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Our Master's Answers to the Questions

"Is the third world war inevitable?"

"It is all up to the people of the world. God did not want Cain to slay Abel. It was not Cain's fault alone. Abel also was wrong. This we found through spirit. Abel stimulated Cain, and was also responsible.

"If the world and the leaders of the nations put our United Faith Movement at the front line, a world war can be avoided. If they do not do things in accordance with the Principles and God's Restoration Providence, then a war is inevitable."

"How could you be the victor of the spirit-world with the Principles?"

"Although the Principles came from Korea, it is needed even more in the United States. Unification is not a simple thing. I had to struggle with each group in the spirit-world, overcome each struggle, and become the final victor. Then I could bring it down and start the battle on earth.

I talked with many founders of the great religions, many masters on the spirit side regarding the purpose of their religions. They said the purpose of all religions was to fulfill the Will of God.

"In order to fulfill the Will of God, what is the center of it? It is to find a True Man. Then what is a True Man? The True Man must know the truth, and by the truth he must attain a God-like personality. He must live the truth and be able to subjugate Satan by the truth. If he does not have the personality perfectly in accordance with the truth, then he can not subjugate Satan. After he achieves that personality, his heart must become one with God's heart. With this truth and this personality, he must become the center of the spiritual and physical worlds.

"Standing in this central position, he would be able to feel the heart of God and become one with Him. In becoming one with God, he could know the exact feeling of God, why He created the world, and the purpose of His Creation. He could feel God's desire and hope and love in creating mankind and the world.

"I discussed these things with the masters in the spirit-world, but they did not have all these answers. So one after another they were subjugated. In that way I won the victory in the spirit-world, and became the Lord in the spirit-world first. Then I began struggling on earth, and am now subjugating people and nations with this truth, The Principles. Since the masters in the spirit-world are already subjugated, they are responsible for witnessing and testifying to our movement through mediumistic people. Otherwise they will be judged, because they know what has already been done."

(Source: "The Master Speaks" - MS-4 by The Unified Family, Washington, D.C.)

- Know the Oriental Culture -

The Oriental Sport, Karate, is Sweeping the U.S.

Karate first began many hundreds of years ago in the Far East. Religious leaders originally perfected it as a means of protecting good against evil. It has become the best method of weaponless self-defense and also an exciting sport and a good fitness technique.

This sport is rapidly gaining worldwide recognition. Blocking, kicking and punching make it most exciting to watch. The competitors do not actually strike each other, but rather body contact is avoided. If the man who throws the kick or chop makes body contact, he can be penalized by having a point called against him.

Karate is considered safer than football because of the lack of body contact. It takes proper coaching and years of training if a person is to become good.

Stunts, such as breaking boards, are done merely to demonstrate the power that is possible through karate. These demonstrations show how karate involves every single muscle in the body.

A student of karate usually gains so much self-confidence that he no longer gets into situations where he needs to defend himself. In other words, a man who learns to be fearless also learns that he doesn't have to prove anything to anyone. Instead of becoming arrogant he becomes humble. Instead of becoming loud he becomes quiet.

Karate students find that their mental outlook on life broadens and that they learn self-discipline and self-control.

Karate is one of those unusual arts that attempt to build the complete man.

The Ego: Your Bridge to the World

"A normal human being is one who functions effectively, has some degree of happiness, and achieves something worthwhile to himself within the rules of the society in which he lives. To understand how a person successfully achieves this goal, we need to learn about the ego--the mediator between the person and the world.

"The ego can be best described as the total mental functioning of the person. Included are intellectual functioning, emotional functioning, and each individual's unique pattern of reacting called his "personality" or character.

"Although ego functioning is complex, there is a simple way to approach it. The primary functions of the ego are to direct the person so that he may fulfill his needs in the world and protect him as much as possible from any dangers present in the world.

"For example: A person has a need to eat. This need is felt by the ego and the ego directs the person to a situation in which food can be obtained. An example of stress is a thirsty person suffering the stress of being lost in a desert without water. If the ego cannot direct the person to an oasis, the stress will kill the person, but if he does find an oasis, the ego will successfully cope with the stress.

"Depending on its basic strength, the ego, twenty-four hours a day, awake and asleep, fulfills the needs and protects the person as successfully as possible. To do this job the human ego has developed into a complex psychological system which man for ages has struggled to understand. The task, however, when reduced to its basic dimensions is very simple--fulfill the needs and keep the person alive.

