## Will we blame God for not intervening in our plight?

The churches of Britain are empty. This is not They have never regained it. something new. Most of the people of England stopped going to church during World War II, and they have not gone back.

When the dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London was in this country some years ago, I asked him about this. He ventured the opinion that the last two world wars had done a good deal to bring on the church crisis in England. He said that the English people felt that the horror of those wars has fallen on them undeserved.

England had lived a good life, so to speak, as a nation. As far as most of its citizens were concerned, they had done nothing to warrant the catastrophe that befell them twice in a single generation. It seemed unfair.

If casualties continue to run high in our nation's war on terrorism, will the people who flocked to services of remembrance following the destruction at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11 give up their faith and blame God for not intervening in our plight? Will America become like England?

Whenever good people suffer, it raises doubts in their minds about God. It isn't only the great perous lives. physical sufferings which afflict so many that make us doubt how almighty and loving God is. When disappointment, failure and loneliness come, we are apt to lose faith in God.

Can we say that such adversities are part of God's plan for our world? The answer is no — And so, many of the English lost, if not their if his plan for us is that we should be happy and a man and a woman, things such achievement through effort — and the highest future. faith in God, at least their interest in the church. comfortable all the time and live long and pros- as courage, faith, sacrifice and love. Can you effort implies suffering.



But suppose we are here to build our characters. That puts a different face on trouble and misfortune. Perhaps God is interested in what we become, in what we make of ourselves.

If this is God's plan for us, then adversity may

imagine what would happen to those things if we lived in a world with no grief, disappointment, pain or loneliness?

Ask yourself whether this is the best of all possible worlds. You may decide that it isn't. But then ask yourself another question: Is this line. the best of all possible worlds for the growth of the human soul?

Maude Petre, the English writer, said in her autobiography that the question of suffering is one on which she finds the greatest difference between the present generation and her own.

"In our upbringing," she says, "suffering was something sacred. We were brought up to be soldiers of Christ and soldiers reckon not of be a part of it. Think of all the things that make scars. Our life was to be one of achievement but

"I have no doubt that we felt pain and avoided it as much as people do now, but all the same we regarded it as a lawful and honorable factor in life.'

She closes her remarks with a memorable

"As I went on in years," she writes, "I came to see that few people were worth much until they had suffered.'

The late Dean Chester Emerson, an Episcopal clergyman, said this prayer each night when he went to bed: "O God, do with me whatever you want, only no matter what befalls me, let me feel your arm across my shoulder.'

That would be a good prayer to sustain us as our country faces an uncertain and dangerous

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## America's 'peace churches' struggling with how to react to terrorism

## By Richard N. Ostling

AP Religion Writer America's "peace churches," with some 1 million members, are restating their pacifist beliefs but also struggling with how they and the nation should react to the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

Pacifists say they are confronting questions of citizenship that have been dormant for decades. The current conflict is "much more complicated" than previous ones, says a pacifist scholar, Albert N. Keim.

"These people are killing people in a particularly dreadful way. We pacifists know how to behave in war, but we're still learning how to react to terrorism. We're finding it very, very difficult," said Keim, a retired history professor at Eastern Mennonite University in Harrisonburg, Va.

Retha McCutchen, national general secretary of the Friends United Meet-

Some fear. Anger, of course, and concerns for future loss of life."

fering, and they worry about discrimination against Arab-Americans.

Unlike millions, they hear a renewed of their 17th century founder, George move us to fight and war against any man with outward weapons.'

Besides Quakers, the pacifist or "peace church" tradition is upheld by Mennonites, Amish and various Brethren groups, among others. All told, there are more than a hundred such de-

scribes what her fellow believers have not considered strict pacifists, the lowed to take noncombatant jobs if they join the military.

The religious reasoning of the peace

"We believe Jesus meant what he said about loving our enemies," explains Bruce Birchard, general secretary of the Philadelphia-based Friends General Conference.

True, there's lots of warmaking in the Bible, but "we tend to interpret the Old Testament through the eyes of the New Testament, and the New Testament through the words of Jesus," says Ron Byler of Elkhart, Ind., associate executive director of the Mennonite Church USA.

There are individual pacifists in nominations in the United States with mainstream Christian bodies, and the

ish pronouncements coming from those quarters.

Top officials from some denominations in the National Council of Churches have joined several prominent Catholics, Jews and Muslims in this plea to the U.S. government: "We must not, out of anger and vengeance, indiscriminately retaliate in ways that bring on even more loss of innocent life.'

That's close to what the pacifist churches have been saying. If America now carries out "widespread killing of innocent civilians," asks Birchard, "what distinguishes us from the terrorists?

"Violent reactions to violence only produce more violence. It's difficult to understand why more people don't see that," Byler laments.

John A. Lapp, retired executive di-

ing, better known as the Quakers, de- a following of 1 million people. Though peace churches are pleased at the dov- rector of the Mennonite Central Com- servation work with the Civilian Pubmittee in Akron, Pa., worries about the lic Service. Some were "smoke jumpinternational impact of U.S. action. ers" who parachuted in to fight forest "The United States will be identified as fires. Later in the war, many helped staff a quote Christian unquote power and that becomes part of the Christian burden in the world everywhere."

Christian pacifists have been a distinct minority element in America's religious mix since colonial times. They've sometimes suffered for their faith. During World War I, men who refused compulsory military service were usually imprisoned and several died from mistreatment while in custody

In 1935 the Brethren, Friends and Mennonites formed an alliance that eventually convinced the government to adopt a more sympathetic policy.

Thus, during World War II, Christian conscientious objectors were allowed to forsake military service and do con-

mental hospitals.

When the military draft was reinstated between 1951 and 1973, the Selective Service was even more accommodating, allowing pacifists to fulfill their duty by serving with private humanitarian agencies.

Resumption of the draft would be a pressing matter for all peace churches. But even without it, many Mennonites, Brethren and Amish will confront debates about citizenship they haven't seen since World War II.

For instance: Is it permissible to fly the flag? To salute the flag? To sing the national anthem or ? Such issues had little pertinence during Korean and Vietnam wars, when national opinion was divided.



been experiencing during the extraor- 862,000 Seventh-day Adventists are dinary days since the attacks: "Grief. asked never to bear arms, and are al-Like millions, they look for ways to assist relief efforts and console the suf- churches is straightforward.

call to oppose war. This week the Quakers urged members to recall the words Fox: "The Spirit of Christ ... will never

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