Saints and sinners: Long life not always seen as a plus

If heaven is the wonderful place we are told it to the fivescore mark. Some of them must t is, why do we devote so much attention to living longer here on earth?

Science and the medical profession are proud of their successes in keeping more and more people alive into the second century of their lives. In 1940 they were 3,700 people in the United States who were 100 or older. Today they are 65,000. Futurists predict that by the year 2025 there will be 220,000 centenarians in the country.

Even for those who don't reach the century mark, life expectancy is up.

But reaching 100 might not always be the cause for celebration Willard Scott makes it out to be as he introduces us to those "purdy little

wonder if being old is worth all the fuss.

While an increase in life expectancy might be a reason for the medical profession to stand up and take a bow, not all the elderly are applauding. For some, living longer is just a euphemism for dying longer. They linger in nursing homes as the quality of their lives continues to decline and the years drag on.

Three things are necessary for a happy old family," answered one respondent. age: health, money and friends.

given a choice between being rich and being healthy in their sunset years, many would choose being rich.

ladies" (and occasional men) who have made the only thing that does, even from your own those who were completely alone.



Loneliness can be even deadlier (literally) One survey of people over 70 revealed that than poor health or poverty when you are old, says a psychologist who has studied the effects of aging. He cites a study of elderly heart patients, which found that those with two or more "Money gets you attention. Sometimes it is close friends enjoyed twice the survival rate of

saints & sinners

men who had lost their wives and were living alone.

What made George Burns such a marvel was not that he lived to be 100, but that at 100 he enjoyed the pleasures of a man half his age - a good cigar, a martini before dinner and an active social life.

Increased sensitivity to the sufferings of the aged has spurred today's interest in euthanasia and medically assisted suicide. (Euthanasia is a Greek word meaning "easy death.")

The dean of St. Paul's cathedral in London, the Rev. W.R. Inge, lent his considerable prestige to the euthanasia movement in the 1930s. Inge said: "It seems anomalous that a man the next world, where pain, suffering, crying

may be punished for cruelty if he does not put a and sorrow are no more.

The great majority of suicides over age 75 are dog or horse out of his misery but is liable to be hanged for murder if he helps a cancer patient to an overdose of morphine. I do not think we can assume that God wills the prolongation of torture for the benefit of the soul of the sufferer."

One of the arguments against euthanasia is that those who assist in the death of the terminally ill person are "playing God." The proeuthanasia people answer by saying that, if it is up to God to decide when life shall end, then all of the medical profession's attempts to lengthen life might be thwarting God's will, too.

While there are those who hail the advances of science in extending life, others see this as causing an unwanted delay in their arrival into

Hinduism conference gives chance for both faithful and curious to learn

By James Prichard

Associated Press Writer GANGES, Mich. — Janet Poole was raised as a Protestant and considers herself a Christian. Recently, however, the 35-year-old has found herself heading East on her spiritual journey.

A few months ago, Poole, an administrative assistant from Naples, Fla., started exploring Hinduism, the world's third-largest religion behind Christianity and Islam and the dominant faith in India and Nepal.

"I'm just discovering all about it, and it's fascinating what I'm learning," she savs

Poole hopes to find out even more during a three-day conference running through Sunday at the Vivekananda Monastery and Retreat.

The event, "Vedanta in the Third

about 500 people to Ganges, a village losophy, in the new millennium, meanin southwestern Michigan about 90 ing the idea that the millennium repmiles from Chicago. Ganges was cho-resents to a lot of people kind of a new, sen as the monastery's site in the late more spiritual age," said Swami 1960s because it shares its name with India's holy river.

Vedanta, the philosophical foundation of Hinduism, says all religious traditions are equal, that people's true nature is divine and people do not need to be saved. It also teaches that followers can realize their true nature through selfless work and devotion to God.

The conference will feature worship, meditation, discussions, devotional music and cultural events. Fourteen North American swamis — Hindu monks and spiritual teachers of and one in Canada, and is among many the highest standing — are scheduled Hindu sects worldwide. to attend the Ganges conference.

Millennium," is expected to attract ine the role of Vedanta, the Hindu phi- when she visited his ashram a few

Varadananda of the Vivekananda Vedanta Society of Chicago, which operates the monastery and is organizing the gathering.

Estimates of the number of Hindus worldwide vary, with most researchers putting the figure around 850 million.

About 1 million Hindus live in the United States, according to the World Christian Encyclopedia. The Vedanta Society now has 12 spiritual centers known as ashrams in the United States

Poole, who met Swami Chidananda "We're just going to kind of exam- of the Vedanta Society of Chicago

weeks ago, said "just being in his presence is uplifting," because of his serenity and confidence in his beliefs.

It's clear Hinduism offers a different world view than Western religions, said Poole, who is still deciding whether to join.

The Vivekananda Vedanta Society of Chicago gets its name from Swami Vivekananda, an Asian Indian who founded the order. He taught that Vedanta's principles, based on ancient scripture, could be applied easily to modern life.

Vivekananda introduced Hinduism to this country in 1893 at the World's Parliament of Religion. The event, held in conjunction with the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was a landmark meeting between religious leaders from Eastern and Western cultures.

Vedanta Society attracted secular tor of the India Tribune, English-lanseekers interested in yoga, and liberal Christians, drawn by the movement's belief that all religions are equal, according to Diana Eck, a Harvard University professor and author of "A New Religious America."

"There's no belief in its superiority," said Frank Parlato, a Vedanta scholar and journalist. "The Hindu always accept other religions as true."

The Vedanta Society historically has been mainly white, but in the last decade, as more Indians have moved to the United States, many have joined the movement, Eck said. In New York City, for example, Hindu immigrants comprise nearly half the Vedanta congregation, she said.

"The highest level of Hinduism is, we see the spirit of God in everything,"

Over the next several decades, the says Lakshmana Rao, managing edi guage newspaper published weekly in Chicago, New York and Atlanta. "If you look deep down in your heart, we are all one.'

> Shyam Bhatia, a Vedanta scholar and professor of international economics at Indiana University Northwest in Gary, Ind., says the Ganges event is aiming to help attendees of all faiths feel more spiritual.

> "People all over the world are aspiring for peace and harmony, and we find that religion should ... harmonize people's aspirations and not cause more conflict," he said.

> On the Net: Vivekananda Monastery and Retreat: http://www.vedantasociety-chicago.org/gangesretreat.htm; Hinduism Online: http:// www.himalayanacademy.com/



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