"How well any ego succeeds is a measure of that person's psychological success, or a measure of how effectively his ego functions. At this time let us redefine a "normal" person as one whose ego functions well enough to satisfy reasonably his basic and derived needs--which in turn produces that good feeling called happiness--and to protect him from dangers.

"The ego develops a variety of reactions which can all be classed under the heading of emotions. Although emotions are primarily psychological, in all cases they diffuse into physical feelings. Good emotions are accompanied by a sense of physical well-being, muscular relaxation, or pleasant degrees of tension. We feel warm, strong, and physically confident in our body and its ability to function.

"In contrast the unpleasant emotions are accompanied by a variety of uncomfortable physical reactions. We feel our muscles become tense, our mouth becomes dry, our hands perspire; gastrointestinal upset is common and headache and backache occur frequently. Our bodies feel generally weak which leads to lack of confidence in our physical functioning.

"When a person has defective ego functioning, he is necessarily limited in his emotional reactions. He has no background of rich emotional experience to serve as an incentive for better ego functioning. Such a person is flat and unemotional because he functions poorly; life is not easy or pleasant for him. In his attempt to remedy this situation his ego tries different courses that produce a variety of unpleasant, even haphazard, emotional reactions. Called emotional disturbance, the behavior and feeling which we observe in this type of person is almost always evidence of a serious defect in ego functioning.

"In depression and psychosomatic illness, because of fear of loss of love, fear of retaliation, or the removal of the object of the anger, the ego is unable to discharge angry emotions. The result is that the anger remains within the ego where it exerts a harmful influence in either of two ways.

"The anger can stay in the ego, enveloping and immobilizing it so that it becomes nonfunctional, producing a depression. Or the anger can be rejected and discharged inwardly to the body where it attaches itself to some vulnerable organ or organic system, producing a psychosomatic disease.

"An extremely depressed person may commit suicide because his ego is so burdened with hostile, self-attacking anger that he concludes death is preferable to the misery of his depressed state. The ego, however, has an alternative to suicide: psychosis. When the feeling of depression becomes so strong that the ego is overwhelmingly immobilized by the entrapped anger, it reacts by forming a wall within itself against the anger. The ego wall, however, separates the person not only from the anger, but also from reality, so that he becomes psychotic.

"In psychosomatic disease, the ego of the person involved has found a way to channel anger from his ego into his body. At the price of severe disease, even in the face of death, his ego continues to channel the anger in this direction. These people develop an ego which usually functions rather well, and to all appearances anger is one of the emotions they are best able to handle. Even when they are extremely ill they are often capable of taking almost anything with a smile. In periods when they are uncomfortable but not seriously ill, however, they are often quite opposite: irascible and angry. In trying to dissipate the anger, they are not usually successful. Eventually the organ involved breaks down and disease occurs.

"When patients with psychosomatic disease are treated medically or surgically by powerful drugs and/or radical operations, the organic but not the psychological part of the disease is often greatly helped. Unfortunately, in many cases this type of treatment acts as a barrier against the old way of channeling anger. The organ where the anger previously was discharged is either strengthened by the anti-stress drugs such as cortisone, or it is absent, having been removed surgically. Now the anger must stay within the ego, at least until it can find another outlet, so that, to the dismay and concern of everyone, the patient becomes extremely depressed. He may even be suicidal. It is always dangerous, therefore, to treat these diseases radically without an understanding of their psychiatric implications.

(Source: "Blue Print For Health"--Summer, 1966 Issue)

BRIEF NEWS REELS

Clearfield, Utah

The Clearfield, Utah Chapel received Lowell Martin and his party on Friday, May 19th. They were an encouraging stimulating and informative team visiting the chapels and centers throughout the United States before Our Master comes.

Mr. Kim with the party of four visited Sacred Ground in Salt Lake City and the Mormon Temple. On Saturday, John Pinkerton and Maggie Compton planted a tree at the chapel as a symbol of respect and love to Mr. Kim as one of the three pioneer missionaries to the U.S.

On May 21st Lowell Martin, Barbara Mikesell, John Pinkerton and Maggie Compton left for Boise, Idaho. They planned to visit Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon and then the Bay Area, California.

