th District Court of Istanbul accepted Jehovah's Witnesses as a "Sect of Christianity" and therefore as a religious body, having the same rights as any other religion in Turkey. Later, on October 20, 1976, the Supreme Court accepted and confirmed the decision of the District Court.

Based on all these various court verdicts, many government officials became convinced that Jehovah's Witnesses are law-abiding people who do not constitute a danger to the country. As a result, Jehovah's Witnesses were able to form a legal corporation, the Bible Course Society, for the purpose of more efficiently spreading Bible literature. Its charter was approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

Since then Jehovah's Witnesses have enjoyed their constitutional right of freedom of worship. They have been able to print their religious literature, meet together locally for worship and also hold their national assemblies. Their largest assembly was held in 1978, when over 1,200 were in attendance at the Sports and Exhibition Palace in Istanbul. Yes, justice had prevailed over religious prejudice and false accusations!

## New Trials

However, political unrest in the country several times forced the government to announce a state of martial law. Opposi-

tion against Jehovah's Witnesses once again started up with former charges being raised and the cases being brought to the courts. On December 1, 1978, the Second Criminal Court in Izmir acquitted 43 of Jehovah's Witnesses of the charge of subverting the "secular" order. Also, in a separate trial, the Bible Course Society was acquitted of the same charge.

However, the district attorney appealed both cases and they came before the Supreme Court. But in its decisions of May 7 and June 8, 1979, the Supreme Court upheld the acquittal of both cases. The general prosecutor appealed and the cases went back to the Supreme Court of Appeal. What was its decision? On March 24, 1980, this court rendered a final and binding verdict: *not guilty!*

In its decision the court stated that "if one day the things occur which the accused ones believe and God's rule will be established over the world, a punishment of the accused ones because of such a belief will not prevent such events. But if their expectation is just a fancy idea and empty belief, their belief can in no way cause harm to our laical order of the State." How like the opinion expressed by a wise member of a first-century court, as reported in the Bible at Acts 5:34-39!

Even though a military government was established in the country on September 12, 1980, and all political and corporation activities were suspended, including the Bible Course Society, Jehovah's Witnesses have continued meeting for worship. They are hopeful that soon the restrictions on their corporation will be lifted.

### An Unexpected Verdict

Although Jehovah's Witnesses have been cleared from the charge of subversion and have been accepted as a religious body, a court in Ankara rendered a totally unexpected decision.

When one of Jehovah's Witnesses, who

for many years had been denied a passport because of having been involved in some of the previous court cases, again applied for a passport, he was turned down. He filed a charge against the City Passport Department in order to have this restriction lifted. But on November 11, 1980, the 12th Administrative Court rejected his request on the grounds that he "has attended meetings and worked in behalf of Jehovah's Witnesses, who are forbidden in Turkey"!

How could the court reach such a conclusion after so many acquittals and in view of the fact that Jehovah's Witnesses openly carry on their worship in Turkey? Did the court just overlook the aforementioned facts? Or was it influenced by some arbitrary opinion? These and many other questions are being raised in the minds of freedom-loving persons.

The case has been appealed, and it is hoped that the appeal court will correct this legal mistake and that justice will again prevail for Jehovah's Witnesses, so that they can enjoy constitutional rights as law-abiding citizens, even as they do in many other countries.

### CROSSWORD SOLUTIONS

B	U	R	N	T	O	F	E	R	I	N	G
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S	E	E	L	O	H	H	M	R	M	R	E
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# From Our Readers

## CRITICISM OF CATHOLIC CHURCH

I am a fairly frequent reader of "The Watchtower" and "Awake!" and I have always been, and still am, impressed by their sincerity and honour. However, almost in every issue I find articles criticising or implying criticism of the Catholic Church, of which I am a member. Often the criticism is unfair. An example comes under the heading "Is the Pope Infallible?" Romans 3:9, 10 does not refer to papal infallibility. It is completely unfair to perpetuate a commonly held prejudice that by papal infallibility the Catholic Church teaches or implies that the Pope is sinless.

E. H., England

We try to be fair and objective. We did not intend to imply that the Catholic Church teaches that the pope is sinless, but only that Romans 3:9, 10 shows that all men are sinners. The official Catholic position on papal infallibility is that when the pope, "in accord with his supreme apostolic authority, defines a doctrine concerning faith or morals to be held by the whole Church," he teaches infallibly by reason of the Spirit's aid proper to his special role as "the center of ecclesiastical unity."—New Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. VII, p. 497.—ED.

## FIRE SAFETY

I was recently reading a copy of "Awake!" magazine when I came upon an article entitled "Don't Get Caught in a Firetrap!" and I feel much could be learned from the story. As coordinator for the Fire Department's upcoming seminar it occurs to me that everyone connected with the fire service would appreciate a copy of this story. Therefore, I am requesting 300 copies to be distributed to those in attendance.

