

LIGHT

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IS WORLD WAR III INEVITABLE?

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Not long ago I had a thought—many thoughts, an event notable enough within itself, but these thoughts led to a spiritual experience. And so, this morning, I invite you to rewalk with me those mental pathways that led to the heart. It all began like this.

While scanning a recent newspaper, I chanced upon a little mind-teaser consisting of three questions and entitled, "Do you know?" An accompanying reference gave instructions as to where the correct answers might be found. Since such features present an interesting challenge to measure wits with the experts, I examined it more closely. Two of these questions, with their answers, my mind has already consigned to the limbo of their own triviality. The third was so significantly and vitally related to our world situation, and to the hopes and fears of each one of us, that I can never forget it. The question to which I refer, and which means all the world to all the world, is this: "Do you know how we can prevent war?" Here is a problem which affects practically all men who dwell upon the face of the earth, and many of them have despaired of its solution.

In a recent report Rep. Canfield of New Jersey declared that in touring sixteen countries in Europe and the Middle East he did not meet "a military or state leader but who thought war between the United States and Russia was inevitable." Though we may not agree with this appraisal of conditions—though we may have hopes of better things and faith in the possibility of a better tomorrow, we cannot deny the seriousness of the situation before us.

In view of such considerations my curiosity was all the more increased. Can it be, I wondered, that the fulfillment of the hopes of all mankind is to be found tucked away in a relatively unimportant section of a daily newspaper? Is it possible, I continued to wonder, that the author of this feature has so far outstripped his fellows as to have solved the problem that has baffled mankind since first he began to live in organized societies? What relationship, I queried, does this answer bear to the principles of Him who is

called "Prince of Peace?" With these questions flooding my mind, my eagerness impelled me to turn to the answer before I had very clearly formulated my own. In spite of my anticipations I was hardly prepared for what I saw. It was this: "Practically all experts on the matter are agreed that the only way to prevent war is for each nation to surrender a portion of its sovereignty."

There was a ring of familiarity about that answer. Where had I heard it before? Swiftly the recognition came that this was another way of stating the principle of gaining by giving, of winning by losing, of living by dying, which was taught by Him who counted not His own sovereignty a thing to be jealously grasped, but freely released it, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, becoming obedient even unto death, yea, the death of the Cross. Wherefore also God highly exalted Him," and gave unto Him sovereignty over all men everywhere.

That political and military men should see the solution to their problems in principles and practices so in accord with the teachings of Jesus was somewhat startling to me. Is it possible, I asked, that the leaders of nations have despaired of their own devices? Is it conceivable, I wondered, that they have seen the true practicality of the so-called paradoxes of Jesus? Should we not then be on the threshold of a new era of peace and brotherly love? I saw no evidence, however, that such was the case. Swords were not being beaten into plowshares, nor spears into pruning hooks; nations were still lifting up sword against nation, nor had they ceased to learn war.

What was the answer? The nations are agreed that they do not want war. Why, then, if they do not want it and they know how to prevent it, are they expecting it and preparing for it? Surely you have anticipated me at this point. They find themselves in the same predicament as did Paul: to will is present with them, but to do that which is good is not. For the good which they would they do not, but the evil which they

would not, that they practice. With the mind they would, indeed, serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin. This question, then, in the last analysis, involves more than militarism, more than statesmanship, more than mere consent of the mind; it involves the changing of human hearts. O wretched nations! who shall deliver them from this principle of death? "Thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord." But with my next question came the most sobering of all realizations. Who, I asked, shall be ministers of this deliverance? whose business is this changing of hearts? And I answered, O Lord, that responsibility is upon me, upon you, upon all who have been saved and called according to His purpose and grace. That's our business; that's why we're here; that's why we were called out of darkness into His marvelous light.