BRIEF NEWS REELS

Berkeley, California

The Berkeley Chapel was visited by Lowell Martin and his party on Sunday evening, May 28th. It was a delightful time of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

Gerald Johnson inspired everyone with his music and especially inspiring were those he had written himself since coming to this movement, many of which are used in the Berkeley campus ministry.

L'Envoi

By Rudyard Kipling

When earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are
twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic
has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it--lie down for an
aeon or two,
Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall set us to work
anew!

And those that were good will be happy: they shall sit in a
golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of
comets' hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from---Magdalene, Peter,
and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired
at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master
shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work
for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his sepa-
rate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of Things
as They Are!

SPECIAL NEWS REPORT! Mr. Chei (San Francisco Church)
received a call this morning from Japan notifying him that
Our Master and His party have arrived in Japan.

Let's learn Korean

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by Dae -O Sohn

Lesson 2. Consonants (continuing)

The sounds written, ㅍ [pp/p'], ㅌ [tt/t'], and ㅊ [kk/k'] are pronounced with the throat and mouth muscles very tense and released sharp with not puff of breath, a little like English spy, stay, skid.

ㅍ [p] ㅌ [t] and ㅊ [k] are Lax: ㅍ [p'], ㅌ [t'] ㅊ [k'] are Breathy; and ㅍㅍ [pp] ㅌㅌ [tt] and ㅊㅊ [kk] are Tense. In the same way ㅅ [ch/c] is lax (as in English Church weakly articulated), ㅆ [ch'/c'] is breathy (as in English beach-house), and ㅈ [tch/c'] is tense.

You may hear ㅍㅍ [pp] ㅌㅌ [tt] and ㅈㅈ [tch]; like English bit, dip, go, and Joe—if you pronounce these words with a specially strong emphasis. But ordinarily English b,d,g, and j are rather weakly pronounced like the way Korean ㅍ [p] ㅌ [t] ㅊ [k] and ㅅ [ch] sound between voiced sounds (the vowels, m,n,l) to remind you of this.

The Korean sound ㅅ [s] is lax and sounds like a very weak English—sometimes, especially in front of the vowel, like English sh.

The Korean sound ㅆ [ss] is tense and sounds like a very emphatic English S. Do'nt worry if you can't hear the difference between these two; there are few situations in which you will be misunderstood if you confuse them.

The Korean sound which we write sometimes ㄹ [l] and sometimes ㄹ [r] is very difficult for Americans because it sounds like a number of different English sounds. Within a word when it sounds like the l in fill We write it ㄹ [l]: When it sounds like the ㄹ [r] in British berry (on the t

in English Betty; or the Japanese r, or the single Spanish r) we write it ㄹ [r]. Be careful to pronounce the Korean mm, nn, a ll as double sounds: like English gem-maker, pen-knife, well-liked.

Here are some common words to practise the

Consonants

비 [pi] rain	초 [ch'o] candle
피 [p'i] blood	벼 [pyo] rice plant
표 [p'yo] ticket	육분 [yukpun] six minutes
뼈 [ppyō/p'yō] bone	침대 [ch'imdae] bed,
달 [tal] moon	반도 [pando] peninsula
말 [tal] mask	달다 [talda] is sweet
딸 [ttal/t'al] daughter	춥다 [ch'upta] is cold
도 [to] province	적다 [cəkta] is small
톱 [t'op] a saw	영국 [Yōngkuk] England
또 [tto/t'o] again, yet	실과 [silgwa] fruit
기 [ki] flag	십구 [sip-ku] nineteen
키 [k'i] height, size	남자 [namca] man, male
끼 [kk/k,i] a meal	환자 [hwanca] patient
개 [kæ] dog	맥주 [mækcu] beer
칼 [k'al] knife	종이 [congī] paper
깨 [kkæ/k'æ] sesame	동안 [tongan] interval
조 [cho/co] millet	어리 [iri] this way
쪽 [c,ok] side, direction,	그렇게 [kirək'e] in that way, so
살 [sal] flesh	라디오 [radio] radio
쌀 [ssal] uncooked rice	필요 [p'iryō] necessity
선다 [sēnda] stands up	팔월 [p'arwəl] August
쓴다 [ssinda] write	일 [il] work, job
담배 [tambæ] cigarettes	물 [mul] water
공부 [kongbu] study	물론 [mullon] of course
일본 [ilbon] Japan	빨리 [ppalli/p'alli] fast