J. F., Pennsylvania

## SEXUAL "LEPROSY"

There is some disturbance regarding the remarks of "Awake!" under the heading "Sexual 'Leprosy'." A young unmarried woman we know contracted a herpes infection in her genital area. Her doctor assured her that the infection was not venereal. My little daughter broke out with a herpes infection in her genital area when she was about one year old. Assuredly it was not through illicit sexual conduct.

R. E., Tennessee

We should have stated that genital herpes is usually transmitted by sexual intercourse, and not that this is always the case. "The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy" lists genital herpes under sexually transmitted diseases and states: "It is moderately contagious and usually spread by sexual intercourse."—ED.

# Watching the World



## What Price Gasoline?

◆ This spring gasoline prices around the world varied widely, with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)\* generally having the lowest prices, as indicated in the chart below:

Country	Gallons	Liter
*S. Arabia	\$ .31	\$ .08
*Venezuela	.35	.09
Mexico	.53	.14
*Kuwait	.57	.15
*Indonesia	.90	.24
Canada	.95	.25
U.S.S.R.	1.14	.30
U.S.A.	1.44	.38
China	2.10	.55
*Nigeria	2.30	.61
France	2.70	.71
Israel	3.00	.79
Italy	3.40	.90
South Korea	4.50	1.19

## China's Best Foot Forward

◆ Now that the People's Republic of China has opened its doors more widely to visitors from other lands, it is advising the people on how to make a good impression. The *Workers Daily* recently ran a column on "things to bear in mind when meeting foreign guests." The column pointed out that "some words and behavior which we don't mind so much may appear rude or overly humble to foreigners." Hence, guidelines given included: "Don't ask people (especially female guests) how old they

animals, and officials are said to admit bafflement on how to stop their destructive antics. In the meantime, antirabies injections for bitten victims reportedly were made available.

## Porcine "Athletes"

◆ Last year researchers at Arizona State University began a study of how a diet and exercise affect pigs, since their physical and psychological characteristics resemble humans in a number of ways. (See *Awake!*, 3/22/81, p. 25.) Groups of pigs began jogging either as piglets or as older hogs, or were allowed to live a regular pig's life. After a few months they were sacrificed for science. According to Dr. George Seperich, findings indicate that a balanced diet may be more important to good health than exercise alone. Nonjogging pigs on a balanced diet gained less fat than joggers on high-fat feed. The doctor also noted that the pig circulatory system is so similar to that of humans that when some blood fraction samples were sent in for laboratory analysis, the lab "sent back word to us that they thought these athletes were in great condition."

## Billions of Books

◆ Book publishing has been growing rapidly in the People's Republic of China during recent years. The magazine *China Reconstructs* explains: "A few years ago when [publishing] was under control of the gang of four, only about 4,000 titles were on sale, mostly on political topics. Chinese classical literature was vilified as feudal, Western classics as propagation of bourgeois ideas, and many contemporary works were branded as anti-party or anti-socialist 'weeds.'" According to statistics published in the article, book publishing grew from 12,842 titles and 2,914,000,000 copies in 1976 to about 20,000 titles and 4,500,000,000 copies last year.

### **Homosexual "Holiness"?**

◆ "Homosexuality Best Seen as a Handicap, Dr. Runcie Says," headlined an article in *The Times* of London about the Church of England's recent Synod debate. The archbishop of Canterbury further declared: "We are learning to treat the handicapped [homosexuals] not with pity but with deep respect and an awareness that often through their handicaps they can obtain a degree of self-giving and compassion which are denied those not similarly afflicted."

But the *Sunday Telegraph* disagreed, saying in a stinging editorial: "Dr. Runcie . . . seems to suggest that homosexuality may even be a blessing in disguise, since those so afflicted might be especially deserving of God's grace. . . . It is surely going too far to surround the practice [of homosexuality] with an aura of holiness. That must be wrong. Anglicans, and the Christian community generally, deserve better guidance on this question." In view of the Bible's clear statements, surely an archbishop should be helping homosexuals to gain the spiritual strength necessary to overcome their tendencies, rather than offering them a false "aura of holiness."

—Rom. 1:26, 27; 1 Cor. 6:9, 10.

### **Witnesses Grow in Russia**

◆ Italy's *Il Resto del Carlino* newspaper recently carried the headline "Jehovah's Witnesses a Plague for Russia." The article observes that the Witnesses "seem to be cause of great worry for Soviet ideologists." Why? It explains: "Located mainly in Central Russia, the Caucasus area and Eastern Siberia, their members, that up to a short time ago were estimated to be only a few tens of thousands, recently seem to have increased due to a notable influx of youths. The 'Witnesses' are not among the 'registered' religious groups tolerated by

Soviet authorities," the authorities being under the mistaken impression that Jehovah's Witnesses are somehow a threat because they remain politically and militarily neutral, which, however, they do under all governments.