One of the Pastors' Conference lectures, during my first year in the Seminary was the eminent physicist, Arthur H. Compton. Each day he sought to bring us up to date on the latest developments of science, and to point out their witness to the presence of an Infinite Wisdom. Each lecture was followed by a discussion period during which the brilliant scientist answered questions which were put to him by the audience. Among others, this question was asked: "What has science to say about life after death?"

The forthcoming answer made a lasting impression upon me. It came swiftly and positively; it was this: Science has nothing to say about life after death. Gentlemen, that's your department!"

Gentlemen, this matter of changing hearts, upon which the whole question of war and peace ultimately depends, is our department. In a special sense it is our department for the church of our Lord Jesus Christ exerts the world's greatest influence in the recruiting, training, equipping, and sending forth of men for this business of changing hearts. O what a responsibility rests upon each one of us, both as citizens of this earthly kingdom and ambassadors of the Heavenly One. As the new President of the United Nations recently stated: "The people who

(Continued on Page 4)

What About World War IV?

Dr. Albert Einstein was approached recently by an anxious inquirer who wanted to know what weapons would be used in World War III. The aged scientist replied immediately, "I don't know what the weapons will be in the next war, but I do know what they'll be in World War IV."

With increased anxiety, the inquirer wanted to know. Dr. Einstein replied, "Rocks."

This could be a funny story, but it is anything but humorous. It tells us graphically that the next time the nations of the world move into armed struggle with available atomic-age weapons, the result will be the obliteration of civilization.

The attention of the world has been directed in recent months to the devastating power of new, more powerful A-Bombs. It is no longer a secret that the cost of these bombs has mounted into the billions of dollars and has required vast resources of material and labor.

Almost unnoticed, there is another weapon, far cheaper and at the same time potentially more devastating than A-Bombs. It draws the curtains back on one of the most hideous and diabolic methods of human destruction—mass disease and plague. It is Bacteriological Warfare, referred to as "BW".

Bacteriological Warfare has created an invasion of the techniques of medical science. Normally man has been interested in the extermination and control of disease. In "BW" the resources of medical science are geared to an all-out effort to create and disseminate, on a mass scale, diseases that will efficiently exterminate human population.

Here are the warnings from men who know:

Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General of the World Health Organization, said recently, "Bacteriological weapons have been developed to the point where most of the human race cannot survive another war." He continued by saying that no nation knows what other nations have developed in this new type of warfare. He said there is no defense against bacteriological warfare as a whole.

Dr. Chisholm said that a "weapon" of "BW" had been developed that would wipe out all life in a given area within six hours and yet leave the area habitable after that time.

Dr. Theodore Roseburg, wartime Chief of Airborne Infection Project at Camp Detrick, Maryland, has just published a book, *PEACE OR PESTILENCE* (Whittlesey House, \$2.75), in which he points out that "once it starts, we have no choice but to go on with the dreary business to the bitter end."

During the war at Camp Detrick where 4,000 Army, Navy and Civilian technicians worked under strictest secrecy, botulinus toxin was isolated and crystallized. Far more deadly than its name would indicate, one ounce would be sufficient, if properly injected into the skin, to kill 180,000,000 people.

Admitting that it would be difficult, indeed, to inject 180,000,000 people with their minute part of an ounce of botulinus toxin, there are other infections, germs, bacteria, that are airborne. They could be diffused through aerosol sprays from planes; they could be used to contaminate public water and milk supplies. Agents could spray public buildings, schools, transportation facilities, factories, etc., and time would do the rest.

Yes, Dr. Einstein, you're right. The weapons in World War IV will be rocks—if there are any hands to throw them.

ILLEGITIMACY

In the September issue of *Coronet* an article titled "The Real Shame of Illegitimacy" gives South Carolina a pat on the back by listing it with those areas in the United States which have adopted the confidential birth-card plan.

Pointing out that society punishes illegitimate children by handing them birth certificates marked on the day they were born with the indelible stamp: "Out of Wedlock," the article offers this solution to the problem: record the facts about parentage and illegitimacy on the birth certificate. But keep the form itself locked in confidential files to be opened only for specified legal purposes. At the same time, pass state laws that would penalize officials who give out birth information without a court order.

