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TOMORROW’S WORLD

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ARE YOU READY FOR THE NEXT GIANT LEAP?
Then Comes Sudden Destruction

It's popular to say that if you put a frog in a pan of water and slowly turn up the heat, you can boil him before he knows to jump out of the pan. Not having tried this myself, I cannot confirm the truth of this common claim, but I suspect it is no more than “an old wives’ tale.” Why we blame old wives for every fictitious tale, I do not know. But, laying that aside, let’s get back to the frog.

The point of the tale is not how to boil a frog, but to explain that when change comes slowly we can remain comfortable and lose all sense of disaster occurring around us. That seems to be the mindset of most people today. Change is taking place—that much we know. But many are adjusting to change with feelings of lazy, comfortable warmth.

In *The Jungle Grows Back*, historian Robert Kagan reminds us of a passage in Ernest Hemingway’s *The Sun Also Rises*, in which hard-drinking veteran Bill Gorton asks temperamental drunkard Mike Campbell how he went bankrupt. Campbell famously responds, “Gradually, then suddenly” (Kagan, p. 143)—reminding us of the frog who recognizes too late the change in his pan.

Kagan proposes that the last 75 years have been an anomaly of history: “The story of human progress is a myth, however. If the last century has taught us anything, it is that scientific and technological progress and the expansion of knowledge, while capable of improving our lives materially, have brought no lasting improvement in human behavior” (p. 5). While technology progressed to the Moon and beyond, human behavior “progressed” to Stalin, Hitler, and Pol Pot.

Noting that there has been no complete peace, Kagan attributes the relative peace the world has known since World War II to the unusual circumstance of the United States acting as a relatively benevolent “world policeman.” For all its obvious faults, Kagan believes that the U.S. has kept the great powers of Europe and Asia in check, and he credits the nation’s ability to exert such influence to its unique geographic, political, and economic circumstances.

Kagan shows great insight, yet he fails to see that there are also spirit influences at work in our world—both for good and for bad. While Kagan recognizes mankind’s evil tendencies, he does not acknowledge that God in heaven raised the U.S. to its superpower status—not because of any sort of national “righteousness,” but for His overriding purpose. You can find a more complete explanation of this in our resource *The United States and Great Britain in Prophecy*. You can request a free printed copy online or from the Regional Office nearest you (listed on page 4 of this magazine), or you can read it online at TomorrowsWorld.org.

Keeping the Jungle at Bay
As early as 1943, while World War II was still raging, former U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt saw that if America returned to its 1930s isolationism, history would repeat itself: “[If] the United States did not ‘pull the fangs of the predatory animals of this world,’ they would ‘multiply and grow in strength’ and would ‘be at our throats again once more in a short generation’” (Kagan, p. 29).

History is an excellent instructor. Roosevelt foresaw what neglect could bring, and historian Kagan recognizes this neglect occurring right before our eyes. And this phenomenon was explained in advance by another source. The Bible foretold the rise of nations that exhibit the nature of wild animals rather than tame lambs (Daniel 2 and 7; Revelation 13 and 17). Roosevelt anticipated the danger of this, and Kagan sees that we are, at any given time, only
a short step away from another Hitler. All it takes is for the opportunity to arise, as there is never a shortage of aspiring dictators in the world. Only circumstances prevent them from seizing power. When world conditions decay, one or more will wreak global havoc again.

The U.S. withdrew into isolationism in the years between the two world wars. Americans thought that what happened in another part of the world was not a threat to a nation surrounded by two oceans and two peaceful neighbors. “Let the crazies in Europe and Asia work out their own problems!” Of course, that all changed on a December morning in 1941. Before then, the handwriting was on the wall for those who were willing to read it, but many Americans were as comfortable as the proverbial frogs in warm water and failed to recognize the danger approaching—until the Japanese military attacked Pearl Harbor.

Today, America is once again turning inward. “America First” sounds good to many, given the problems America’s international involvements have caused at home. But in a world without a policeman, however flawed he may be, the jungle will grow back. So postulates Kagan, and he is not alone. A far more reliable source—the Bible—agrees. It describes a coming time of trouble, such as has never before been seen. It warns of the signs of that time—and we already see many surrounding us!

Daniel wrote that “the time of the end” will be marked by mass transportation and a knowledge explosion (Daniel 12:4). Jesus warned us of devastation so severe that without God’s intervention no flesh would survive (Matthew 24:21–22). Until the last half of the last century, mankind lacked the weapons of global mass destruction that make such terrible times possible (cf. Revelation 9). Zechariah describes that in the end time the Jews would be in Jerusalem and would be a troublesome stone to all their neighbors (Zechariah 12:2–3). This prophecy could only be fulfilled after the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948, and after the Jews gained control over the whole of Jerusalem in the 1967 Six-Day War. Despite laudable efforts seeking peace and harmony, the Jewish people will be hated by their neighbors and Jerusalem will be a divided city (Zechariah 14:1–2).

Regarding the moral state of our world, the Bible describes it as being like Sodom and Gomorrah—cities known for giving themselves over to abnormal and abusive sexual practices (Isaiah 1:10; Genesis 19).

**Gradually, Then Suddenly**

The world order as we have known it for the last 75 years is breaking down. Consider the British exit from the European Union, a body already in crisis economically and politically. Right-wing groups are rising in Hungary, Poland, and Italy. The U.S. is pressuring Germany and Europe to increase their military spending—something that did not work out very well for the world the last two times it happened. The right-wing nationalist Alternative for Germany (AfD) is now the third-largest political party in Germany. Nations are turning inward, and this trend is no longer on the fringe, but is becoming mainstream. Where is it leading?

The Bible foretells of a resurrected “beast” power that will rise in Europe. (For more on this, read our booklet *The Beast of Revelation: Myth, Metaphor, or Soon-Coming Reality?*) The end of this age will come suddenly and (for most) unexpectedly, yet those who are watching will not be caught unaware (1 Thessalonians 5:1–4). Our world is going morally and financially bankrupt “gradually”—the “suddenly” will soon follow. How many of us will recall the experience of the 1930s generation? Historian Kagan observed (as I quoted in the previous issue of this magazine), “They learned, and we have now forgotten, that when things start to go wrong, they can go very wrong very quickly, that once a world order breaks down, the worst qualities of humanity emerge from under the rocks and run wild” (p. 24).

Jesus warned us to learn from the parable of the fig tree that the end will be near when we see certain events occurring (Luke 21:29–36). The Apostle Paul warns us all: “And do this, knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now our salvation is nearer than when we first believed” (Romans 13:11). Are you awake and ready?
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For many, the dietary laws in Leviticus are among the Bible’s most puzzling instructions. These laws have for millennia set those who follow them apart from the wider world, and in doing so have been a cause for controversy. Why did God prohibit people from eating certain foods? Should you follow those same instructions today?

Over the centuries, critics have regarded the Levitical dietary guidelines as arbitrary and irrational, originating in primitive superstitions rather than coming from God. Yet many others—especially those who have experienced the benefit of those laws—consider them wise and reasonable, as one would expect laws given by God to be.

Whatever detractors may claim, God proclaimed that His laws are for our good, prolonging our lives (Deuteronomy 5:29, 33; 10:13). His dietary ordinances were not arbitrary; their purpose was to benefit us. That being so, why would God later inspire New Testament scriptures that seem to do away with them? Would an all-wise Creator contradict Himself?

If you have ever pondered such questions, you should look into the subject to determine the truth for yourself. Almighty God challenges you to “prove all things; hold fast that which is good” (1 Thessalonians 5:21, KJV). The answers could change your life and benefit your health!

The Bible reveals several important reasons for its dietary laws. In Exodus, we learn that God chose the nation of Israel for a special purpose (Exodus 19:5–6). God designed the dietary laws to make the Israelis distinct from other nations, but why? God told Moses, “I am the LORD your God, who has separated you from the peoples. You shall therefore distinguish between clean animals and unclean… And you shall be holy to Me, for I the LORD am holy, and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be Mine” (Leviticus 20:24–26). God chose Israel to become a model nation—a light and example to the world of right and wrong, holy and profane (Deuteronomy 4:6–8).
God did this in part so other peoples could see the results of His laws and seek Him for the wonderful benefits of His righteous ways. “My son, do not forget my law, but let your heart keep my commands; for length of days and long life and peace they will add to you” (Proverbs 3:1–2). Increased longevity and improved health would be just two of the benefits of following Israel's example (Deuteronomy 4:40; 7:12–15).

God also intended the dietary laws to promote wise and efficient use of the environment. The instructions about “clean” and “unclean” foods are important in fulfilling God's command for mankind to “tend and keep” the earth (Genesis 1:28; 2:15). To understand these laws fully, we must see them in the context of God's purpose for all humanity.

Stay On the Grass!

Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 14 contain most of the biblical dietary laws. They give specific information summarized in simple principles. As one commentary observed, “These were rule-of-thumb laws that God gave in his wisdom to a people who could not know the reason for the provision” (The Expositor’s Bible Commentary, 1990, vol. 2, p. 569). Today, however, modern science reveals how practical and important these laws really are.

Beginning in Leviticus 11:1–3, we read, “These are the animals which you may eat among all the animals that are on the earth... whatever divides the hoof, having cloven hooves and chewing the cud.” This describes plant-eating mammals (herbivores) having split hooves and specialized digestive tracts, which are classified as ruminants.

Ruminants have four-chambered stomachs that convert grasses inedible to humans and other animals into nutritious protein products—meat and milk. Examples of such clean animals include cattle, sheep, goats, deer, bison, moose, antelope, gazelles, caribou, and giraffes. These are all herbivores that graze on grasses and other plants.

These guidelines sensibly manage the environment. Rangelands and savannas cover vast areas of the globe, and are often called marginal lands because they lack adequate rainfall for crops like corn or wheat. “Ruminants have served and will continue to serve a valuable role in sustainable agricultural systems. They are particularly useful in converting vast renewable resources from rangeland, pasture, and crop residues or other by-products into food edible for humans. With ruminants, land that is too poor or too erodible to cultivate becomes productive” (J. L. Beckett and J. W. Oltjen, “Role of ruminant livestock in sustainable agricultural systems,” Journal of Animal Science, vol. 74, no. 6, 1996, p. 1406). Grass-fed animals also produce meat with a lower fat content than that produced by grain-fed animals—providing a known health benefit. Raising meat animals on grass and other plants is also cheaper.

God designed these “clean” animals to produce nutritious food in an economical and ecologically sound manner. These were benefits He wanted His model nation to show the world—and He imparted these guidelines to Israel long before the sciences of ecology, economics, and nutrition arose.

The dietary laws also, for logical reasons, prohibit the eating of carnivorous animals. God created clean animals to provide food and by-products for human use. He created animals unsuitable for human consumption for other purposes. Carnivores, as beasts of prey, play an important role in culling other animal populations. For example, wolves and mountain lions, which feed on deer, control the growth and health of deer herds by removing old, sick, or infirm animals. That is one reason for not eating carnivores; they may eat sick animals and pass diseases to humans.

Hold the Bacon

The Bible specifically calls pigs or swine unclean—unsuitable for human food (Leviticus 11:7–8; Deuteronomy 14:8). While some theologians do not understand why God would discriminate against pork, others find many logical reasons related to ecology, economics, nutrition, and public health.

