

# Science Tells A Troubled World To Go Back To Religion

**W**HY IS the world today a turmoil of wars, strikes, revolutions and racial persecutions? Why have business depressions occurred to rob people of their savings and hopes for the future? A not unusual answer to this is that the world is mad, and C. G. Jung, famous Swiss psychologist, says the world is mad because modern men and women are afraid to die.

It was some form of religion that helped men and women of past generations to look on death as a goal—a great adventure. Dr. Jung believes religion with a hope of a future life must be brought back to save the world from continued insanity.

Speaking at the International Medical Congress of Psychotherapy, held in England, Dr. Jung said that there are two main reasons why people develop fears, anxieties and phobias—symptoms of the mental and nervous breakdowns called neuroses; the kind of mental and nervous breakdowns that he believes are responsible for the world's present trouble. One reason is that in the first half of a person's life he may not be able to meet and solve the everyday problems of adult life as they develop. The other reason is that many an individual, when he reaches the second half of life, finds it impossible to face death and what, if anything, will happen afterward.

A young man or woman may not be able to get over the hurdles of choosing a career, earning a living or finding a mate. Not being able to lick some of these most important problems may make a fellow lose all confidence in his ability to do anything right and he may think everyone is down on him. Soon, as if to excuse himself for his failure, such a person may develop imaginary heart trouble, stomach trouble or other ills. The mind, too, frequently gets clouded and unstable.

Yet until a man or woman is somewhere between 36 or 40 years old, Dr. Jung believes the personality is expanding. The individual pushes on and on toward some goal. If things don't look so bright the average person thinks they soon will be better. He'll get a break. If success has not arrived there still is a chance that it may be just around the corner.

But, according to the Swiss psychologist, there comes a day—in middle age—when many folks are forced to admit to themselves that opportunity is not waiting to knock at their door and that their ambitions never will be realized. Whatever the apparent success of these men and women it may not be the success they had planned. They are depressed. They may ask themselves, "What next?" "Where am I going?" The inevitable answer must be death—and at least half of the journey probably has been completed.

To the man or woman who only a short while before was planning big things, that answer is a shock, for where religion once served to make the last half of life a preparation for what was to come, such religious experience is

missing in the lives of many people today.

Faced with the hopeless fear that death is the end of everything, many non-religious people become neurotic and fanatical. Instead of filling their later years with the enjoyment that comes with breadth of experience, these individuals break under the strain. Trying to escape from the thought of death may cause imaginary illness or mental disturbances ranging all the way from the individual who shrinks from everyone to the fellow who asserts himself as a show-off or a dare-devil. Energies that should be devoted to what Dr. Jung believes to be a normal religious experience are directed elsewhere.

The aged millionaire may develop a mad desire for more and more worldly possessions as he tries to keep from looking death in the face. The dictator may be overcome by a greed for greater position and more power over his fellowmen. The housewife, the office worker, the farmer or most anyone else may get mean and stingy or settle into a state of shirking all burdens and letting someone else carry on. Whatever its form, the noted psychologist believes this is a madness born of fear of death.

The importance of religion to the minds of men is shown by the fact that it has been present in some form among almost all peoples. Long before the appearance of Christianity, with such biblical assurances as "in my father's house are many mansions"; and "I go to prepare a place for you," people prepared for death and what was beyond.

The ancient Egyptians believed that the soul of a dead man had to appear before the god Osiris and be weighed, and that every soul would get a crack at immortality. Ancient Greeks believed that the worthy went to dwell in the Elysian Fields, a place of perpetual springtime, while those who had sinned were condemned to suffer in a place that was called Tartarus.

Primitive people buried their dead with supplies of food, household furnishings, precious metals, hunting materials, and other necessary items for life in the new world which they were believed to be about to enter.

They had firm faith in the per-soul and didn't bemanence of the lieve for a minute that death was the end of everything.

It is only the supposedly superior and self-satisfied modern individuals who have

tried to get along without some such faith and in so doing have created a world of chaos.

Dr. Jung believes that a return to some more hopeful ideas about death is the only thing that will save the world from utter ruin. "It is," he says, "an insanity of the white man that he has lost the religious order of life. Until he finds it again he will scarcely be healed of his troubles."

The famous scientist said that the solution of mankind's problems can be found if religion and science stop bickering—he believes psychologists and religious leaders should join hands to give some such religion to mankind.



The Famous Psychologist Declared That There Is a Real Connection Between Empty Churches and Crowded Arsenals, Because the Desire for Power and Riches Is a Madness Brought on by Fear of Death.