In order that age or citizenship can be proved without a lot of red tape, the article suggests that each state issue a small "birth card" to everyone born within its boundaries. Wallet-sized and sealed in tamper-proof cover, the card would contain the person's name, sex, date, place of birth and certificate number. This way, all citizens would have documentary proof of birth facts, yet the illegitimacy would be confidential.

In addition to South Carolina, areas which have adopted the birth-card plan include: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the cities of New Orleans, Denver and Houston.

—South Carolina Health News.

"The American people . . . are smoking more cigarettes than ever before. The grand total comes to 327 billion cigarettes. That's more than 100 packages of 20 cigarettes for every man, woman, and child in the country, about 8 cigarettes a day for every person.

You Can Do Something About the Comics

Convinced that there needed to be less talk and more action on the problem of comic books for children, a citizens committee of 22 members was formed recently in St. Paul, Minn.

It was decided after several meetings that both parents and children needed to know how to select the desirable comics from the vast available supply. The following standards were formulated:

Comic books should be selected which:

1. Portray home life based on a stable and permanent marriage bond where all members through normal give-and-take relationships develop as useful members of society.
2. Foster wholesome respect for the human body and sex relationships in words, gestures, deeds and dress.
3. Use acceptable language free from profanity and vulgarity.
4. Show respect for religious, racial and national groups.
5. Avoid the presentation of gruesome scenes.
6. Portray violations of law as being dealt with according to proper legal procedures.
7. Present the law and the police and other representatives of the law with proper respect.
8. Do not excuse or make attractive or heroic the criminal or his deeds, and do not present the details, methods or techniques of crime.
9. Portray characters who, if imitated as heroes of youth, would contribute to the general welfare of our society and to wholesome personality development.
10. Emphasize the principles of our democracy as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.
11. Show respect for the moral laws of God.
12. Advertise products which, if bought and used by youth, would contribute to their general welfare.

A group of teenagers took the standard and evaluated some 400 titles on the news-stands. They found that 136 of these met the standards.

This list was made available to schools, churches, civic groups and dealers. The results: A number of druggists and dealers simply told distributors not to bring comics that were not in the recommended list. The community had become "comic conscious."

Excavators working in Pompeii uncovered a wine shop which greatly resembled the modern saloon. On one of its walls appeared the exhortation: "Vote for Fuscus for Alderman."



We could not afford to print this in full color. We don't have \$100,000,000 a year to spend on artistic and elaborate full-page ads as do the liquor interests. We think that the artist has here captured something real, something of the raw truth, the poverty, misery, degeneration and debauchery that stems from America's annual "multibillion-dollar binge."

(You can order reprints of this picture from our office: \$1.00 per 100.)

TIMES CHANGE

He drinks whisky and rum.
Gin fizzes—what fun!
He drinks himself nigh to extinction.
In grandmother's day they'd call him aouse,
Today he's a man of distinction.
—Anonymous

NEGROES ACT TO BRING ABOUT HEALTHIER RACE RELATIONS

By Claud D. Nelson, Jr.

A newspaper story the other day told of the founding of a radio station in Atlanta, Ga., by a Negro college professor and businessman—the first radio station, it was said, whose policy was to be controlled by a Negro.

That was a significant piece of news—not just because of the "first" angle, but because it illustrated a trend that may make a very great contribution to race relations. That trend was further emphasized in the new radio operator's announced policy—that of hiring both white and Negro announcers, writers and other employees.

To put it more explicitly, the trend is this: more and more Negroes are finding themselves in positions as employers—or potential employers—of white people; and they are beginning to use such positions more effectively in terms of racial integration.

For a long time, it seemed, Negroes did not realize what they themselves could do to bring about racially mixed situations. But in these days, any one who reads the Negro papers knows that more and more Negro fraternities are opening their doors to whites; Negro manufacturers are hiring white workers; Negro colleges have more white professors and administrative officers.