In the wild, swine are often nocturnal animals that root for food. Their nighttime feeding habits should have kept them away from humans. However, people for centuries have used domestic pigs as scavengers around settlements. Having an omnivorous animal around that can rapidly gain weight eating any kind of garbage, waste, or carrion—and can be slaughtered later for food—seems like a good arrangement to many societies. But is it?

Today, “corn and soybean crops are good news for hog producers as these two grains remain the main ingredients in pig diets” (Kevin Schulz, “Cheap corn, soy-
beans play well into hogs’ needs,” NationalHogFarmer.com, 2016). However, as non-ruminants with digestive tracts similar to that of humans, pigs are unable to survive on grasses. This makes them ecological competitors with humans for grains like wheat, corn, and barley. In America, farmers feed about 20 percent of harvested corn to hogs. This is an unwise use of resources as the world’s population continues to press our capacity to produce food. This is another potential reason why God does not want us to eat pigs: Perhaps He foresaw that great herds of hogs would take precious grain out of the mouths of poor people!

The Worms Go Out!

One of the major diseases swine and other unclean animals transmit is trichinosis. It results from a small parasitic roundworm that infects the muscle tissue of animals and humans (Richard Pearson, MD, “Trichinosis,” MerckManuals.com, 2018). We should note, however, that many carnivorous and omnivorous animals carry the parasite Trichinella spiralis, and “infections can result from eating pork... wild boar, bear, or walrus” (ibid.). The list could also include squirrels, rats, cats, dogs, rabbits, foxes, horses, and marine mammals (Eugene Nester et al., Microbiology, 1995, p. 768; “Trichinosis-Fact Sheet,” Connecticut State Department of Public Health, 2019). It is neither accident nor coincidence that God’s divine dietary laws prohibit the use of these animals for food.

Tapeworms are another serious health problem that can arise from eating pork. With reference to pork tapeworm disease, “the highest prevalence rates are seen in countries where pork is a major part of the diet, such as Mexico, Latin America, Spain, Portugal, Africa, India, Southeast Asia, and China” (Ellen Jo Baron et al., Medical Microbiology, 1994, p. 887).

Although the advice often given for avoiding parasitic infections from pork and other unclean animals is to cook the meat adequately, the most effective way to avoid these diseases is to avoid eating unclean animals! God instructed Moses and the Israelites in this wisdom 3,500 years ago. If people applied the biblical dietary code today, the global burden of parasitic disease could fall dramatically within a generation!

Don’t Eat the Cleanup Crew

The second major set of divine dietary instructions concerns aquatic creatures. “These you may eat of all that are in the water: whatever in the water has fins and scales, whether in the seas or in the rivers—that you may eat... Whatever in the water does not have fins or scales—that shall be an abomination to you” (Leviticus 11:9, 12).
There are numerous—and sometimes fanciful—reasons given for these guidelines. While some Bible scholars recognize that eating unclean organisms can be harmful, others suggest that organisms without fins and scales were abhorrent to eat simply because they resembled snakes. Scientific discoveries, however, reveal the detailed wisdom and benefits of God’s plain instructions about appropriate food.

Biblically “clean” fish generally swim freely in bodies of water. Most “unclean” fish are either bottom dwellers or predatory scavengers. The Bible’s guidelines protect against consuming fish whose bodies produce poisonous substances. A U.S. Army survival manual comments, “Most poisonous fish have many similar physical characteristics. Generally they are odd-shaped—box-like or almost round—and have hard skin (often covered with bony plates or spines), tiny mouths, small gills, and small or absent belly fins” (John Boswell, *U.S. Armed Forces Survival Guide*, 2007, p. 244). Many sea creatures listed as venomous do not have true scales (Roger Caras, *Venomous Animals of the World*, 1974, p. 103).

Biblical guidelines point people to the safest kinds of fish to eat. However, even clean fish require adequate cooking. Raw or undercooked fish can transmit several kinds of parasitic tapeworms and flukes (Jacquelyn and Laura Black, *Microbiology*, 1993, p. 624).

**A Different Purpose**

Biblical dietary laws also forbid consumption of shellfish, which lack both fins and scales. But why are lobsters, crabs, crayfish, and shrimp—considered delicacies in many parts of the world—prohibited? The answer lies in understanding the natural role God designed such creatures to play.

Lobsters “are marine and benthic (bottom-dwelling), and most are nocturnal. Lobsters scavenge for dead animals but also eat live fish, small mollusks and other bottom-dwelling invertebrates, and seaweed” (“Lobster,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2018).

Crabs are garbage scavengers that eat almost anything—especially dead fish. Common shrimp live by day in the mud or sandy bottoms of bays and estuaries all over the world. At night, they act as predatory scavengers and are “bottom dwelling detritus feeders [eating dead and decaying matter]” (Keith Banister and Andrew Cambell, *The Encyclopedia of Aquatic Life*, 1988, p. 235).

God created these organisms to be the “cleanup crew” for lakes, rivers, beaches, bays, and oceans. He did not intend human beings to eat them. That is also why consuming raw, pickled, or undercooked crabs, crayfish, snails, or shrimp puts people at risk of parasitic infections like liver flukes, which infect up to 80 percent of some rural populations in Southeast Asia (Black, *Microbiology*, p. 624).

**Danger on the Half Shell**

Why did God create clams, oysters, mussels, and scallops, but label them unfit for human consumption? These creatures perform specialized roles in lakes, streams, and coastal areas. As stationary filter-feeding mollusks, they “burrow in muddy sediments at depths of 10 to more than 7,000 metres (33 to 23,000 feet) and consume microorganisms and loose organic material (detritus)” (“Mollusk,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2019). Filter-feeding organisms are the “vacuum cleaners” for aquatic environments, purifying the water.

Once you understand why God created shellfish, the reason they are unclean should be obvious. If you would not eat the contents of your vacuum cleaner bag, furnace filter, or septic tank, neither would you want to eat shellfish! “Shellfish concentrate bacteria as they filter several liters of water per hour. Ingestion by humans of these seafoods (uncooked or superficially cooked) may cause typhoid fever or other salmonellosis” (J. P. Cabral, “Water Microbiology. Bacterial Pathogens and Water,” *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol. 7, no. 10, 2010, pp. 3657–3703).

How serious is the threat of disease? The U.S. Food and Drug Administration reports that “molluscan shellfish—oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops—cause over 100,000 illnesses annually” (“Food Safety: Federal Oversight of Shellfish Safety Needs Improvement,” *GAO-01-072*, July 9, 2001, p. 1). Outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, hepatitis A, Norwalk virus, salmonella, and paralytic shellfish poisoning are just some of the health problems frequently linked to eating these mollusks. Health experts such as those at the Mayo Clinic commonly advise that people with compromised or vulnerable immune systems—particularly pregnant women—should “skip uncooked fish and shellfish” (“Pregnancy and fish: What’s Safe to Eat?,” *MayoClinic.com*, June 17, *EAT THAT? CONTINUES ON PAGE 32*).
Where do we go from here?

After NASA astronaut Neil Armstrong took his “one small step for [a] man,” no one aware of the accomplishment could ever look at the Moon in the same way again. Before Apollo 11, the Moon had been a distant light in the sky, moving through its regular phases and serving humanity in various ways (cf. Genesis 1:14–18; Deuteronomy 33:14; Psalm 104:19)—sometimes even becoming the focus of idolatrous worship (cf. Deuteronomy 4:19). After Apollo 11, Earth’s once-mysterious satellite became “the world next door.” Yes, there had been unmanned landings before Apollo 11. But ever since Armstrong put human footprints on lunar soil, those on the cutting edge of human accomplishment have asked, “Where do we go from here?”

Other manned missions in the Apollo series had reached the Moon—including Apollo 8, which gave us an iconic photograph of our planet at “Earthrise” over the Moon—but none had sent a manned lunar excursion module to its surface. We can appreciate why admirers around the world stopped and took notice when Armstrong, the first man to walk on the Moon, died in August 2012. We are sobered to realize that, of the twelve men who have walked on the Moon, just four are alive today.

Conquer Space?
Considering the manned and unmanned missions that Earth has sent—and wishes to send—into space, “Where do we go from here?” is a very good question. For those who take the Bible seriously, the question may become even more poignant when we read that, at present, “the heavens [including the Moon] are the LORD’s heavens, but the earth he has given to the sons of men” (Psalm 115:16, Revised Standard Version). Are we as human beings perhaps too much in a hurry, trying to conquer what the Eternal God wants to give us anyway (cf. Romans 8:28–32; Hebrews 2:5–8; Revelation 21:5–7)? Might we expect the Divine Landlord to undermine our efforts one day—or, perhaps, to let them collapse under their own weight? The Columbia and Challenger shuttle disasters remind us that our efforts are fraught with human frailty and danger.

Neil Armstrong was lauded for bringing both personal integrity and technical competence to his tasks. Will humanity always follow his example as it journeys into space? Not in our current state! To grow, mankind does need far-reaching goals, but striving to master the world around us before we have mastered the world within us is not the proper order for such goals! Many people recognize this. They see our lack of proper stewardship of planet Earth, of life upon it, and of our own affairs, and they shudder to think of what will happen as we expand our general lack of character into space. We have, in fact, begun to do so—through surveillance satellites, space weaponry, and even masses of “space junk.” And we will do much, much worse, given the opportunity.

Hope for the Future
Thankfully, the day is coming when the Creator of the universe will direct us to rebuild our society “from scratch.” After a thousand years of His wise rule, and a final Day of Judgment (Revelation 20:4–6, 12–13), humanity will have learned the proper way to govern the earth and life upon it, as God intended from the beginning. Then every galaxy, every star, and every planet, moon, and asteroid, wherever they may be found, will be “worlds next door” for us as God’s glorified children, and we will rule with Him over all that exists, forever and ever!

—John Wheeler
In June 1835, in what became modern-day Ontario, the doors opened to the newly constructed Kingston Penitentiary, later known to inmates and guards alike as “KP.” As the word “penitentiary” suggests, it was built to remove the morally and spiritually corrupt from society and allow them time to reflect on their crimes in order to repent and reform. KP was part of a grand Victorian experiment to rehabilitate those who broke the law and strayed from societal rules. The 1834 Penitentiary Act of Upper Canada, passed a year before the first inmates were incarcerated, set out the intentions behind the prison: “If many offenders convicted of crimes were ordered to solitary imprisonment, accompanied by well-regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means under providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of like crimes, but also of reforming the individuals, and inuring them to habits of industry” (“An Act to provide for the Maintenance and Government of the Provincial Penitentiary, erected near Kingston in the Midlands District,” Statutes of Upper Canada, 4 Wm. IV, c.37, s.1834).

The penitentiary’s initial construction and continuing expansion was carried out by its inmates. KP’s location was selected due to an abundance of limestone, as a quarry was to serve as one of the main spheres of penal labour. Inmates spent their ten-hour shifts pulverising the stone. Other forms of labour were noted by Charles Dickens when he visited the prison in 1842: “There is an admirable jail here, well and wisely governed, and excellently regulated, in every respect. The men were employed as shoemakers, rope makers, blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters, and stonemasons; and in building a new prison, which was pretty far advanced towards completion. The female prisoners were occupied in needlework” (Charles Dickens, *Pictures from Italy: And American Notes for General Circulation*, p. 362).

