

JULY

Youth 83



(Written in 1927)
**What's Wrong With the
Younger Generation?**
By Herbert W. Armstrong

Youth 83

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COVER: A car and clothes from the 1920s help illustrate an article Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong wrote in 1927. Read about when your grandparents or great grandparents were young, starting on page 1. Photo by Hal Finch.

Letters

Looking on the bright side

I have recently read the article "Survival Manual for Rejection" [March-April]. It has greatly inspired me to look on the bright side of life and not to ever drown in self-pity. I will always appreciate the knowledge I have received from the writers that love us and care for us as teenagers becoming adults.

Eula Persons
Birmingham, Ala.

Reader in Iran

I've been reading a friend's *only* copy of *Youth 81* and have now decided that I wish to be a subscriber to *Youth 83*, since in it I've found a precious friend whose articles make me think that I'm not the odd one left out by everyone. Please list me down as a subscriber. I wait eagerly for my first copy.

Huey-Jen Chiu
Tehran, Iran

God's blessings

The article "Before You Buy a Car" [March-April] is rather applicable to me . . . I know all about having to find other transport to get around. I used to bike on a push bike 24 kilometers one way [15 miles] to a part-time job. Sometimes it was for only one hour's work and I had to come home again. It took me about one hour just to bike each way.

It's amazing if you really want to do something, you'll find a way to do it — somehow!

Since then I finished school and was blessed with an excellent secretarial job. I was given three pay raises, a company car worth 30,000 Australian dollars to drive to and from work and for my personal use. I was also given managerial responsibilities — all within six months of working there.

All I did was try to do my best. I don't feel these blessings were because of my doing, but rather God's mercy who wants to bless if only we'd do it His way and have patience in the meantime.

Sometimes I get discouraged and think about the things of this world I think I'm missing out on. Then I come back and realize you get more in the end doing things God's way.

Just have patience! I know that's easy to say and so hard to do, but it is possible.

Give it a go — it's worth it!

Karen Murray
Gold Coast, Australia

What's WRONG With the YOUNGER GENERATION?

By Herbert W. Armstrong

Here's an article written not for Youth 83, but for the proposed first issue of The Plain Truth, — in 1927! We think our Youth 83 readers will find this article highly informative today.

THINK OF IT! The "Sheik-Flapper" generation about which I wrote in 1927 is the 65-75-year-old generation TODAY!

Can you imagine 65- and 70-year-olds the hell-bent sheiks and flappers of 1927? IMPOSSIBLE! *Yet, it's TRUE!* I can hardly believe it — and I doubt if *you* can!

I wonder if *you* won't get a kick out of reading how "wild" and "sinful" were your grandparents and great-grandparents — when *they* were *your* age.

You teenagers, with your modern teenage slang. Are you going to get a bang out of the kid slang they were using?

In 1927, when this article was written, the new psychology on child rearing was just emerging. Today it has fastened itself like a leech or a barnacle onto a deceived and misled society — and the greatly multiplied rate of juvenile delinquency testifies to its efficacy.

Here, then, is the article written in 1927, with a few comments I have written in the form of footnotes:

What's WRONG with the YOUNGER GENERATION?

By Herbert W. Armstrong

IS THE younger generation of this modern day hell-bent or is it not?

An older generation dares to sit in stern and solemn judgment. The jazz-crazed, pleasure-mad youngsters hurl back the defiant retort that their old-fashioned, back-number elders simply do not understand. The sheik-flapper¹ generation emphatically assert their ability to take care of themselves. And they simply step the harder on the gas.

