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Our Master's Answers to the Questions

"What is the Principle's view on Darwin's theory of evolution?"

"Evolution is true in one sense and all the creations of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms have developed through the evolutionary process."

"According to Darwin's theory, there have been sudden changes at certain times to develop to a higher stage. Darwin recognized that change. He said there was motive and purpose of those changes.

"Some energy or power must have caused these changes. Darwin could not see the cause, but only he could see the evolutional result. Of course, this does not include the creation of man.

"Evolutionary change is possible within a certain formula or plant or animal, but there is no evolutionary development from one family to another family. For instance, from rose to chrysanthemum. But within the family of chrysanthemums, evolutionary change is possible."

"Some people are beautiful physically, but inside they are not; and other people have beautiful hearts, but are outwardly ugly. Then how does God see them?

"In God's eyes, external beauty is not beautiful.
Only inner beauty is beautiful even if one is ugly physically."

Know The Korean Culture

"The Oldest Piece of Printing in the World"

"Korean scholars have found what they believe to be the oldest printed text yet discovered.

"It is a Buddhist scroll, some 20 feet long, printed from 12 wooden blocks bearing carved Chinese characters.

Such 'block printing' was the precursor of printing with movable type.

"The scroll was found in the stonework of a South Korean pagoda built in 751 A.D. and carries a text translated, no later than 704, from Sanskrit into Chinese.

Hence, it is thought to have been printed between those years.

"News of the find has reached Columbia University, where it has created a stir. The discovery was made by archeologists and historians of the Cultural Assets Preservation Committee of the Korean Ministry of Education.

"At least two who took part in the discovery, Professor Kim Sang Gi and Lee Hong Jik, are considered leading authorities in the fidd.

"The find was made when damage to an ancient pagoda at Kyongju was being examined. Kyongjui was the capital of Korea during the Silla dynasty from 68 to 935.

"The Pageda was on the grounds of the Pulguk Sa, which Profess c Gari Ledyard of Columbia University described as 'one of Korea's oldest surviving temples and also its most beautiful. The discovery was made last October 14 and, since then, has been studied to determine its date.

"The scroll was in a cavity in one of the upper level building stones. Such scrolls were often placed in the stonework as 'charms.' In the same cavity were reliquary vessels, Buddhist images, miniature pagodas, incense sticks, pieces of silk and other items.

"Dr. L. Carrington Goodrich, professor of Chinese at Columbia, said that up to now the oldest known printed texts were some one-page Buddhist charms. About 100,000 of these were distributed by a Japanese empress when an epidemic swept the country in 770 A.D.

"The newly found scroll consists of 12 sections of paper made from the fibers of tak, the paper-mulberry tree, as was the custom in Eighth-Century Korea. The paper was then glued into a continuous scroll.

"The text is a well-known 'Sutra' or Buddhist scripture, translated by Mi T'ohsein, who lived in the ancient Chinese capital of Changan from 680 to 704.

(Source: New York Times)

IF

By Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too:

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,

Or being hated, don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream -- and not make dreams your master;
If you can think-- and not make thoughts your aim,

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And treat those two impostors just the same:

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken, And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss:
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings--nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much:
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And--which is more-you'll be a Man, my son!

Do You Act Your Part?

By Maud Scheerer

Miss Scheerer, a dramatic coach, has taught the principles of acting to persons preparing for a stage or movie career. She is convinced that these same principles have significance for us in our daily lives. She does not mean that we should cultivate affectations but suggests acting as a means of genuine self-expression and release.

We are not aware of the satisfaction we could get if we accepted and played the varied daily roles that life gives us. Usually, we go from one situation to another with no change of pace. The person who enters a situation determined to play up to its every implication finds its

meaning sharper than one who only drifts aimlessly into that situation.

If you play your various roles in life with purpose and directness, eliminating all that does not relate to the immediate problem, you set yourself to show the friend-liness or indignation that fits the part. You will find how the inner assumption of a role creates a new outward appearance.

Good acting calls for poise, balance and control. Because of this it helps you to draw apart from a situation and view it as both participant and spectator. Only the dispassionate person has full mastery no matter what the situation.