Kingston Penitentiary is older than Canada itself; Confederation didn’t occur until 1867. It was the very first penitentiary in British North America and had been one of the longest-running prisons in the world when it closed in 2013, notorious for housing some of Canada’s most hardened criminals. As Dickens noted, both men and women were brought to the prison, and even children were not exempt from the roster. One of the youngest inmates to serve time in KP was an eight-year-old boy named Antoine Beauche, a pickpocket from Montreal.

More Tragedy Than Reformation

Life in KP was almost silent, aside from the monotonous bell with which guards kept rigid time and directed prisoners to and from the mess hall. No one was permitted...
to speak or even to whistle, which brought a sense of almost total isolation and created a monastic atmosphere. This was intended to encourage the inmates to reflect on their crimes in a process of self-examination. Corporal punishment was inflicted upon those who disobeyed the strict regulations. Receiving dozens of lashes from “the cat,” being confined in total darkness, and being forced to stand for as long as nine hours in a coffin-like structure called “the box” were just some of the measures used to correct infractions. According to a CBC article, “After receiving 1,200 lashes, prisoner James Brown was declared insane by the prison surgeon” (“Kingston Pen’s children, child killers, murderers and monsters,” Daniel Schwartz, CBC News, April 23, 2012).

The prison regimen was intended to reform the incarcerated individuals, but the effectiveness of the system largely depended on the ability of the guards and their superiors to be fair and just in fulfilling their duties. Cell conditions, discriminatory application of discipline, and extreme methods of punishment often failed to correct inmates, and instead fueled embitterment, encouraged suicidal tendencies, and in some instances even led to madness. The environment of fear and hatred among inmates was another key factor in KP’s failure to reform criminals and “inure them” to habits of industry. Utter contempt developed between prisoners and guards. This hatred boiled over in three major prison riots during the twentieth century, despite several prison reforms that had been instituted.

Mankind’s efforts to redeem and regenerate humanity are a perpetual struggle. Major Walter P. Archibald, Canada’s first Dominion Parole Officer, said that, with regard to the prison reform system, “if we are to expect results from our efforts, we must bring the human life in contact with its Author, for in and through Him only is found the vital force of a redeemed and regenerated humanity” (“Dominion Parole Officer’s Report,” CSP no. 34, 1914, p. 21).

Lessons to Learn

The history of Kingston Penitentiary offers a good analogy for us all to consider. Like the inmates of KP, we make our own prisons when our actions stray from the established morality of the Bible. Whether we realise it or not, any deviation from or breaking of God’s law results in varying forms of physical, social, or psychological punishment, as well as spiritual isolation.

Correction begins in the heart—and the most effective reform comes when we yield to our Creator and let Him change our hearts and minds to reflect His perfect example. After all, it was He who stood up in a Jerusalem synagogue to read these words from Isaiah: “The Spirit of the Lord God is upon Me, because the LORD has anointed Me to preach good tidings to the poor; He has sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the LORD...” (Isaiah 61:1–2; Luke 4:18). These words were not about releasing society’s convicted criminals from their correctional institutions; as Christ stated in His sermon on the mount, “Assuredly, I say to you, you will by no means get out of there till you have paid the last penny” (Matthew 5:26). Rather, it speaks of all humanity being freed from the bondage and ultimate punishment of sin, which is death (Romans 6:23), and of the prospect of becoming untangled from the perpetual cycle of sin and its consequences, of crime and punishment. This will only occur when each human being’s carnal nature is removed.

Thankfully, our Creator has paid our debts, and now the obligation is on us to respond by making sure that we submit to Him in order to become justified and have our actions, thoughts, and words reflect His actions, thoughts, and words. This applies to those incarcerated inside our prison systems, to the guards who watch them—and indeed, to each and every human being.

—Jonathan Riley
Fifty years ago, humans stepped foot on another world for the first time in history. The U.S. had achieved an ambitious goal. But where are we going next? Ideas and ambitions abound.

By Richard F. Ames

That’s one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind.” At 9:56 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on July 20, 1969, Apollo 11 astronaut Neil Armstrong spoke that famous and oft-quoted phrase as his boot touched the lunar soil. After a harrowing descent—nearly a crash—in a lander with an almost-empty fuel tank, Armstrong became the first human being to set foot on the Moon. Fellow astronaut Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin joined him outside their spacecraft 20 minutes later. After just shy of two hours exploring the lunar surface, Aldrin returned to the lunar module, followed shortly by Armstrong, and in less than a day lifted off to rejoin crewmate Michael Collins in the Apollo 11 command module.

From the moment Armstrong spoke, listeners have disagreed on whether he uttered the “a” he intended in that famous sentence. Few, however, dispute that Armstrong’s small step was a major milestone. But what has come of mankind’s giant leap?

Seeing the Earth, Reaching the Moon
In 1975, author Norman Cousins famously told the U.S. Congress, “What was most significant about the lunar voyage was not that men set foot on the moon but that they set eye on the earth.” In December 1968, Apollo 8’s William Anders stirred the world’s imagination when, in orbit around the Moon, he took the famous photo now known as “Earthrise.” Seeing their
first color view of our planet from space—its rich, vibrant hues a bold contrast against the Moon’s drab gray surface—many felt that the grandeur and beauty of “Earthrise” made our planet’s international conflicts seem so very petty.

And yet, Armstrong did not plant a United Nations flag on the Moon’s surface; it was the United States’ flag. The Moon landing itself was spurred by a Cold War challenge. On May 25, 1961, U.S. President John F. Kennedy set a goal for his nation—a goal many thought impossible. Addressing the U.S. Congress, Kennedy proposed a bold attempt: “I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth.” Scarcely more than eight years later, two Apollo 11 astronauts set foot on the Moon.

Five subsequent Apollo missions landed ten more men on the lunar surface, but in the nearly 47 years since Apollo 17’s lunar module lifted off from the Moon, no one has been back. To put this in perspective, only two other nations—the People’s Republic of China and the former Soviet Union—have successfully “soft-landed” even a crewless mission on the Moon. Israel hoped to become the fourth earlier this year, but its Beresheet lander crashed when an engine failed during descent on April 11. China scored a milestone earlier this year when its Chang’e 4 craft on January 3 became the first known to have landed on the Moon’s “dark side.” Always facing away from Earth, it relies on a Moon-orbiting satellite to ferry information to People’s Liberation Army scientists in China. The U.S. does not plan to have a Moon-orbiting space station until the mid-2020s, when it expects to launch its Lunar Orbital Platform-Gateway to host as many as four workers at a time for scientific and military missions.

In March of this year, U.S. President Donald Trump asked the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to plan another crewed Moon landing by 2024, accelerating the previous schedule by four years. The plan raised controversy with legislators who have not yet given NASA the additional $1.6 billion that NASA head James Bridenstine says will be necessary in 2020 to stay on track to achieve President Trump’s goal—a rebuff that prompted mission administrator Mark Sirangelo to resign (“Moon mission leader leaves NASA after 45 days,” UPI, May 24, 2019). Is the plan too ambitious? No other nation has plans for such a landing before 2030, though Russia hopes to send astronauts into lunar orbit by 2025 before launching a lunar landing mission in the 2030s. China and Japan are also planning crewed landings before 2040. At least for a while, U.S. astronauts will continue to stand alone in having stood on the Moon.

**Progress at a Price**

Spaceflight may seem glamorous, but the Apollo 11 crew knew that their mission was very dangerous. As John Young—Apollo 10 pilot and Apollo 16 moonwalker—would later observe, “Anyone who sits on top of the largest hydrogen-oxygen fueled system in the world, knowing they’re going to light the bottom, and doesn’t get a little worried, does not fully understand the situation.” John Glenn, who piloted his Friendship 7 spacecraft to complete NASA’s first Earth-orbiting mission in February 1962, is said to have observed wryly, “I felt exactly how you would feel if you were getting ready to launch and knew you were sitting on top of 2 million parts—all built by the lowest bidder on a government contract.” In fact, NASA did implement extensive safety measures, but the danger was real. The Apollo 11 crew knew that three Apollo 1 astronauts had died in a catastrophic fire during tests when they could not reach the door hatch in their command module. Three other NASA astronauts had died in jet crashes while training. These brave men knew well the dangers they faced.

Certainly, the space program sped the pace of scientific and engineering innovation. The integrated circuit—the heart of today’s microcomputers, essential for many consumer electronic devices—was patented two years before President Kennedy’s call to action, but NASA’s needs drove engineers to new feats of miniaturization and efficiency, and the Apollo Guidance Computer was the first computer to use integrated circuits in its design. Today’s cellphones are vastly more powerful than Apollo 11’s computer, which did its job with just 2 kilobytes of read-write memory and 36 kilobytes of read-only memory to store the programs on which the astronauts relied for navigation and flight guidance, and even for takeoff and landing. This “state-of-the-art” computer did...
most of Apollo 11’s piloting, with the notable exception of Armstrong’s tense lunar landing.

However, we should be realistic about President Kennedy’s motivations to push for a crewed Moon landing. As Tomorrow’s World Editor in Chief Gerald Weston pointed out in the previous issue of this magazine, there is a sobering side to the space race, and we might even consider that...

...space exploration has made our world more dangerous. From the very beginning, military interests have been intertwined with exploring our surroundings. Sputnik was cute, but far from the whole story of what satellites were about. The public was enamored with moonwalks and micro-gravity, but behind it all were military experiments and missions....

Going to the Moon captured the attention of the public, but gaining the strategic high ground was the game being played between the Soviet Union and the United States (“What on Earth For?,” Tomorrow’s World, May–June 2019, p. 22).

Were it not for the U.S. desire to defeat the Soviet Union and win the Cold War, President Kennedy probably would not have issued his challenge at all.

**For Mankind, or for Military Supremacy?**

Fifty years after Armstrong planted a U.S. flag on the Moon’s surface, nationalism still fuels the space race. In March of this year, U.S. Vice President Mike Pence proclaimed that “the first woman and the next man on the Moon will both be American astronauts, launched by American rockets from American soil” (“Pence calls for human return to the moon by 2024,” SpaceNews.com, March 26, 2019).

In December 2018, U.S. President Donald Trump signed an executive order taking a preliminary step toward establishing a new “Space Force” branch of the U.S. military. Acknowledging the growing importance of outer space to Earth’s military forces, Commander John Hyten of the U.S. Strategic Command told a Senate committee in April 2019, “Space is fundamental to our economic vitality and the American way of life, including how we conduct warfare. Certainly our adversaries understand this, and are actively building and deploying weapons to threaten us in space. We must take these actions seriously.”