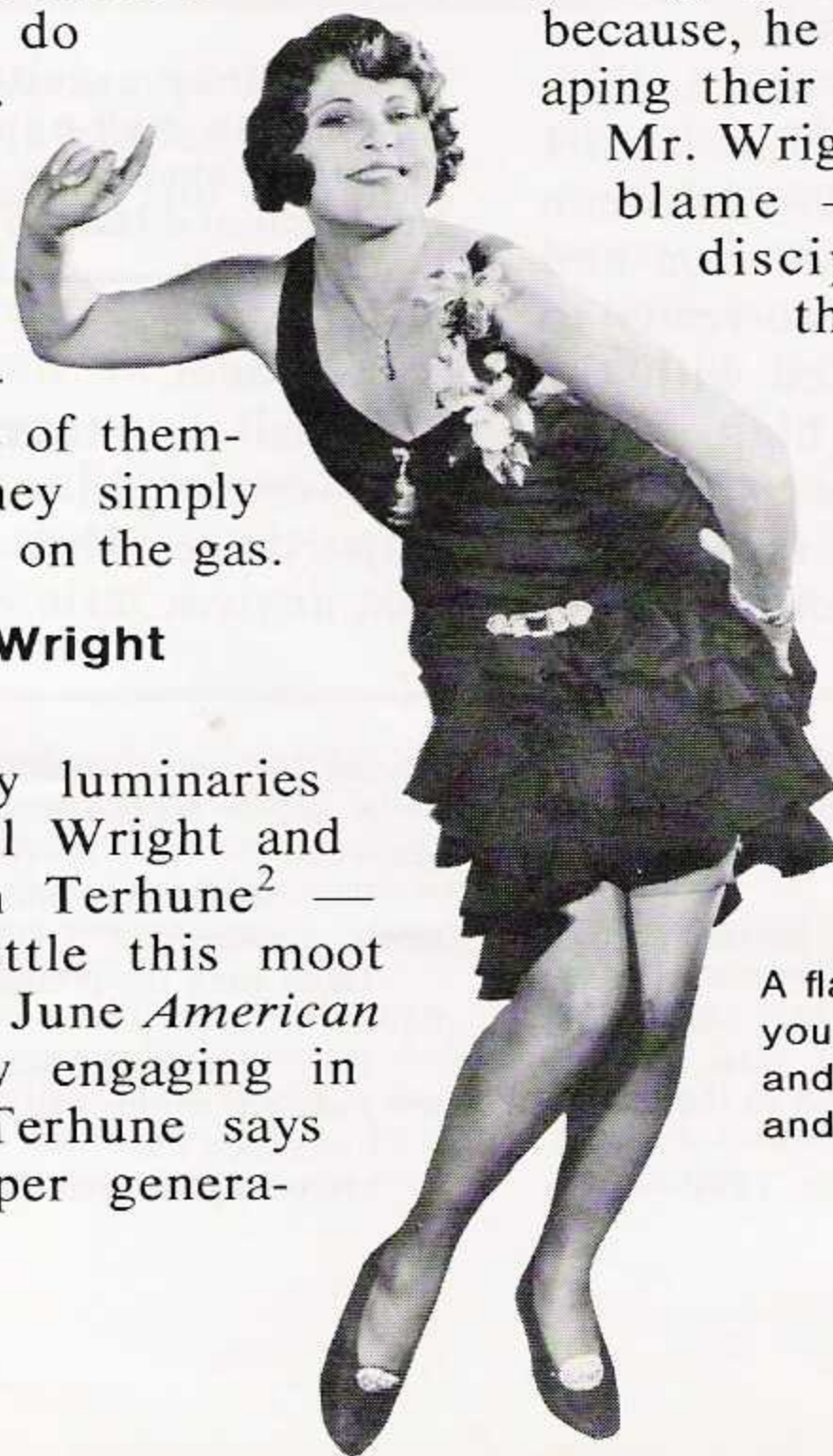
The Terhune-Wright debate

Two literary luminaries — Harold Bell Wright and Albert Payson Terhune² — attempt to settle this moot question in the June *American Magazine*,³ by engaging in debate. Mr. Terhune says the sheik-flapper genera-

tion is hell-bent. Mr. Wright says it is not.

Mr. Terhune believes much of the trouble lies in the newer psychology⁴ in child rearing. Instead of having been whipped and rawhided into parental obedience, the present generation of youngsters, he says, is the victim of a treat-with-kindness, do-as-you-please psychology. Lack of parental obedience, he believes, is the heart of the difficulty.