The impersonal quality in good acting makes you more aware of other persons. The best acting is done with a full awareness of the other person's role. Every contact we have during the day may be made more pleasant by skillful use of this principle.

Some people will say this would be affected and unnatural, but all behavior is in the broad sense, unnatural. Talking itself does not come naturally to us.

Such acting is not a matter of imitating another person. To copy the external actions of another person because we think that person has charm, grace and vivacity is only to become an affected imitator. The true technique is to make the most of every good trait that you possess. This technique is a drawing-out of one's personality rather than putting on.

The most important principle of good acting is simplicity. The person of great learning speaks simply; a person of great wealth dresses simply; an actor of rich technique is simple in his acting. This quality represents the deepest honesty. It is the expression, the making actual of the truest within us.

These techniques of acting can be employed poorly or well. The thing to aim for is a cultivated technique of self-expression. By cultivating this technique we can honestly and effectively convey our feelings, reactions, thoughts, and wishes.

(Source: Readers Digest, November, 1966 Issue)

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When the one Great Scorer comes to write against your name He will not ask whether you won or lost -- But how you played the game!





by Dae -O Sohn

Lesson 1. Vowels

The vowels and combinations of Y or W with a vowel are pronounced somewhat as follows:

ol(i) as Marine(meet, cheat)

श्री(wi) as we(queen, between, sweet)

બી(e) as met

બી(ye) as yes

গা(we) as wet(or way, sway, quake)

ণী(æ) as at(Cap, sack, ham)

oll(yæ) as yam

of (a) as ah(hah, father)

objection of the state of the s

भ(wa) as Wahshington(but not worshington or wohshington)

o(;) as "jist" (= just), "pirty" (= pretty) with lips pulled back hard.

유(yu) as you(cue, pew)with lips pushed out

우[u] as june(soon, too) with lips pushed out

બી(ə) between song and sung; like song with . lips pulled back hard; or like sung(lung, butt) with tongue pulled back and pushed down(as if with a spoon)

बे(ya) between yawn and young

위(wa) between wall and won

호[0] as no(so, pogo)

A(yo) as yokel

의[¡i/ūi]

<u>े १</u> (ø)

থা [wae] as wae(swam)

Here are some common words to practice the vowels on:

ol[i] tooth

의[wae] why

집[cip/ʒip] house

맞(mal) horse

ना(kwi) ear

막 (pam) night

HANNA BURNAN BURNAN

아뉴 (vayu) teasing 귀(zwi) rat 광고(kwanggo) adver-뒤[twi] behind ol (ye) yes [tisement भी [ne] ves 에베팅(yebaedang)church 은행(;nhæng)bank 그림(k;rim) picture $\mathfrak{F}(\mathbf{w}\mathbf{h}\phi)$ meeting 到[chø](a family name) 士[nun] eye · 섹시(sæksi)young woman 새(sæ) bird 두부(tubu) bean-curd 유리(yuri) glass 开船(kyujul) regulations 에기(ægi) baby 먼저[mənʒə]first of all 해(hæ) sun or year 메일(mæil)every day. 언제(ənʒe) when 애기[yægi] story, talk 너무[nəmu] too much 경제[kyəngce]economics 표[phyo/p'yo] ticket 、 염려 (yəmryə) worry 학교[hakkyo] school 의자(iiga) chair 왽[wən] yen 의사(;isa) doctor 돈[ton] money 소리[sori] sound 의미(jimi) meaning 주의[zu;i] attention 공[kong] ball 토의[tho;i/t'o;i] discussion 사람(saram) man 湖(chæk) book

하나(hana) one

한국[hankuk] Korea

Lesson 2. Consonants

The consonants u(m) L(n) and $\overline{s}(h)$ are pronounced much like English.

The consonant written o [ng] is pronounced as in sing, singer(but not as English finger which sounds like fingger

The consonants H[p] = [t] and J[k] sound like weakly articulated English pin, tin, kin; but at end of a syllable(hip, hit, hick) be careful not to give these consonants a special release-just shut the sound off,

The sounds written $\mathfrak{I}(ph/p')$, $\mathfrak{E}(t'/th)$ and 7(K'/kh) are said with a heavy puff of breath like Enghish upheaval, penthouse, cookhouse, (continuing next)