The Chang’e 4 landing in January raised concerns that, operating from the Moon’s “dark side,” China could potentially amass weapons and other technologies undetected, in violation of international treaties. Still, some are optimistic. “The Chinese are not going to start throwing Moon rocks at us” from a military outpost there, said Heritage Foundation scholar Dean Cheng (“China’s moon landing boosts Trump’s Space Force,” Washington Times, January 9, 2019). Others worry that China and Russia already can target U.S. intelligence and communications satellites. “Those assets are what we use for communication and reconnaissance and missile warning and position, timing, and navigation, a whole bunch of features that we use for warfighting,” said U.S. Defense Department under-secretary Michael Griffin *(ibid).*

Congressman Michael Waltz (R-FL) recently told an interviewer,

The 21st-century space race is on.... The Moon is going to be at the center of this. The Israelis just launched, the Indians are planning to launch to the Moon, the Chinese just did to the back side of the Moon. It’s always worth remembering that the Chinese do not have a civilian NASA exploration component. It’s pure military.... So it’s a domain that we need to be competitive in and maintain leadership in (“The 21st-Century Space Race Is On,” ForeignPolicy.com, April 10, 2019).

Today, we may almost take for granted the existence of space satellites and the benefits they bring. Whether orbital telescopes, communications satellites, or research platforms, mankind has filled the skies with technological wonders. How many are there? “As of 2018, over 1,800 active satellites are on orbit, which are owned and operated by over 50 countries and multinational organizations. Nine countries and one international organization can independently launch spacecraft: China, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Russia, North Korea, South Korea, the United States, and the European Space Agency” (“Challenges to Security in Space,” U.S. Defense

**GIANT LEAP? CONTINUES ON PAGE 26**
Today, truth seems elusive as opposing political parties trade strident accusations of “Lies! All lies!” Popular media outlets proclaim “Breaking News!” with each raucous new charge and countercharge. Respected government agencies fire top officials for tarnishing their reputations and damaging their credibility.

Locally, states and municipalities have seen streams of elected officials convicted of ethics violations. Perjury—lying under oath—is a serious crime that has brought many down from trusted roles. In academia, students, teachers, and administrators cheat, mishandle expenses, and engage in recruiting violations ad nauseam.

Honesty is not merely the “best policy”—it is the only policy that works in the long run! Lying, half-truths, innuendo, and gossip ruin individuals, families, businesses, and even entire countries. With dismay, we see it happening around the world. Why?

Clearly, the lack of basic moral instruction—at home and in all levels of education—is bearing a crop of immoral briars and brambles, not the wholesome fruit of honesty and integrity.

Yet there is another source of oft-unrecognized falsehood. You may be surprised at the lack of honesty and integrity woven into mainstream Christian belief. Most major denominations and worldwide Christian-professing organizations teach that Jesus Christ has replaced or abolished God’s Ten Commandments given at Sinai and that Christians are effectively without obligation to obey them. Many acknowledge those commandments as sound moral “principles,” but not as a solid and definitive basis for Christian conduct.

Examples of this departure from biblical instruction are many. The Fourth Commandment states, “Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy” (Exodus 20:8). Scripturally, the Sabbath should be observed from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday. Yet most of mainstream Christianity observes Sunday as the day of worship. Similarly, though the Second Commandment prohibits using idols to represent God, many churches around the world ignore this and display pictures, statues, icons, or relics as a part of their worship.

The Traditions of Men
As the ancient Israelites were preparing to enter the Promised Land, God warned them, “...do not inquire after their gods, saying, ‘How did these nations serve their gods? I also will do likewise.’ You shall not worship the Lord your God in that way.... Whatever I command you, be careful to observe it; you shall not add to it nor take away from it” (Deuteronomy 12:30–32). Through the centuries, pagan traditions such as those tied up with Christmas, Easter, Halloween, and Valentine’s Day filtered into the practices of most mainstream Christians and their churches, even as these churches gradually abandoned the Holy Days that God actually commanded, found in Leviticus 23.

The Apostle John made it very plain: “Now by this we know that we know Him, if we keep His commandments. He who says, ‘I know Him,’ and does not keep His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him” (1 John 2:3–4).

This statement corresponds well with Jesus Christ’s instructions in John 14:15: “If you love Me, keep My commandments.” To the disciples, He said, “If you keep My commandments, you will abide in My love, just as I have kept My Father’s commandments and abide in His love” (John 15:10).

In both the public square and church buildings, truth is often missing. Party ideology has replaced true concern for the governed. Man-made religious traditions have replaced biblical truths.

You cannot fix the political dysfunction or reform the entrenched religious establishment, but you can “work out your own salvation with fear and trembling” (Philippians 2:12). How does one go about this profound life change? By embracing those truths that others reject.

By making obedience to God’s truth a priority, you can be freed from the lies and deception that dominate this age—because “you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free” (John 8:32).
—J. Davy Crockett, III
Many European cities offer visitors the opportunity to view collections of relics from bygone civilisations. The British Museum in London is a case in point. An exhibition that ended in February 2019, entitled “I Am Ashurbanipal: King of the World, King of Assyria,” displayed before a fascinated public an impressive trove of Assyrian treasures collected principally in the nineteenth century.

The exhibition was drawn mainly from the British Museum’s vast collection of Assyrian artefacts, with additions from the Louvre in Paris and even some from as far away as Tehran. The purpose of the exhibition was to highlight the power of King Ashurbanipal and the bureaucratic apparatus and military machine that enabled him to rule over so much of the then-known world. The ruthlessness of the Assyrian military, displayed in the carved panels that lined the king’s palace walls, would be appalling to anyone reared on the humanistic approaches to warfare established under the Geneva Convention. The brutality of the Assyrians to subjugated rivals or enemies is a well-documented record of history. These panels were not just a display of Assyrian propaganda, but a record intended to strike fear into those who laid eyes upon them.

As I visited this exhibition and roamed the halls of the British Museum, staring at so many limestone reliefs and carvings, I began to feel that life in the ancient Assyrian empire would have been a rather monochromatic visual experience, with little color in the environment to enjoy. But the museum staff had used digital imaging to show how the reliefs must have looked in their original colors, and even the miniscule fragments of pigment remaining on the artefacts themselves hinted at their vibrancy before time and weather took their toll.

Why Is the Bible’s Record Ignored?

Three points immediately came to my mind when viewing this exhibit. First, the curators of the collection had ignored virtually all biblical references. Assyria was a leading world power over a long period that included the lifetimes of several prophets of the Old Testament, and the kingdom features boldly in the pages of Scripture—both as a major world empire and as an adversary of Israel and Judah. The biblical prophets Isaiah, Hosea, and Nahum spoke about the role of Assyria in its efforts to control the world and human destiny. Isaiah records the ruthless power of the Assyrian war machine (Isaiah 10:5–7; 37:10–13, 18), and the biblical record is in excellent agreement with—and provides powerful confirmation of—the depictions of Assyria’s military power on the palace wall panels displayed by the museum. Even the account of Jonah the prophet is built around the tyranny of the Assyrians, whose capital city was Nineveh (Jonah 1:2). Yet throughout the museum’s rooms and displays, there was only scant reference to the biblical record—in effect, silencing the Bible. Contrast this with the practice of previous generations of museum curators and staff, who published books showing the relevance of the artefacts to the biblical record. Why is one of the greatest historical documents in history so neglected in such an unwarranted fashion?

As Melanie McDonagh wrote in her review of the exhibit in the *Evening Standard:*
The very names are evocative to anyone familiar with the Old Testament: the Elamites, the Babylonians and the Kushites. Few children now learn this, so the effect of these great artefacts is less overwhelming than for the Victorians who first encountered them in the 1840s (“I am Ashurbanipal review: Legacy of Assyria’s ‘king of the world’ gets extraordinary show at British Museum,” November 6, 2018).

The Old Testament actually goes further than just recording the names mentioned by Ms. McDonagh. The book of Genesis records the origins of the Assyrian Empire, along with the cities it founded (Genesis 10:10–12), and these accounts were an integral part of the archaeological quests that began in the nineteenth century. Actually, if it weren’t for the biblical record of Assyria, the intrepid and adventurous searchers of the nineteenth century would not have looked for this forgotten empire, and these artefacts so effectively displayed would likely not be part of the British Museum’s heritage.

**Scripture Validated**
Secondly, it is worth mentioning that amongst the 26,000 tablets found in Ashurbanipal’s library were a number that confirmed history as recorded by these biblical accounts. In fact, as Josh McDowell notes in his book *The New Evidence That Demands a Verdict*, “Every reference in the Old Testament to an Assyrian king has been proven correct” (1999 edition, p. 111). Of course, we might remember that the Assyrians appear to have only recorded their successes, and made little or no mention of their failures. So when the Assyrians attacked Jerusalem and lost their entire army, as recorded in 2 Kings 18 and 19, the Assyrian clay tablets only stated, “Himself [referring to King Hezekiah] I made a prisoner in Jerusalem, his royal residence like a bird in a cage” (Pritchard James ed., *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*, 3rd edition, 1969, p. 287). This was a remarkable claim because usually the Assyrians would have ensured that they fully entered the enemy city and captured its king. The clay tablet record shows that the Assyrians failed in this attempt, unable to enter Jerusalem and capture Hezekiah, and confirms the essence of the biblical account.

Thirdly, museums, by their nature, focus on the past. They are collections based on and shaped by the rise of anthropological studies driven by the Enlightenment. Past generations had an insatiable appetite for understanding the origins and identities of peoples, both ancient and modern.

But what many in past and present generations have not understood is that Assyria also has a future that is still yet to unfold!

**History Written in Advance**
The greatness of the Assyrian past, portrayed by the curators at the British Museum, was an unwitting precursor to what lies ahead, providing a salutary lesson to all who viewed this exhibition. In previous editions of *Tomorrow’s World* magazine, and on our companion television program of the same name, we have addressed Assyria’s role in the end-time scenario set out in the Bible—a scenario which is coming into existence right before our eyes and on display in our daily headlines. For more information about this future role, visit our website at TomorrowsWorld.org and watch the video “The Lost Empire of Assyria,” or read articles such as “Resurgent Germany: A Fourth Reich?” and “Deutschland Über Alles!” by Douglas Winnail in the 2007 September-October and 2014 November-December magazines, respectively, or write to us at one of the Regional Offices listed on page 4 of this magazine for copies.

Detailed reviews of the British Museum’s exhibition are available online.

—Peter G. Nathan
A DIFFERENT KIND OF COURAGE
When the time comes, will you put it all on the line?

Sooner or later, all of us will need to take actions that will indicate courage or cowardice.

By Gerald Weston

Courage is the ever-present companion to greatness. Entire books are devoted to the subject. In Undaunted Courage, historian Stephen E. Ambrose recounts the story of Meriwether Lewis, whose courageous leadership of the Lewis and Clark Expedition opened the American West to further exploration. Profiles in Courage, credited to former President John F. Kennedy, details the courageous deeds of eight United States senators. The virtue of courage shows up in all walks of life and through all circumstances. We often find it in times of war, especially on the battlefield, but it is also found in the realm of boardroom decisions and in those brave enough to swim against the tide of popular opinion.

Explorers such as Lewis and Clark are widely praised in the annals of history. So are the brave men and women who leave earth behind to explore space. Who can deny that the first man in space and the first men to set foot on the moon seem to be made with a special ingredient? Yet most acts of courage are unrecognised, sometimes even unnoticed. Can we deny the label “courageous” to the man who overcomes his fear of heights by taking up hang-gliding, or the young wife who makes the decision to have a child when pain and uncertainty are on the horizon?