Mr. Wright denies that our young people are hell-bent, because, he says, they are merely aping their elders. According to Mr. Wright, the parents are to blame — not in lack of discipline, so much as through example. The real trouble, says Mr. Wright, is that Dad attempts to correct young Willie something like this: "Willie, I want you to keep out of



A flapper of the 1920s was a young girl "considered bold and unconventional in actions and dress."

my cigarettes!" Or, "Willie, if you ever sneak any of my hip-flask liquor⁵ out to a party again, I'll cut down your allowance!"

Or that Dad will reprimand his flapper-daughter thus:

"Bubbles, you little painted hussy, you let Mother's lipstick and rouge alone!"

Mr. Wright sees in our snappy, peppy younger generation a real improvement over those immediately previous. Their life, their pep, their zip, their energy, he says, is going to do wonders when they are a little older and take the helm.⁶

Mr. Terhune says human nature has not changed. Our youngsters of today, hell-bent as he pictures them, are doing merely the things the older generation would have done with the lid of restraint thrown off. They haven't been held down, while the older generation was.

There is, beyond a doubt, much truth in both their views.

The real cause

And now I intend to let fly a few observations of my own upon this hotly debated question. I have mixed considerably with the younger generation. I believe I know them and understand them — at least in part. I am, in age,⁷ just midway between this sheik-flapper generation and the older one that is so ready to condemn. I have mixed with the younger set in their high school and college activities. I know them, I know their parents and I know their college professors.

It would be simple folly to attribute all the wild and, to the oldsters, shocking characteristics of the young folk to any single cause. Many things, of course, combine to produce the composite sheik-flapper generation.

They are, in the first place, merely the victims of unhealthy influences — and this INCLUDES their parents! They are exactly what training, environment, example and outside influences have

But I want to mention, first, the result of lax parental training. It is true that the parents of the preceding generation refused to "spare the rod and spoil the child." The youngsters of that generation were reared in such strict discipline that, when they themselves became parents, they simply could not bear to be so strict with *their* children as their parents had been with *them*.

Their childhood and youth had been, generally speaking, one of self-sacrifice, strict obedience to parental law and long and frequent "whalings." The memory of this unremitting parental discipline was so indelibly burned into their memory that it produced a definite reaction. So the present crop of younger people were reared in a brand of discipline that swung almost to the opposite extreme. They were not made to suffer the pangs of self-sacrifice, the stern authority, the frequent and extreme whippings to which their parents had fallen heir.

The chief difficulty, though, was not so much a matter of substituting psychology for thrashings.⁸ *Most youngsters*

were not taught SELF-DISCIPLINE. They were not trained in SELF-CONTROL.

The greatest handicap to the younger people today is their utter disregard for self-control. They have been permitted to grow up following *DESIRE*, instead of *DUTY* — given reign to *impulse* and *inclination*, instead of using

1927



In 1927 they asked, "Is the younger generation hell-bent or not?" The debate continues in 1983. (Photos by Hal Finch and Nathan Faulkner)

made them.

I shall not attempt to rate these influences in order of their importance. That is merely opinion, anyway.

¹ A sheik meant "a masterful man to whom women are irresistibly attracted." The term was popularized by E.M. Hull's novel *The Sheik*, later made into a movie.

A flapper was "a young girl considered bold and unconventional in actions and dress; term popular from about 1910 to 1930." The name is derived from the custom of girls wearing galoshes or overshoes unfastened so they would flap. Quite an attention-getter!

² Harold B. Wright died in 1944. Albert

Payson Terhune died in 1942.

³ A major magazine — ceased publication years ago.

⁴ This false modern child psychology was then newly introduced.

⁵ Those were the prohibition years of bootleg liquor.

⁶ They have now taken it. And look at the sorry chaotic world they have produced.

⁷ I was then 35.

⁸ Mere physical punishment, alone, may be

totally ineffective or harmful. Too many parents do not spank for the right purpose, at the right time or in the right degree.