There have been a few Negro colleges with white staff members, of course, for many years; but until quite recently, the

trend has been for the number of white staff members to dwindle to a mere token representation.

Yes, America can be thankful that—while the white man shows signs of waking up on the race relations question—Negroes are gaining power which can be used, and almost certainly will be used, to crumble racial barriers more quickly and more effectively than has been possible in the past.—Concern.

AN ARABIAN LEGEND

An Arabian legend which points a warning against wine, says:

The Devil planted a vine and watered it with the blood of a bird and three animals.

When the vine was first planted, he watered it with the blood of a peacock. With a man's first drink of wine, he boasts and struts and thinks himself a very important man, indeed.

When the leaves began to appear, the Devil watered the plant with the blood of an ape. When man continues to drink wine, his conduct is foolish and contemptible, just as the conduct of an ape excites ridicule.

When the fruit was ripening, the Devil watered the plant with the blood of a lion. When man continues to drink, he becomes ferocious and dangerous.

When the fruit was rotten, the Devil watered it with the blood of swine; and the last stake of the drinker is drunkenness, when he falls into the mire and wallows in filth as a hog does.

ALCOHOLICS IN INDUSTRY

Conservative statistical estimates show that 2,000,000 alcoholics are regularly employed. 1,370,000 male alcoholics are employed in manufacturing plants, by construction companies, and by public utilities. The male alcoholic in industry loses an average of twenty-two working days annually—a total of 29,700,000 working days from the acute effects of alcohol alone. In addition, the alcoholic loses each year two days more than non-alcoholics because of various ailments. The alcoholic is responsible annually for 1,500 fatal accidents at work, and 2,850 fatal accidents at home, in public places, and in traffic. This is an accident rate of 231 per 100,000, which is twice that of the non-alcoholic. The life span of the chronic alcoholic is reduced by approximately twelve years. A severe loss to industry occurs when an experienced worker, or executive is dismissed because of excess drinking. Estimates of the cost to industry of alcohol addiction among employees are staggering.—Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, March, 1949.

WHERE IS BIAS BREED?

Why do at least four out of five Americans have strong feelings of hostility toward minority groups? Drs. Gordon W. Allport and Bernard M. Kramer of the Harvard Psychology Department, seeking to answer this question, conducted a questionnaire survey of 437 college students. Here are some of their findings:

1. Prejudiced people have unpleasant childhood memories of members of groups against which they are biased. This results partly from a tendency to justify present prejudices by choosing to remember only unfavorable incidents.

2. Those who cling to their parents' ideas tend to be more prejudiced than those who do not.

3. Highly prejudiced persons recall learning little in school that was favorable to minorities. (Only 8 per cent of the students remembered learning the scientific facts about race.)

4. Most prejudices first developed between the ages of 6 and 10—especially between 12 and 16. About 25 per cent developed their first prejudices later.

5. Casual contact with minority groups does not diminish prejudice so much as thorough acquaintance. Only close knowledge of a minority group can counteract second-hand epithets.

6. Religious training does not lessen prejudices unless it successfully stresses tolerance and brotherhood.

7. A prejudiced person does not sympathize with the underdog, is unaware of the influences affecting him, is weak in self-knowledge, does not know how his own insecurity and ignorance affect his feelings.

8. Prejudiced persons feel little shame because of their prejudices; relatively unbiased persons are ashamed of prejudices they have.—Science Illustrated.

IS WORLD WAR III INEVITABLE?

(Continued from Page 1.)

disintegrated the atom now have the mission of integrating humanity." And what is the 'only foundation, the integrating principle, the binding power sufficient for these things? Is it not the love of God as expressed in Christ Jesus our Lord? Gentlemen, that's our department!