We all admire courage, but at times we shrink from exercising it. This starts at an early age. For generations, American children were told that when a young George Washington was asked, “Who cut down the cherry tree?” he replied, “I cannot tell a lie. I did.” Alas, the story is mere fiction. Indeed, many children “shade” the truth when confronted with facts that might bring pain if admitted. Sadly, many adults act like little children under similar circumstances, though with greater consequences.

Courage is also difficult to predict. Why does a man in one instance rise to the occasion and in another shrink back? We can see this in the prophet Elijah, who confronted King Ahab, 450 prophets of Baal, 400 prophets of Asherah, and a populace who could not decide which side to take. Yet this same Elijah, shortly after his bold action against so many, ran like a scared rabbit to the other end of the country when Queen Jezebel threatened him. Why such courage against many, yet such a lack of it against only one?

Conflicting Motives

Nor are motives easy to discern. We read in Profiles in Courage, Of course, the acts of courage described in this book would be more inspiring and would shine more with the traditional luster of hero-worship if we assumed that each man forgot wholly about himself in his dedication to higher principles. But it may be that President John Adams, surely as disinterested as well as wise a public servant as we ever had, came much nearer to the truth when he wrote in his Defense of the Constitutions of the United States: “It is not true, in fact, that any people ever existed who love the public better than themselves” (p. 238).
A DIFFERENT KIND OF COURAGE

Observing the state of politics these days, it is not difficult to accept the wisdom of America’s second president, but does this also mean there is no true nobility outside of politics? Consider the man who falls on a grenade to save the lives of fellow soldiers. Or what about the man who gave a lifeboat seat to his wife or child and went down with the Titanic? We may not know the names or circumstances, but history is full of people who willingly sacrificed their lives for others. Self-sacrifice takes courage and is often selfless, but not always. Suicide bombers may sacrifice their lives for a cause, but is it really a sacrifice when they expect to gain reward in the afterlife and fame on the earth? Certainly, this can scarcely be compared to the greatest act of self-sacrifice of all (John 3:16; Philippians 2:5–8).

Yes, there are motives behind courage—some noble and some not so noble. Men and women traveled across a great ocean in wooden sailboats to the continent we now call North America, not knowing whether they would survive or what they would find. Their motive was often a desire for better lives for themselves and their children. They are still coming, and their journeys still require courage and perseverance. I have met quite a few present-day immigrants to Canada and the United States, and the desire for a better life for their children remains a common theme, even knowing that their own lives will be difficult.

Many motives can drive the human spirit to overcome great obstacles. As noted above, some are stirred by a cause greater than themselves. Some keep active to suppress the fear of death and dying. Some seek fame and fortune, and sometimes the hope of a better life. Some are after nothing more than an adrenaline rush and “the thrill of it all.”

We can think of small acts of courage, such as jumping off a high diving board into the deep end of a pool. For many, even asking someone out for a date or accepting a date may require a bit of courage. Even seemingly ordinary events such as getting married also involve courage. Although we may take for granted a couple’s plan to have children, it also takes a kind of courage for husband and wife to make the commitments and sacrifices that make the plan possible. These situations are not the stuff that historians write about when thinking of bravery. However, for the individuals who overcome their fear, are these and a hundred other acts any less courageous?

Putting It All on the Line

Sooner or later, all of us will need to take actions that will indicate courage or cowardice. We can take Jack Phillips as an example of the former. Even if you do not remember him by name, you likely have heard about his stand against the state of Colorado as the owner of Masterpiece Cakeshop in Lakewood. When Phillips refused to decorate a cake to celebrate a same-sex “marriage,” he was summoned before the Colorado Civil Rights Commission, where a judgment was made against Phillips in favor of the same-sex couple. He could have caved in, but he chose to appeal the decision. Finally, in June 2018—after six years of stress and trauma—the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Phillips’ favor.

But that was not the end for Phillips. When he refused “to create a cake designed pink on the inside and blue on the outside as a way to celebrate a gender transition from male to female,” another complaint against him was filed (“Masterpiece Cakeshop, Colorado Settle Legal Battle,” Colorado-Politics.com, March 5, 2019). What was the result? “Less than a month later, the state found probable cause to believe state law requires Phillips to create
the requested gender-transition cake.” Courageously, Phillips and a few supporters battled the new charge, considering it no less than bullying and harassment using the power of the state against a single individual who is willing to take a stand for his convictions of right and wrong. Happily, their courage was rewarded. “Alliance Defending Freedom, a nonprofit legal organization that says it defends people based on their religious beliefs, filed a federal lawsuit against the division, the commission, and the Colorado governor and attorney general in August 2018, complaining that the state is ‘on a crusade to crush Plaintiff Jack Phillips because its officials despise what he believes and how he practices his faith’” (ibid).

It is one thing for a state government, with its vast available resources and ability to spend other people’s money, to sue a mere private citizen. But in the face of a countersuit, those persecuting Phillips also had something to lose. Colorado no doubt had insurance to protect the state against large losses, but court battles can still take a toll. In effect, state regulators decided to call it a draw, as both sides dropped their lawsuits.

We should be thankful for the courage and determination of Jack Phillips and those like him. He paid a price in lost revenue and tremendous stress on himself and his family due to his sincerely held religious convictions. Thankfully, he is not alone. In Washington state, the Attorney General heard a case involving a Richland florist who refused to participate in his wedding to Curt Freed, which she could not do in good conscience based on her sincerely held religious beliefs. In 2013, the Attorney General brought the weight of the state of Washington down on the 70-plus-year-old grandmother. As the Alliance Defending Freedom wrote in a legal brief to the court:

The Attorney General has exhibited the same unequal treatment here [as in the Phillips case]. After learning about Mrs. Stutzman’s religious conflict through media reports, but without any complaint from the individual Respondents, the Attorney General contacted Mr. Freed to express his concern, sent a letter threatening to sue Mrs. Stutzman, had his office devise a novel way to bring this lawsuit, employed an admittedly unprecedented use of the CPA to do so, and sued Mrs. Stutzman in her personal capacity. In marked contrast, the Attorney General responded very differently when a media story went viral about the gay owner of Bedlam Coffee in Seattle profanely berating, ejecting, and discriminating against a group of Christian customers in October 2017.

It should be obvious to those with any knowledge of what is going on—in our Western nations and in other parts of the globe—that anything considered “Christian” is under assault. This is not to say that everything considered “Christian” truly is Christian, just that anything attached in any way to Jesus Christ, the Bible, or the God of the Bible is considered “fair game.” Yet, at the same time, authorities often turn a blind eye to offenses by those who hate anything associated with Christian belief or practice.

**The Book Is Better!**

Every year around the holiday of Easter, the Cecil B. DeMille movie *The Ten Commandments* is replayed on American television. This nearly-four-hour blockbuster was revolutionary both in length and in scope for its time. Leading man Charlton Heston played Moses. The great stage actor Yul Brynner played
Pharaoh. Acting styles change over time, of course, and some of today’s younger generation may find it difficult to relate to that earlier style of acting.

Sadly, thanks to more recent movies based on biblical characters such as Noah, casual viewers can be excused for thinking The Ten Commandments is no more than fictional entertainment. However, director DeMille did attempt to portray the Israelite exodus accurately, researching the biblical account, the works of Josephus, and other historical and archaeological sources. Even so, it fell far short of the real events. As we so often hear about books made into movies, “The book is better.”

One theme that stands out in God’s word is that human nature consistently reverts to idolatry and licentious ways when given enough time. Even a casual reading of the Bible makes this evident. At the end of Moses’ life, the mantle of leadership was passed to a man named Joshua, to whom Moses gave this important instruction: “Be strong and of good courage” (Deuteronomy 31:6–7, 23). This was certainly important advice for the man who would lead an untrained army into a land inhabited by mighty men (Deuteronomy 7:1).

After Moses’ death, God Himself communicated this same message to Joshua, and added another reason to be courageous: “Only be strong and very courageous, that you may observe to do according to all the law which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right hand or to the left, that you may prosper wherever you go…. Have I not commanded you? Be strong and of good courage; do not be afraid, nor be dismayed, for the LORD your God is with you wherever you go” (Joshua 1:7, 9). Moses and God knew that Joshua would need to stand firm against public opinion and human nature.

Yes, obedience to divinely inspired instructions takes courage. Jack Phillips and Barronelle Stutzman have shown that kind of courage. But courage to obey is normally not so widely known and praised.

**That Brings Us to Us**

Consider one important biblical instruction given to the Israelites before they entered the Promised Land:

> When the LORD your God cuts off from before you the nations which you go to dispos-

... take heed to yourself that you are not ensnared to follow them... and that you do not inquire after their gods, saying, “How did these nations serve their gods? I also will do likewise.” You shall not worship the LORD your God in that way, for every abomination to the LORD which He hates they have done to their gods; for they burn even their sons and daughters in the fire to their gods. Whatever I command you, be careful to observe it; you shall not add to it nor take away from it (Deuteronomy 12:29–32).

In the last chapter of the book named after Joshua, we read that “Israel served the LORD all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders who outlived Joshua, who had known all the works of the LORD which He had done for Israel” (Joshua 24:31). But this does not fully reflect the state of the nation, as their obedience was shallow and depended on strong leadership. Joshua chided the Israelites for what he knew they would do. He knew that just as God had blessed them for obedience, so He would bring trouble upon them for disobedience. He warned, “When you have transgressed the covenant of the LORD your God, which He commanded you, and have gone and served other gods, and bowed down to them, then the
anger of the LORD will burn against you, and you shall perish quickly from the good land which He has given you” (Joshua 23:16).

How easy it is to look back with imagined superiority on those poor souls who, again and again, reverted to idolatrous worship. How could they have been so foolish? Yet many of us do the very same thing!

Remember that God instructed His people not to worship in the ways the heathen nations around them worshiped. “Whatever I command you, be careful to observe it; you shall not add to it nor take away from it” (Deuteronomy 12:32). So how is it that the name of a pagan fertility goddess got attached to the day on which people think Jesus was resurrected? How did fertility symbols such as rabbits, eggs, and lilies become part of that celebration? How did December 25, the day anciently celebrated as the birth of the sun god Mithra, become the day to celebrate Jesus’ birth? And what do decorated trees and a host of other heathen customs have to do with the worship of Jesus?

It is a fact of history that today’s professing Christianity is a far cry from what its Founder and His Apostles believed and practiced. As we read in The Story of the Christian Church by respected historian Jesse Lyman Hurlbut:

The forms and ceremonies of paganism gradually crept into the worship. Some of the old heathen feasts became church festivals with change of name and of worship. About 405 AD images of saints and martyrs began to appear in the churches, at first as memorials, then in succession revered, adored, and worshiped. The adoration of the Virgin Mary was substituted for the worship of Venus and Diana; the Lord’s Supper became a sacrifice in place of a memorial; and the elder evolved from a preacher into a priest. The church gradually usurped power over the state, and the result was not Christianity but a more or less corrupt hierarchy controlling the nations of Europe, making the church mainly a political machine (pp. 79–80).

A countless number of similar quotes can be found from respected sources to show that what most call “Christian” today is little more than paganism dressed in new garb. Why doesn’t this trouble people? Doesn’t this bring us back to the subject of courage?