Too often it is unaccompanied by the necessary *teaching*. It should be used to *impress* the lesson. When the teaching is absent, nothing is impressed but resentment and a sense of injustice.

The child should never be literally spanked into *doing* what he had rebelled from doing — but *because* he rebelled — because of

judgment. They have formed the disastrous habit of being led and controlled by their whims, their passions, their fancies. Consequences are seldom weighed or considered, and still less seldom heeded. The question isn't "SHOULD I?" but "Do I WANT to?" There's no control of self.

When power is uncontrolled, then the greater the power, the greater the potential DANGER! If this younger generation is imbued with an excess of pep, energy and power, the greater is the danger, unless that power is controlled — held in check by the force of self-discipline. When such excess energy is permitted to run riot wherever blind impulse leads, there's likely to be a WRECK!

Mr. Wright views this tremendous burst of speed, which we observe being demonstrated by the youngsters, as a wonderful asset for the future, when this generation takes the helm. But will all this pep and speed and energy be wisely and beneficially directed? Will it even be available then? Vitality, like many other things, needs to be conserved. When it's wasted and dissipated, the supply is soon exhausted.

And by what process of reasoning do we know that this sheik-flapper age has greater power of personal vigor than the generations that went before? When the lid's off the teakettle, letting out so much more steam, is there more steam inside than when the lid was on? Our youngsters have thrown off the lid! They are simply letting off,

and not conserving, the steam!

Parental example no whitewash

I sharply disagree with Mr. Wright in any notion that the sins of the parents can be applied as a whitewash for those of their children. Suppose we grant that Willie cops onto his dad's cigarettes and snitches his bootleg liquor? Suppose Bubbles does learn from her mother to use

keep up the feverishly excited pace. And who do not dream of what goes on beyond the focus of their vision — *and would not believe it if they were told!*

But does the fact that parents are setting the example — even encouraging the tendencies of youth — erase existing sins? If youth is hell-bent, does parental example and sanction alter the path toward hell? Or does it, rather, signify merely that the parents are sliding down on the same toboggan?

Youth is subjected, primarily, to four major influences — the home — the school — the church — and outside friends, activities and amusements. So much for the effect of the modern-day home life. We have not had much to say about the religious influence of the home life — but then, there is so little of that in the average home, it simply requires no mention!

The school influence

Now for the second influence — the school. Even in the grade and high schools today, the evolutionary concept is planted, ready-manufactured, into the absorbent minds of youth.

Not necessarily EVOLUTION — not by that name. But the evolutionary concept dominates every branch of study in the school curriculum today.

That concept is the basic point of view that denies the miracles of the Bible — denies the Creation account of Genesis, denies the authority of revela-

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rouge and lipstick and to pluck her eyebrows? It happens, I grant, altogether too often. But that does not make it right.

I know parents who are far more interested in the social popularity of son and daughter than in their soul's salvation — who encourage their youngsters in all the searches after a thrill that

disobedience and wrong attitude. It should be administered immediately upon the offense, or failure promptly to obey — not after repeated threatenings to punish *unless* he obeys — threats expressed *after* initial refusal to obey, and *while* the child *continues* in rebellious refusal to obey. Don't give the rebellious child repeated opportunity to rebel. Be sure he hears and understands what he is told to do. If in doubt of this, repeat the instruction or command once more, plainly. Then, if ignored or rebelled

against, punish *immediately* — making him *understand* it is administered because of failure to obey, refusal to obey, or deliberate rebellious attitude. Make him UNDERSTAND he must obey *when spoken to!* — not when he gets good and ready.

One exception: If in a public place, where the punishment would attract public attention, and probably indignant criticism or hostile action, tell the child quietly but firmly he is going to have to be punished for his misdemeanor when

you return home. Then, on returning to the privacy of your home, talk to him, making the lesson plain and clear, and impress it with the spanking.

Most mothers spank so lightly nothing is really impressed. Make it hurt enough to be impressive! Many fathers spank too hard. Never *injure*.