### **Marijuana and Lungs**

◆ How does marijuana compare with tobacco in its effect on a person's lungs? The *American Lung Association Bulletin* reports that one marijuana cigarette raised blood levels of carbon monoxide as much as did 10 to 20 tobacco cigarettes. Marijuana smoke can also badly inflame small airways in the lungs, reducing their ability to dispose of bacteria and other contaminants.

### **Workweek Variation**

◆ The International Labor Organization recently reported on the average workweek of various countries. The U.S. workweek is shortest, at an average of 35.6 hours. Sweden's workweek averaged 35.7 hours; Belgium's 35.8 hours, and New Zealand's 37.6 hours. "For the overwhelming majority of the world's workers," however, "the 40-hour week is still as elusive as ever," said the U.N. agency. Other workweek averages are: Japan, 40.7 hours; France, 41.2; the Federal Republic of Germany, 41.9; and England, 44 for men and 37.4 for women. Switzerland averaged 44.5 hours. Swiss voters rejecting the introduction of a 40-hour workweek. South Korea reported 50.5, and Egypt had the longest workweek, with 56 hours.

### **Promoting Promiscuity**

◆ Modern family-planning authorities and the medical profession generally urge birth-control information to be given to youths to prevent pregnancy and disease. However, according to the *Times of Zambia*, "the flagrant use of modern and traditional contraceptives among school and

college girls has greatly contributed to the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) in the country." Why? "Because the girls on contraceptives tended to become more promiscuous and permissive since they knew they would not get pregnant while using them," answers the African newspaper.

Meanwhile, when writing to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* about current efforts to broaden advertising of contraceptives, one American doctor declared: "I am appalled at the willingness of medical professionals to accept promiscuous sexual conduct—and even to promote it. . . . I believe we should invest some of our resources in learning to promote responsible and healthy sexual practices, including abstinence and fidelity."

### **Language Splits "Brothers"**

◆ "Kannada and Tamil-speaking Catholics clashed again in [Bangalore] on Wednesday in the presence of the Archbishop of Bangalore," reports *The Hindu* of India. "The incident took place at Jagjivanram Nagar, which has been the scene of clashes between the two at a religious ceremony." The newspaper explains that "the trouble started following the Archbishop's refusal to conduct the ceremony in Kannada." There were injuries, and "the two groups blamed each other," said *The Hindu*.

### **Bland Diet Best for Ulcers?**

◆ "The data is overwhelming that a prescribed bland diet has no effect [on ulcers]," declared the University of California's head of gastroenterology at the annual meeting of the American College of Physicians. And Dr. Norton J. Greenberger, chairman of the University of Kansas department of medicine, summarized the conclusions of ulcer specialists, saying: "Three normal

meals a day are as good a buffer as six bland ones; and milk contains calcium, which stimulates acid secretion and creates rebound problems." It was recommended that ulcer patients avoid only foods that they know disagree with them. Of course, it is wise to consult with a professional concerning a particular patient's dietary needs.

#### **China's Tall Five-Year-Old**

◆ Five-year-old Liu Debiao in China is as tall as a 14-year-old boy. He measures 1.47 meters (4 feet 9-¾ inches) in height and weighs 41.5 kilograms (91.5 lbs). According to the magazine *China Reconstructs*, he can carry a man of

65 kilos (143 lbs) on his back for more than 100 meters (330 feet). The five-year-old eats a considerable amount at each meal, but doctors are trying to find out other reasons for his remarkable growth.

#### **Brain Size and IQ**

◆ In most scientific textbooks and articles on evolution, it is usually implied that the brain size of fossilized apelike creatures or ancient humans is directly related to their intelligence. However, British neurologist John Lorber surveyed "people with severely reduced amounts of brain tissue," reports *GEO* magazine, and concluded that they "can have average or above-average

IQs." In fact, one subject had a brain much smaller than normal and an IQ of 126—well above average.

#### **Charity for Churchmen**

◆ Executives of the United Church of Canada are so highly paid that about a third of them have refused recent increases or have returned a portion, according to the United Church *Observer* magazine. The executives reportedly said that they could not accept the additional salary and face the poor, many of whose donations go to pay church wages. The *Observer* asserted that a middle-income church executive salary is almost \$32,000 (Canadian).

16a." In fact, one subject had a prior history with smaller, finer tonality and no ID or IQ—Newspaper coverage

◆ Excerpts from the Chinese Communist Party's "Instructions to the Chinese People on the Protection of Cultural Relics":  
"In order to protect our country's cultural relics, we must...  
1) Properly handle the protection of historical and cultural relics.  
2) Properly handle the protection of ancient buildings.  
3) Properly handle the protection of ancient sites and tombs.  
4) Properly handle the protection of ancient documents and books.  
5) Properly handle the protection of ancient art objects.  
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