The Jesus Christ of the Bible is very different from what most people, even most professing Christians, imagine. How many have the courage to accept this warning from the One they call Lord and Savior? “If anyone comes to Me and does not hate [that is, love to a lesser degree] his father and mother, wife and children, brothers and sisters, yes, and his own life also, he cannot be My disciple” (Luke 14:26).

In practical terms, each of us must be willing to put Jesus and His teachings above all else in life, which means we must have the courage to swim against the tide of popular traditions. How many understand the heathen origin of many religious practices, but because of family, friends, and job, refuse to change lest they be seen as strange and odd? Stand up to the states of Colorado or Washington? Perhaps. But stand up to family and friends? Well, that could be harder.

The Christianity that Jesus taught requires a kind of courage that is in rare supply today. It takes courage to withstand the conflicts that arise when we take a stand for truth. As Jesus warned us, “Do not think that I came to bring peace on earth. I did not come to bring peace but a sword. For I have come to ‘set a man against his father, a daughter against her mother, and a daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law’; and ‘a man’s enemies will be those of his own household.’ He who loves father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me. And he who loves son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me” (Matthew 10:34–37).

You have most certainly heard the question, “Are you a man or a mouse?” Too often, the answer comes back, “Pass the cheese.”

So, what will it be for you—cheddar, gouda, or courage? 🎨

Restoring Original Christianity The Christianity of Jesus is very different from the religion that claims His name today. Learn why! Request this free printed booklet from the Regional Office nearest you, or order at TomorrowsWorld.org. PDF, ePub, and Kindle are also available.
ost parents desire to leave a legacy to their children. They care about their children’s future. They hope their children will be successful and happy, and most parents work very hard to make that hope a reality. Some make heroic sacrifices to help their children get an education. Many sacrifice their own needs to set aside financial assets to leave to their children. What about you? Have you thought about your legacy?

The famous American industrialist J. Paul Getty (1892–1976) was once the richest living American, dying with assets estimated at more than $2 billion (roughly $9 billion in current U.S. dollars). Still, Getty knew there was something missing. He famously pondered, “How and why is it that I have been able to build my own automobile, drill oil wells, run an aircraft plant, build and head a business empire—yet remain unable to maintain even one satisfactory marital relationship?” (As I See It: The Autobiography of J. Paul Getty, 1976, p. 87).

There is nothing wrong with building a financial legacy for the next generation. In fact, we should. But there are other legacies that are even more important to leave behind—such as the knowledge of how to build a harmonious marriage, the foundation of a strong family. The good news is that you can give your children something Getty could never give his. A legacy of marital harmony is attainable and more than worth the effort—and it all starts with being mindful of our example.

The Children Are Watching

Children watch their parents, and through them are constantly learning about life: Whom can I trust? How should I approach difficult issues? Where do I turn to for answers? Our own life decisions form a sort of roadmap for them. In our imagination, we assume our children will only mimic our harmless quirks—like how we walk or the inflection of our voice. But in real life, they also tend to mirror our weaknesses! That means they see the cracks in our character that may appear when we have a marital conflict: Are we quick to criticize? Are we always defending our opinion, no matter what? Are we often hurling thoughtless insults to elevate ourselves? If we are, we should not be surprised to see our children do the same.

Each of us is a work in progress. That means we will make occasional mistakes in how we handle disagreements. So, the question often arises: When parents argue, is it better for them to argue in private? Usually it is. However, some researchers believe that seeing parents work out minor disagreements positively can be helpful to children. “Seeing Mom and Dad emerge from... disagreements satisfied, without resentment, can yield big rewards for children, according to researchers and experts in conflict resolution” (“The Right Ways to Argue in Front of Your Children,” Wall Street Journal, April 23, 2019). If we handle conflict properly, our children can learn that it need not be disastrous. If we exercise care, they can see that arguments do not need to be wrecking balls.

When we handle difficult situations constructively, our children are reassured that their parents still love each other—and them—and they begin to believe that they, too, can be successful in their own relationships.

Conflict Is Inevitable

Some foolishly believe that conflict can be avoided completely. Even parents who are committed and faith-
ful to one another will, from time to time, disagree. We each have our own unique perspectives and ideas, and no two people will agree exactly on how to handle every situation. There is bound to be occasional friction.

God purposefully designed men and women to be different. As a result, we can learn from one another—though doing so does take effort and practice. The Apostle Peter said, “Husbands... dwell with them [wives] with understanding” (1 Peter 3:7). Learning to love and understand another human being takes time, patience, and experience. The Apostle Paul explained that men and women must often learn different lessons in marriage: “Nevertheless let each one of you in particular so love his own wife as himself, and let the wife see that she respects her husband” (Ephesians 5:33). Men and women are different, so it takes patience and care to learn to work together. But doing so yields good fruit in the marital relationship, and it lays down a path for children who are watching our every step.

The Big Picture: Love and Self-Control

When conflict happens, it is important for both parents to keep the big picture in mind. If they have vowed to God to bind their lives together and are faithfully striving to live up to those vows, their conscious commitment helps provide the cement to keep them united, even in the face of a storm. They love each other. They are loyal to one another. They have made a deliberate choice to “cleave” to one another (Genesis 2:24, KJV). Remembering that commitment gives them strength and resilience.

But how easy it is to forget that when we are in the middle of an argument! That’s why we sometimes say things we don’t really mean, even inflammatory words and insults. But ask yourself a question: Are we at liberty to speak whatever comes to mind just because we are emotionally upset? Not according to the Apostle Paul. He said that no matter what situation we are in, the standard is “speaking the truth in love” (Ephesians 4:15). And he said that we must avoid “hatred, contentions... outbursts of wrath,” but instead let God’s Spirit work in us to produce love and self-control (Galatians 5:20, 22–23).

When are we in more need of love and self-control than in the midst of an argument? That’s when behaving in a grown-up way is really tested, and that’s when we are modeling to our children how love and self-control work! When our mate hurts us, it’s not wrong to let him or her know. But we must express our hurt in a way that still shows we care for and respect our spouse. We must remember that if we don’t treat our mate right, even our prayers could be hindered (1 Peter 3:7). How we handle arguments is important!

Love and self-control help us focus not just on winning arguments, but on finding solutions. It helps us say, “You might be right.” Those four little words can have a powerful impact on the direction of an argument. And they can transform our own attitude. Usually, neither spouse is 100 percent right or 100 percent wrong. Are we teaching our children that we can back up and admit the part we have contributed to a problem? If so, that is a priceless legacy.

Good conflict resolution seems to be a dying art today. More and more people are quick to get angry at a boss, a spouse, or a co-worker—for almost any reason. Tensions are high and nerves are frayed. But God gives us the help we need to use conflicts as a springboard to understand each other better—and to develop a closer bond. As the Apostle Paul said, “For God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind” (2 Timothy 1:7).

Think about how you interact with your spouse in conflict. Keep the big picture, and live the way of love and self-control. Be patient with yourself and your mate. Conflict is inevitable, but doesn’t have to be destructive. The children are watching.

—Rod McNair
Have you considered how the world will react to Jesus Christ’s return? At first, not everyone will accept Him as their Savior. Some will be deceived and fear Him as an invader who has come to take away their freedom and power. Can you imagine the world’s combined military forces all being unleashed against Christ as He descends from heaven? Yes, the armies of rebellious nations will fight against the Messiah as He returns! Their minds will be fresh with the memory of terrifying heavenly signs that your Bible tells us will precede His return. Among those signs, we read that “The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the coming of the great and awesome day of the Lord” (Acts 2:20). Did you see any of the “blood moons” that accompanied four lunar eclipses over the last two years? Though striking and awe-inspiring, they are a recurring astronomical phenomenon, and are only the slightest foretaste of the heavenly signs yet to come when God directly intervenes in the heavens.

And it is from those heavens that Jesus Christ will ultimately return. Your Bible describes the scene:

Now I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse. And He who sat on him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He judges and makes war. His eyes were like a flame of fire, and on His head were many crowns. He had a name written that no one knew except Himself. He was clothed with a robe dipped in blood, and His name is called The Word of God. And the armies in heaven, clothed in fine linen, white and clean, followed Him on white horses. Now out of His mouth goes a sharp sword, that with it He should strike the nations. And He Himself will rule them with a rod of iron. He Himself treads the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And He has on His robe and on His thigh a name written: KING OF KINGS AND LORD OF LORDS (Revelation 19:11–16).

Who are the “armies in heaven”? They will include the “firstfruits”—today’s faithful Christians.
THE NEXT GIANT LEAP?

The victorious Prince of Peace will return to establish His government to rule all nations. He will give every human being who has ever lived an opportunity to hear and practice His true teachings—to accept Christ as Lord and Savior and receive the Holy Spirit! After this, another astounding phenomenon will occur when God’s very own New Jerusalem will come to Earth from heaven. The Apostle John describes the setting: “Now I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away” (Revelation 21:1). The New Jerusalem will shine with the glory of its Ruler. “The city had no need of the sun or of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God illuminated it. The Lamb is its light” (v. 23). Can you imagine what that will be like?

To the Moon… and Beyond!

Ironically, the 50th anniversary of Apollo 11’s Moon landing is scheduled to see another U.S. astronaut go into space—but he will do so on a Russian Soyuz spacecraft bound for the International Space Station! Army surgeon Andrew Morgan will spend nine months aboard the ISS; it will be his first trip into space, but he hopes it will not be his last. Morgan is optimistic about the goals set by President Trump and NASA. “Returning to the Moon’s surface in five years is an ambitious goal. I know it is one we can accomplish,” he said (“Army astronaut set to blast off on moon landing 50th anniversary,” Stars and Stripes, April 22, 2019).

Of the twelve human beings who have set foot on the Moon, four are still living. Apollo 11’s Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin is the oldest surviving moon-walker at age 89; Harrison Schmitt (age 84 as of July 3 this year) is the last survivor of Apollo 17, the last crewed Moon mission. The four living Moon-walkers may well have died before another sets foot on the Moon.

Though NASA has recently announced plans to return to the Moon in 2024, why have there been no other crewed Moon missions in the last 47 years? Some skeptics take this to be proof that the Apollo landings were a hoax. However, non-government entities have successfully bounced laser light off of the reflectors said to have been placed on the moon by the Apollo missions, so clearly someone placed them there and carefully positioned them! In 2008, Japan’s SELENE lunar probe returned photographic evidence of ground disturbed at the Apollo 15 landing site by the lunar
module’s launch engine blast. Officials of the Chinese and Indian space programs—competitors that could benefit from debunking U.S. claims—also report evidence of soil disturbances on the Moon’s surface that confirm NASA’s earlier presence.

Still, some remain skeptical. Perhaps they will not trust the Moon landings until they can see for themselves. What about you? Would you like to see the Moon—and beyond—up close with your own eyes? The amazing truth is that today’s Christians are being prepared to inherit the Moon, and more! Anciently, God gave His people this promise: “You have made him to have dominion over the works of Your hands; You have put all things under his feet” (Psalm 8:6). In the New Testament, we read, “He who overcomes shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be My son” (Revelation 21:7). What does God mean by “all things”? Notice how the Weymouth Version translates Hebrews 2:8, which in turn quotes Psalm 8: “Thou hast put everything in subjection under his feet.” For this subjecting of the universe to man implies the leaving nothing not subject to him. But we do not as yet see the universe subject to him.

