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Our Master's Answers to the Questions

"The Principle indicates that Communism will destroy itself. Then what is the relationship between Red China and Soviet Russia?"

"If the Communist world is divided within itself, and if it subjugates itself to the free world, we can avoid a global war. In the Communist world there is also Cain and Abel. Communist China is in Abel's position; Communist Russia is in Cain's position. Even in the Satanic world Communist China is in Abel's position.

"Because it is the satanic side, it is worse. The Cain side of Communism is rather approaching the Western world. There is a strong possibility of division among the Communist countries. This is good. If the Democratic world is truly united and becomes strong, they will attract and absorb the satellite nations.

"What I am doing now, the blessing of the land, is to achieve the subjugation of Communism in the future. I am working for that goal. When the Cuban situation arose in 1962, I said that President Kennedy should be strong and strike them, then Khrushchev would leave Cuba. And they did. When Khrushchev visited the United Nations and struck the desk with his shoe, I said, 'Now will be the end of Khrushchev and Communism. Satan is shouting on top of the world. So, his end had come.' They should decline from that time on.

"What will Jesus' position be after the Restoration is accomplished?"

"He will be the first and eldest son, because he was the only one who came to this world as the Son of God."

"Will man live longer in the New Age?"

"Yes, whether you live 10 years or 1,000 years, it is all the same. Whether your life is meaningful or not, is the point. One seldom feels as if he has lived as long as he has.

"Yes, the life span will be longer because people will have good hearts and the environment will not be evil.

"Physically, we will be healthier; spiritually we will have less trouble. So naturally we will have a longer life span."

"What about all illness and sickness when the world is restored?"

"They will be greatly reduced. Even at that time there will be accidents and death if people are careless. But they will know ahead of time by their heart and spirit. A person will feel that he should not take a certain trip, for instance.

"By premonition, you will know things in advance, so they can be prevented. If you listen and take it seriously, you can prevent the risk. If you ignore the warnings and are careless, you will be hurt."

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

The Most Dangerous Years of Your Life

By John Gibson

Psychologists and sociologists have recently been making fascinating surveys and studies to find answers to such problems as -- Which are the best years of your life? Which are the most dangerous ones? When do you worry most? When do you like yourself best? When should you begin to think of yourself as old?

If you would guess that it is only older people that are more subject to boredom than any other age group than you are wrong.

According to recent studies sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health boredom, along with anger and irritation tend to decline with age. As we grow older we tend to appreciate life more and are more aware of its many facets.

A person's creative imagination is related to how often he daydreams. In a study conducted by Columbia University's Institute of Psychological Research it was found that those who daydreamed little or not at all tended to be practical, realistic, factual rather than fanciful and definitely lacking in imaginative capacity.

"Research shows that the more self-accepting you are and the more you approve of yourself, the more accepting you are of others and the greater your capacity for friendship. It's difficult for people who don't like themselves to feel much warmth and affection for others.

The most inner conflict is experienced by the teenage group. Psychologists have found that adult men encounter most of their conflicts during their 60's. With women the greatest struggle takes place during their 50's.

The most perilous years, excepting the hazards of old age and infancy, when you live closest to danger in the form of accidents are between 15 and 24. This period is most hazardous for the more adventure-minded sex who seem to have a greater need to prove themselves.

If you're like most people, you will do most of your worrying when you're young, less during the middle years and less after middle age.

When should you begin to think of yourself as old? The answer to this is - when you feel old. There are men and women in their 20's and 30's who seem old and invariably they feel old to themselves. There are also people in their 60's and 70's who seem to radiate zestful enthusiasm. They feel young.

Chronological age is one thing, and psychological age is another. No man who has a real joy and zest for living and being is old except in a purely chronological sense.

The Right Hand of Fellowship

By Rev. Arthur R. Hauge

"They gave me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship." Gal.2:9

It was fellowship that healed a separation which could have ruptured the church in its very beginning....

Let us always bear in mind that Christianity began as a small fellowship.

Importance of Fellowship:

It is God's method through which He accomplished the edification of His body on earth...This edification is achieved through influence.