I only hope that we are not too late, for opportunity is fast shaking the dust from off her feet against us. The righteous are sold for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes. Oppression and injustice are rampant, and anything can be bought for a price. Economic groups are banding together with no thought of the common good—seeking to enforce their own selfish desires. The ditches are full of those who have stumbled blindly after these blind leaders. In many areas religion has become a form rather than a force, and the rapid break-up of the American home suggests the satisfaction of lust rather than the forbearance of love.

Perhaps you are inwardly calling me an alarmist. I only hope that I am enough of one. It's time for an alarm for as Clyde Bedell said to Americans in a recent issue of *Readers Digest*, "Look, brother—your house is on fire." And who cares? Who shall stay the crumbling process? Whose place is it to cry out for justice to roll down like waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream? Gentlemen, that's our department.

May the Heavenly Father of us all never have to say of this present generation as He did of His people Israel—I looked for grapes, but ye brought forth wild grapes. I looked for justice, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but, behold, a cry. Rather, may we so live, love, and serve—so preach, pray, and work that all men and nations shall claim with the heart as well as the head the words of the Savior when He said, "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you."

MONOPOLY PROPAGANDA

Have you noticed big full-page ads in your papers published by the A. & P. grocery chain or the large nation-wide baking syndicates? Both of these trade groups are on the hot spot with the Government, having been charged with monopolistic unfair trade practices or cheating the public. The Dept. of Justice has cracked down on the grocery chain for their practice of forcing manufacturers to give them preferred rates over the other buyers with the threat of withdrawing A. & P. wholesale purchases, if the producers don't comply. After filling the huge A. & P. orders for a few years, a manufacturer often finds himself dependent upon the A. & P. business. The Government is showing in court how the A. & P. used this power to force special concessions and to undermine the price position of their competitors. The A. & P. has also been charged with using the same tactics on shippers. It is also a matter of court record in previous Government cases against A. & P. that the grocery chain quite generally undercut prices as they opened a new retail store until they had either forced their competitors out of business or had established themselves in a dominant position in the community. This accomplished, they returned to normal profit-taking price levels. With the profits from thousands of stores to back such A. & P. tactics, the independent merchant doesn't have a chance. The A. & P. propaganda ads try to make it appear that the chain is being persecuted by the Government. But the Department of Justice has issued numerous statements indicating that in such anti-trust suits the indictments originate from widespread complaints, filed by independent business men whose own livelihood has been threatened or destroyed by monopolistic and unfair competition. Those sections of press and radio who work hand-in-glove with the large monopolies seldom allow this fact to reach the public. The A. & P. defense line is that they are the friend of the housewife. "Do you want higher prices?" they ask in their ads,—then they proceed

to take credit to themselves for the whole comparatively low-price structure of American mass production! No mention is made in the ads of the real issues involved in the Government's indictment.

—Between The Lines

AN OLD PROBLEM

The race problem is as old as mankind. It began as soon as there were differences in economic status, feelings of insecurity, or rivalry between neighboring groups.

The ancient Egyptians were race conscious and in their painting always pictured skins in conventionalized color, choosing red for themselves.

The Greeks called any outsiders "barbarians;" the Romans warned against obtaining slaves from Britain because "they are stupid" and utterly incapable of being taught."

In the Middle Ages people stayed at home and imagined from myths and travelers' tales that the rest of the world was inhabited by strange monsters.

An early missionary in Korea reported seeing a sign post with the inscription: "If you see a stranger, kill him."

Since that time, we have come a long way in human relationships. Just as technology has progressed more in the last fifty years than in all the earlier history of mankind, so we hope the years just ahead may bring an equal amount of progress in our ability as peoples of the earth to live well together.

We live at a time when any one who advocates peace is likely to be thought a communist and a dangerous radical.

—President R. M. Hutchins.

Charles Lamb once remarked to a friend "See that man across the street? Well, I hate him."

"But you don't even know him" replied his friend.

"That's why I hate him" said Lamb.

There would be much less hate and bitterness in our day if we knew "the man across the street" a little better.

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