What universe? The whole universe will be ours to explore, appreciate, and even beautify in ways we cannot yet imagine!

But not yet! Today’s Christians are heirs, waiting to receive a great inheritance. “Listen, my beloved brethren: Has God not chosen the poor of this world to be rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom which He promised to those who love Him?” (James 2:5).

How do we prepare for that inheritance? Not by becoming astronomers or astronauts, though those may be wonderful pursuits. Rather, we are to prepare by learning to love God. Even the poor of this world are being prepared to inherit the universe if they are learning to love God. And how do we learn to love God? “For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments. And His commandments are not burdensome” (1 John 5:3).

No, God’s commandments are not burdensome! Christians who repent of their sins, accept proper baptism, and receive the Holy Spirit have its indwelling power to help them obey God and enjoy today a foretaste of what the rest of humanity will only experience in the future. If you feel that God may be calling you, I urge you to contact one of our Tomorrow’s World representatives at the regional office nearest you, listed on page 4 of this magazine. They will be happy to answer your questions or even meet with you.

Did walking on the Moon change the lives of the men who went there? No doubt, their journey was an awe-inspiring and humbling experience that gave them a new perspective on life. But it was a brief experience before they returned to Earth and all its many problems. If you are a disciple of Jesus Christ, however, God is now preparing you to take a “giant leap” that will encompass much more than Earth, and more than the Moon. He is preparing you to inherit the universe!

**Your Ultimate Destiny**

God’s Kingdom is coming to Earth, and your role in that Kingdom can be far greater than you realize. Request this free printed booklet from the Regional Office nearest you, or order at [TomorrowsWorld.org](http://TomorrowsWorld.org). PDF, ePub, and Kindle are also available.
What’s wrong with “Jesus pictures”?

**Question:** As much as Tomorrow’s World claims to be a Christian organization, I have never once seen it use any pictures, artwork, or graphics depicting Jesus Christ, even though many other religious publications do. Why is that?

**Answer:** Although artists have long depicted Jesus Christ, and fanciful images of Him abound today—in and around cathedrals, churches, art museums, literature, religious documents, and in peoples’ homes—they are most certainly *false representations.*

No contemporary pictures of Jesus Christ are extant, nor are physical descriptions of what He looked like. Only one Old Testament scripture prophesied about His earthly appearance, when Isaiah wrote of Him long before His life as a man: “He has no form or comeliness; and when we see Him, there is no beauty that we should desire Him” (Isaiah 53:2).

Artists throughout history have produced images of a “religious-looking” figure with long hair, white robes, and a sorrowful expression—usually of the race and physical attributes admired in their time and culture. Many also include pagan symbols introduced to the Christian-professing world long after Jesus Christ’s death and resurrection.

These so-called pictures or statues of Christ, in addition to popularizing the previously mentioned inaccuracies, portray a man with soft and effeminate features. However, as a young carpenter working outdoors, Jesus was undoubtedly very masculine in appearance, and would have cut His hair according to the custom of most Jewish men of the day. One of Christ’s later apostles even taught against men having long hair (1 Corinthians 11:14). This evidence, combined with the scripture quoted from Isaiah 53:2, leads us to understand that Jesus was a normal-looking Jew of His day, one you might not even pick out of a crowd under normal circumstances. Indeed, on one occasion, He even escaped from a mob by blending into the crowd (Luke 4:28–30). That the gospel writers never described His earthly appearance in detail further confirms that this was not a matter of religious importance.

Furthermore, there is every reason *not* to portray Him. Jesus’ true first-century followers, certainly those from among the Jews throughout the Roman Empire, would have condemned portrayals of Him as idolatry. This would have been due to their understanding of the second commandment, which Jesus Himself instructed should be kept alongside the other nine (Exodus 20:4–6; Matthew 19:17; see also Revelation 12:17; 14:12). The eventual development of the use of images of Jesus Christ or God the Father was very controversial, but resistance collapsed under the pressure of pagan ideas and human creativity. Nevertheless, the commandment against idol-worship and “graven images” still stands.

Part of what violates God’s clear commandment against idolatry is the vain act of using our limited human faculties to depict what we “think” our God and Savior should look like, which can in turn lead us to focus on wrong and untruthful ideas. Perhaps this is the reason why so many *false representations of Jesus* depict Him as belonging to the race of the artists themselves—an absurdity, however innocently committed, that in turn serves to confuse countless people across the generations.

Regardless of the reasoning, even a humble picture of a Jewish carpenter would only draw attention to His earthly body, destined for horrific disfigurement and death. The Bible’s description of the glorified and risen Jesus Christ speaks of a powerful figure Who defies imagination: “His head and hair were white like wool, as white as snow, and His eyes like a flame of fire… His voice as the sound of many waters… and His countenance was like the sun shining in its strength” (Revelation 1:14–16).

Because of the clear instruction of the second commandment, and our focus on delivering the message of Jesus Christ our Savior, soon to return as the glorified “King of kings,” Tomorrow’s World avoids the trap of presenting the “artistic”—but ultimately false—Jesus with which so many are familiar. Why settle for anything less than one day to see our God and Savior in person?
Profanity—the first resort of the inarticulate. Yet, we’re in the middle of a profanity epidemic. The use of obscenities in routine conversation has moved from the dockyard to cable news, and it has become the new normal. In the past, one would occasionally hear a president use a bit of “salty” language in public. Today, though, prominent political figures litter their speeches with obscenities that would never before have been uttered in public.

Movies and TV programs pepper the viewer with scatological references and “four-letter words” as though such language should be everyday usage. The media often varnishes coarse discourse to make it seem “cool” and even sophisticated. It is standard fare on late-night television, and the vulgarians are often the in-crowd. Decency has been defined down.

For centuries, individuals here and there have used profanities and obscenities in their speech and conversation to give emphasis and force to their utterances. However, while anyone can choose to use foul language, the best speakers rarely do, outside of the occasional lazy moment. Those who possess a good vocabulary and sharp wit often avoid it, because their verbal skills are quite adequate without profanity.

Not everyone hearing foul language thinks it is “cool”—and in fact, very many do not. People may listen tolerantly, but what they are thinking may not be obvious to the speaker. They can feel put off and uncomfortable, yet remain silent, unwilling to confront the speaker about it. Meanwhile, their opinion of the vulgar person goes down the drain: Crude language, crude person. After all, who really wants to have their ears assaulted by expletives involving blasphemy, excrement, and fornication?

What About the Listener?
Some female authors view the use of obscenities as a tool of male power and claim that there is a “swearing double standard.” They conclude that all women should be as foul-mouthed as some men. A writer in a prominent women’s magazine asserted (expletives deleted):

Swearing is powerful…. Profanity commands attention, and in some contexts, even earns a degree of respect. For example, research shows that swearing is seen as a sign of sincerity, honesty, and commitment. But—and it’s a big but—that only works for sure if you’re a man. If you’re a woman? Swearing is the weapon that just might backfire (E. Byrn, “There’s a Swearing Double Standard—and Women Can Change It,” Elle, March 21, 2018).

The author doesn’t seem to realize that offensive language backfires for men as well as women. It’s an equal opportunity offender, and speakers, both men and women, should take into consideration not only their own needs, but the ears of the listener as well.
This long quote could use some parsing. Consider, “Swearing is powerful…” True, people certainly use it to add force to their sentences, and that has been the case for centuries. But as we have noted, it is offensive to many listeners and often projects a weak wit rather than a strong one. How about, “Profanity commands attention…”? Sure, negative attention. Spew obscenities, and people will notice you. Sadly, if you need profanity to command attention, many people will suspect that it is due to deficiencies in your ability to command attention without it. And is it true that “in some contexts, [profanity] even earns a degree of respect”? It might do that in a coarse environment if the workers, both male and female, are habituated to it. These days, that can include some “elite” circles, to be sure. But it is simply not part of most business environments and professional cultures, and nobody wants to hear it. And anyone who needs to launch into a profane tirade to convey “sincerity, honesty, and commitment” is likely to be perceived, at best, as verbally challenged.

Some psychologists promote the idea that vulgar language is psychologically beneficial to the speaker. That’s debatable, but it certainly isn’t beneficial to the poor listener, who is forced to tolerate the selfish presumptuousness of the speaker. A foul mouth creates unwilling ears.

Profanity may seem “powerful” to its users and apologists, but one person’s empowerment is another person’s intimidation, and people often use obscene language for precisely that purpose. Those who spew profanity often seek to control others with what they think is intimidating language. Their audience, however, can reject such control.

These days, boorish people sometimes have their defenders, but who will advocate for the weak ears of the abused listeners? There is much advice on this subject. For instance, you might deal with boorish people’s foul language by calmly confronting them and letting them know how you feel. This can work when speakers may have mistakenly thought their language was acceptable in their present company. Or, when those spewing profanity are not open to correction and are not willing to change, you can simply avoid them. By calmly turning and walking away, you can let such people know that they’ve pushed your shut-off button.

A Wise Observation from Long Ago
The Apostle James wrote, “Look also at ships: although they are so large and are driven by fierce winds, they are turned by a very small rudder wherever the pilot desires. Even so the tongue is a little member and boasts great things” (James 3:4–5). James is advising, “Don’t let your tongue wag your body!”

He continues with an observation that should resonate with today’s profanity-plagued listeners who cannot completely avoid society’s vulgarians: “Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not to be so. Does a spring send forth fresh water and bitter from the same opening? Can a fig tree, my brethren, bear olives, or a grapevine bear figs? Thus no spring yields both salt water and fresh” (vv. 10–12).

Jesus said, “A good man out of the good treasure of his heart brings forth good things, and an evil man out of the evil treasure brings forth evil things. But I say to you that for every idle word men may speak, they will give account of it in the day of judgment. For by your words you will be justified, and by your words you will be condemned” (Matthew 12:35–37). Even if the profane person doesn’t care what Jesus said, perhaps the opinions of other people will have an effect.

Is what flows from your mouth like fresh water, or is it bitter for the listener? What will others understand about the mind and heart from which your words arise? And what is Jesus’ opinion of your words?
Diners who understand and follow the biblical dietary laws will automatically avoid all these problems—and more!

**Birds to Bugs**

The final groups of organisms covered by the biblical code are birds, insects, and reptiles. Most excluded fowl are either birds of prey or scavengers like vultures and seagulls (Leviticus 11:13–19). Carnivorous birds are important in controlling various animal populations. Consumption of the flesh and blood of their prey—carcass—make these birds potential agents for transmitting disease. Predatory fish-eating birds also tend to accumulate high levels of toxic chemicals in their bodies.

Reptiles, too, are among the animals listed as unclean (Leviticus 11:29–30; 42–43). Regarding insects, only those from the locust/grasshopper family—long a valued food source in the Middle East—are permitted to be used for food (vv. 21–23).

**Dietary Laws Abolished?**

The biblical dietary laws are simple, rational, practical, and profound. Long before human beings knew the details of microorganisms, parasites, or global ecology, God revealed powerful principles that would protect the environment, provide safe and healthful food, and prevent the spread of disease among those who follow these instructions.