Fellowship develops us:

It was a very important day when Jonathan came across David's path. Had there been no Jonathan, possibly there would have been no King David. The kindness, the love, the loyalty of this prince molded the manners and poise of this rustic shepherd of the hills, and helped to qualify him to sit on the throne.

Jonathan's life and fellowship helped to produce a king. Jonathan had nothing to gain...He knew that fellowship with David meant that David would eclipse him and succeed to the throne that might have been his own.

Fellowship inspires us:

...We see the popular image of Peter on the Pentecost (Acts 2:14) preaching to the three thousand, but don't forget those three words, "with the eleven"....The eleven were praying for Peter and backing him.

Fellowship strengthens us:

"....whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, and took courage." (Acts 28:15)... Paul had many amazing experiences, but they could not do for him what a band of unknown Christians did:...When Paul lifted up his eyes, he saw brethren coming toward him. Then he thanked God "and took courage."

Fellowship preserves us:

"Where no counsel is, the people fall: but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety (Prov. 11:14).

Fellowship helps keep us in line. ...Fellowship preserves us from many things. If we are under the observation of those who love us and are concerned about us, we find ourselves unconsciously taking instruction both by precept and by example.

In Acts 18:25-26 we read the man Apollos "was instructed in the way of the Lord"....Like a child Apollos took instruction....The fellowship with Priscilla and Aquila preserved his remarkable ministry.

Fellowship is Redemptive:

(John 20:24-25) Thomas was not with the disciples when Jesus showed them a mighty miracle. He doubted and would not believe until he could see..."And after eight days again his disciples were with, and Thomas with them".

Fellowship recommends us:

(Acts 15:25-26) Here we find apostolic recommendation. These men didn't swagger about recommending themselves... Their recommendation did not come from themselves, for they made of themselves "of no reputation". Rather, the recommendation came from the fellowship.

BRIEF NEWS REELS

Clearfield, Utah

During her vacation from nurses training in Portland, Oregon, Maxine Adamson spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. David Kim and Joon-Soo in Clearfield, Utah. On July 1st Esther Carroll, her daughter Linda, and Vernon Pearson from Boise, Idaho arrived for a few days stay also.

Mr. and Mrs. Kim and Joon-Soo enjoyed their many visitors this summer.

Tokyo, Japan

Our Master has opened a seven day training session in Tokyo. The main speaker was Mr. Rhyu, Chairman of the Holy Spirit Association, Seoul, Korea. This was also a time of preparation for the nearly 100 selected young people for future marriage blessing.

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".... There is an important place for play in the religious quest. The seeker is easily absorbed in the more rigorous aspects of his journey. In fact, this absorption may become a hindrance to his growth. Play encourages the child-in-us to come out and be himself. It encourages spontaneity, abandon, the loosening up of conversation and action, and artlessness. It promotes reaching out to others with warmth and joy and affirms the goodness of the life God gives."

-David J. Garrett -

(Source: The Messenger July-August, 1966 Issue)

Let's learn Korean

(4)

by Dae -O Sohn

Lesson 3. Sound Change

When you link words together without pausing between, certain sound changes take place. If the first word ends in a consonant and the second begins with a vowel, the final consonant of first word is pronounced as the initial consonant of the second word:

섬이→서미 Island (as subject)
섬에→서메 to the island.

If the final consonant is voiceless ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t], ㅈ[c] or ㅋ[k] it changes in voiced sound to [b], [d], [j] or [g]:

책이 [ch'æki]→채기 [ch'æ-gi] book [as subject]
한국에 [han-guke]→한구게 [han-gu-ge] to Korea
밥이 [papi]→파비 [pa-pi] cooked rice [as subject]
낮에 [nace]→나제 [na-je] in the daytime.

If the final consonant is ㄹ[l], it changes in sound to ㄹ[r]:

일이 [ili]→이리 [i-ri] work [as subject]
물을 [mulil]→무를 [mu-ri] water [as object]

Now if the first word ends in a voiced sound (a vowel, or ㅁ[m] ㄴ[n] ㅇ[ng] or ㄹ[l]) and the second word begins with ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t], ㅈ[c] or ㅋ[k], this changes to [b] [d] [j] or [g]:

일본도 [ilbon-to]→[il-bon-do] Japan too
책이요 [c'æ-ki-yo]→[c'æ-gi-yo] It's a book.