Many writers and external sources have acknowledged the intent and benefits of these guidelines. Experts have observed that “most of the laws can be clearly seen to tend toward hygiene and public health,” and “the laws were wonderfully fashioned by God for the general health of the nation” (*The Expositor’s Bible Commentary*, pp. 529, 569).

However, if these laws are so logical and beneficial, how did the idea arise that they were abolished? Why do some claim the Bible supports this notion? We find the answer in interpretations that people read into scriptures found in Mark 7 and Acts 10. Studying the “evidence” is instructive.

In Mark 7, the Pharisees ask Jesus why His disciples ate without washing their hands according to Pharisaical traditions. Christ derides the Pharisees as hypocrites (vv. 5–13), but many have misunderstood what follows. It is important to recognize that some Bible translations add their own words to Mark 7:19—words Jesus did not speak and not found in the Greek text—incorrectly suggesting that Jesus did away with the dietary laws. Christ’s point was that ingesting dirt does not spiritually defile a person since it does not enter the “heart” to influence attitudes. The dirt passes through the digestive tract and leaves the body. This chapter is not discussing dietary laws—nor is Matthew 15:10–20, which describes the same event. Read these scriptures in several different translations, and you can see this for yourself.

God gave Peter a vision, recounted in Acts 10, to help him understand God’s plans for the growth of the Church. Peter saw a group of unclean animals and was told three times to eat. Each time he adamantly declined because he believed it was wrong (vv. 13–16). Now, remember, this was the Peter who supposedly heard Jesus abolish the dietary laws in Mark 7, the Peter Christ trained for three-and-one-half years—yet he was still under the clear impression that eating unclean meats was wrong! He puzzled over the meaning of the vision (Acts 10:17) until three Gentile men visited him with a request to hear the Gospel explained (vv. 21–27). Normally, Peter would not have associated with men from outside of the covenant community, because the Jews considered the Gentiles “unclean.”

When Peter pieced this little puzzle together he concluded, “God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean” (v. 28). He perceived God’s true intent. Christians were to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, who were to join the Church on equal footing with Christians of Jewish descent. Peter did not conclude in this chapter, or anywhere else in the New Testament, that God wanted the dietary laws
abolished. The so-called evidence is simply not there! Neither Jesus Christ nor Peter abolished these God-given guidelines.

**Ulterior Motives?**

If the evidence for Christ and the Apostles abolishing the dietary laws is so weak—in fact, is nonexistent—where did this idea originate? The clues are in the social, political, and religious factors that influenced church doctrines of the second century AD.

Though the destruction of the Second Temple in 70AD—less than 40 years after Christ’s death and resurrection—had put an end to many long-practiced Jewish customs and religious strictures, Christ’s earliest disciples continued to observe laws and practices their Savior kept, recognizing them as timeless teachings of the Bible (cf. Luke 4:16; Edward Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1952, pp. 129–131). However, as more Gentiles came into the Church, Christians began to contend with strong anti-Jewish feelings that surged through the Roman Empire at that time. Because of the attacks and ridicule heaped on Jewish customs by Latin and Greek authors, “many Christians severed their ties with Judaism” (Samuele Bacchiocchi, *From Sabbath to Sunday*, 1977, p. 185).

Many professing Christians attempted to radically differentiate themselves from anything that appeared to be Jewish. They wanted to appear as distinct and separate from the Jews. In their attempts to create a new identity, they began to substitute new customs—many borrowed from the surrounding pagan culture—to replace the original, biblical, so-called “Jewish” practices (Will Durant, *Caesar and Christ*, 1944, p. 595).

Examples of this include replacing the Sabbath with Sunday, the biblical holy days with pagan holidays, and God’s dietary laws with local food preferences.

**From Here to Eternity**

One of the saddest consequences of mankind’s widespread rejection of God’s dietary laws has been that millions of people have suffered and died of diseases contracted by eating what God never intended for food.

The Bible states that Satan deceives the whole world (Revelation 12:9). This deception has included the belief that theological, rational, and beneficial instructions about diet, which God gave to Israel so it could become a model nation for the rest of the world, are no longer valid.

This situation, however, will soon change. When Jesus Christ returns, there will be a “restoration of all things” (Acts 3:20–21), including the dietary laws found in the Bible. Prophecies in Isaiah 65:1–10 and 66:15–20 reveal that humanity’s Savior will correct mistaken notions that He or anyone else did away with these beneficial laws. All people then will learn why God established His laws, and will be able to experience the benefits of living in harmony with these divinely inspired principles (Isaiah 2:2–3). The Bible indicates that when this restoration occurs, it will last for as long as God’s Kingdom lasts—forever (9:6–7)!

The good news is that you do not have to wait for Jesus’ Second Coming to begin following the instructions of your Creator. You can start today—and you should! Individuals whose minds God has opened to the real meaning of the Scriptures can benefit now, and will soon have the opportunity to share these life-preserving principles with all humanity (Isaiah 30:20–21).

Those who develop a working knowledge of the applications and benefits of God’s way of life will reign with Jesus Christ in the Kingdom of God on this earth (Revelation 11:15; Daniel 2:44; 7:27). The dietary laws are part of God’s plan for wellbeing. They still apply today, and they will be fundamental to healthful living in tomorrow’s world.

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**MAY WE SUGGEST?**

*The Bible: Fact or Fiction?* Many think the Bible is out-of-date and irrelevant to modern times. But the exact opposite is true! Request this free printed booklet from the Regional Office nearest you, or order at TomorrowsWorld.org. PDF, ePub, and Kindle are also available.

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**Tomorrow’s World**

July-August 2019
I just wanted to thank you and let you know how much I am enjoying all the free literature and DVDs that I have received. I am learning so much more than I already knew. Thank you for preaching and informing people of the truth. I really appreciate everything. God bless and keep up the great work!

—Subscriber in Louisiana

I want you to know how much we appreciate your Tomorrow’s World Magazine! It is so informative, and my husband and I read it from cover to cover. Keep up the good work and may God bless you all richly.

—Readers in Canada

I’m almost 83 years old and I’m appalled at how our political and social structure has declined in my lifetime! I fear our culture and way of life is on the verge of total collapse and it is being hastened by the degenerate morals and lifestyles of our so-called “leaders” and personalities in entertainment and some religious groups. When the collapse occurs, I fear a time of lawlessness of unthinkable proportions will envelop our country—far worse than anything ever before experienced by our nation. I probably won't live to see it, but I fear for my children and grandchildren. Sadly, I have no hope for a return to decent morality by our present society.

—Online Reader

Editor’s Note: This reader was responding to our March-April 2019 article “What Is the Draw of Sharia Law?”

Dear friends: Since I’ve been receiving free literature from Tomorrow’s World, I have been sharing the contents with many interested individuals who have become enthusiastic about being involved in hearing about new literature as it is available. God’s word has become a big part of the interactions we are having with each other... We truly do thank the Lord for bringing the Tomorrow’s World team into our lives, and we thank you guys for loving the Lord the way you do and for being inspired to do what your team does so well.

—Reader in Australia

I forward to you my wholehearted thanks and appreciation for your wonderful work through television and literature. Your television presentations have educated and comforted me over the past several years. I thank God through Christ Jesus for Tomorrow’s World.

—Subscriber in Australia

I was so confused with all the false teaching [I had learned], and also the many very important things I was never taught about our Father and His Christ. I have been learning so much from the information y’all have provided. Great blessings from the Most High in all your works, brothers and sisters in Christ.

—Reader in Texas

Ever since my life-altering fall from a cliff in 2007, the truth in your literature has enriched my life beyond measure and has drawn me forever closer to the true creator and GOD of my life. And not only myself, but everyone I share it with, including my wife and several local pastors—even members of our government! May our great and true God continue to mightily bless all of you.

—Subscriber in Washington
### AUSTRALIA
- Nationwide: Seven
  - Seven 7Two: SU 7:00 a.m.
- Melbourne: Vic 07
  - Vic 1: SU 7:30 a.m.
- Sydney: NSW 07
  - NSW 7: SU 8:00 a.m.
- Brisbane: Qld 07
  - Qld 7: SU 8:00 a.m.
- Perth: WA 07
  - WA 7: SU 8:00 a.m.
- Adelaide: SA 07
  - SA 7: SU 8:00 a.m.
- Hobart: Tas 07
  - Tas 7: SU 8:00 a.m.

### BARBADOS
- Nationwide: CH 07
  - CH 1: SU 7:00 a.m.
- Bridgetown: Barbados
  - Barbados 1: SU 9:30 a.m.

### JAMAICA
- Nationwide: JN
  - JN 07: SU 7:00 a.m.
- Kingston: Kingston
  - Kingston 1: SU 7:00 a.m.

### ICELAND
- Reykjavik: IS
  - IS 07: FR 8:30 p.m.

### NEW ZEALAND
- Nationwide: TV 07
  - TVNZ 2: SU 7:00 a.m.
  - TVNZ 1: SU 7:00 a.m.
- Auckland: Auckland
  - Auckland 1: TU, WE, FR 5:30 a.m., TU, WE, FR 6:30 a.m.
- Wellington: Wellington
  - Wellington 1: SU 11:30 a.m.

### TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
- Nationwide: TRC
  - TVC
  - TV5
  - APTN
  - NW TV

### UK & N. EUROPE
- Nationwide: UK
  - BBC One
  - BBC Two
  - Channel 4
  - Sky 1
  - Sky Sports

### CANADA
- Nationwide: All (Times Eastern)
  - CBC
  - CH 07
- Victoria: BC
  - BC 1: SU 9:30 a.m.
- Ottawa: ON
  - ON 1: SU 5:30 p.m.
- Toronto: ON
  - ON 1: SU 5:30 p.m.
- Quebec: QC
  - QC 1: SU 6:00 a.m.

### UNITED STATES
- Nationwide Networks (All Times Eastern)
  - CW
    - CW Plus: SU 8:00 a.m.
  - NewsMax
    - NewsMax: SU 9:30 a.m.
- IMPACT
  - IMPACT: SU 11:00 p.m.
- WGN
  - WGN: SU 6:00 a.m.
- WORD Network
  - WORD Network: SU 7:30 p.m.

### DISH Network (All Times Eastern)
- Impact
  - Ch. 3597: SU 11:00 p.m.
- DIRECTV (All Times Eastern)
  - WORD Ch. 375: SU 7:30 p.m., FR 7:00 p.m.

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*Check local listings for additional airtimes throughout the week.*

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UPCOMING TELECASTS

Apollo 11: 50 Years Later
In 1969, mankind first stepped foot on a new world. But where are we five decades later? July 11–17

Who Are the End-Time Superpowers?
Which national powers will compete for control of the world before the return of Jesus Christ? July 18–24

Will Civilization Collapse?
Civilization is at a crossroads. How did we get here? And what is coming next? July 25–31

Will You Escape the Day of the Lord?
Armageddon is coming. But the Bible explains how to escape. You need to know! August 1–7

Do You Have an Immortal Soul?
Many believe they have an immortal soul. But why? And what does the Bible teach? August 8–14

The Truth About the Rapture
The belief in a “secret rapture” before the Great Tribulation is popular. But is it true? August 15–21

Schedule subject to change

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