그다음 [k'i-ta-im]→next to take
이저보세요 [ika-po-se-yo] [i-ga-bo-se-yo] just look at this

그전에 [ki-cæn-e]→[ki-jæ-ne] before that

If the second word begins with ㅁ[m] or ㅂ[p] and the first ends in ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t] or ㅋ[k], these change to ㅁ[m], ㄴ[n], and ㅇ[ng] respectively:

집마다 [cip-mada]→[cim-ma-da] every house
못먹어 [mot-məkə]→[mon-mə-gə] can't eat
책마다 [cæk-mada]→[cæŋ-ma-da] every book

The combination tp, ts, and tk usually sound like pp, ss, and kk:

못봐요 [mot-pwa-yo]→[mo-ppwa-yo] can't see
못사요 [mot-sa-yo]→[mo-ssa-yo] can't buy
못가요 [mot-ka-yo]→[mo-kka-yo] can't go

At the end of a word before a pause another consonant, the only consonants which occur are ㅍ[p] ㅌ[t] ㅋ[k] ㅁ[m] ㄴ[n] ㅇ[ng] and ㄹ[l]. But there are few words which have basic forms (the forms you hear when linked with a following words beginning with a vowel) in other consonant combinations. There are changed as follows:

(1) Before vowel (2) before pause or consonant

P' [포]

앞에 [ap'e] in front

P [피]

앞 [ap] front: 앞도 [ap-to] front too

PS [Psi]

값이 [kapsi] price (subject)

값 [kap] Price: 값도 [kapto] price too
S [스]

옷을 [osil] clothes (object)

T [티]

옷 [ot] clothes: 옷도 [otto] clothes too

T' [티]

밭은 [pat'in] garden (topic)

T [티]

밭 [pat] garden: 밭도 [pattro] garden too

C' [치]

꽃은 [k'och'in] flower (topic)

T [티]

꽃 [k'ot] flower: 꽃도 [k'otto] flower too

C [지]

낮에 [nace] in the daytime

낮 [nat] daytime: 낮도 [natto] daytime too

K' [키]

밖에 [pak'e] outside

K [키]

밖 [pak] outside: 밖도 [pakto] outside too

LK [리]

닭이 [chicken] (subj)

K [키]

닭 [tak] chicken: 닭도 [takto] chicken too.

There are certain other sound changes which are less regular. You may also notice sound variants. Sometimes the same thing will be pronounced in two different ways even by the same speaker. The most common of these is the dropping ㅎ [h] between voiced sound:

많이 [man(h)i] lots

안녕히 [annyang(h)i] peaceful

방학 [paŋ(h)ak] school vacation

은행 [in(h)æŋ] bank 아홉 [a(h)op] nine

One irregular sound change which is quite common is the replacement of an initial ㅍ [p] ㅌ [t] ㅈ [c] ㅋ [k] by their tense counterparts ㅃ [p'/pp] ㅆ [t'/tt] ㅉ [c'/tch] ㅊ [S'/ss] or ㅋ [k'/kk]

In this lecture, the "reinforcement" of the initial sound is sometimes shown with parentheses: (p) p, (t) t, (t) ch, (s) s, or (k) k. For example; 어젯밤 [æce(p)pam] last night

열둘 [yəl(t)tul] twelve,

NOTE (1) It is important to remember that [b], [d], [j] [g] and [r] are just positional variants of [p], [t], [c], [k] and [l] respectively. [B] and [P] function as one sound unit in the structure of Korean and the native script (Hangil) writes both with the same symbol [ㅂ]. This is true also for ㅌ [d] [t], ㅈ [j] [c] and ㅋ [g] [k] or ㄹ [r] respectively. So when we speak of an ending beginning with [t] it goes without saying we mean to add

"and this changes to [d] automatically between voiced sounds."