Make it impressive short of injury. Like the stitch in time, the spanking *in time* may save nine others.

tion. It is the point of view that teaches, instead, that for millions of years man has been slowly, steadily climbing upward. Civilized man once was what the savage is today. Between that prehistoric day of dim antiquity and the present, man has passed through the Old Stone Age, the New Stone Age and the others through which evolutionary science imagines life has traveled.

The chief god, or gospel, of this concept is PROGRESS. Everything is, by natural law, getting constantly better and better. Progress is the gospel of the age! The basis of this concept is NATURALISM and the reign of natural law, as opposed to supernaturalism and possible interference by a divine Creator with the work of His own Creation.

In high school, I say, the young folks are given this CONCEPT. It forms the basis of any study that it might involve. This point of view is merely taken for granted. Not presented, as such, supported by arguments, and propagated into acceptance. Just simply assumed as a matter of course and taught as a universally known, commonly accepted FACT.

In college, the student gets evolution straight

— without any deception or nicknames. A year or two of college, and he is a rare student indeed who is not a thorough convert to the doctrine of evolution.

If he ever held to fundamental religious beliefs, they are shattered to bits by now! His eyes are suddenly "opened." He now views his old religion in the light of an ignorant superstition — a foolish bit of folklore, not unlike the Santa Claus myth. He may be shaken, bewildered, upset. But his disillusionment is complete. His hope of an eternity in "Heaven" is blasted as a foolish, childish dream. Some few go out and commit suicide.

But most of them, perhaps having exercised a certain self-restraint, due to religious convictions, until now, simply throw restraint to the winds! If they have not done so sooner, they now hop on the bandwagon and join the frenzied gang.

What's wrong with churches

Now what about the churches? What is *their* contribution to the modern tendencies of youth? In former generations, the churches held more or less of a balancing, restraining influence upon adolescents. The church, especially in the smaller communities, was a sort of

social center. The young folk, most of them, attended Sunday school. In church they often heard inspiring, interesting, fiery sermons.

But that's all changed today. The average church is now about two-thirds empty, the other third being populated with gray heads. The average sermon today is lifeless, boring, lacking in fire and power. The

church no longer serves a social need. The automobile,⁹ good roads, modern movies, dances and entertainments, have usurped the churches' social ministrations. The teenagers are no longer interested.

Some churches have attempted to compete with the lure of modern amusements by bringing movies, amateur plays, dances and other entertainments into the church. But, in the amusement game, our churches have proved themselves pitiful novices. The crowd still prefers its entertainment where it is presented with professional and worldly skill. Other churches have attempted to meet the second great competitor — the fast-spreading "intellectual" skepticism — by turning modernist,¹⁰ and throwing to the four winds all that is vital in fundamental Christian doctrine.

The churches, today, have proved themselves incapable of meeting the modern problems of youth.

Two outstanding lures have robbed the churches of the young people — modern amusements and modern "rationalistic" skepticism, the outgrowth of evolution. The churches have failed to meet these momentous new snares because they have been wanting in sound doctrine. They have turned the Bible upside down.

Sound Bible truth would have met — at every turn of the road — this so-called newer knowledge, which has sprung from evolutionary teachings.

Sound Bible teaching would have kept the ministers, the church leaders, full of spiritual POWER. It would have fired them with vigor, with interest, with heartwarming, soul-satisfying church services. Our young people are simply *heart-hungry* — that's all that's wrong. They're empty — and they want to be filled up and warmed in the inner man. The churches have failed

(Continued on page 26)

⁹ These were then in the early stage of development.

¹⁰ The "Modernist" movement was just getting under way. Today it is in dominance.

Dancing was one of many "Don'ts" to some churches in the 1920s — leading the average young person to view Christianity as a sort of living painful penance.



Photo: The Bettmann Archive, Inc.

'COME ON, TRY IT! It Won't Hurt You!'

*Are you being tricked? Let's look
at two opposite responses to this deceptive sales pitch.*

By Victor Root

It's the world's oldest sales pitch.

Although it's ancient, you've probably heard it recently, because this sales pitch is still as effective as ever in making people change their minds and do things they'd really rather not do.

Maybe you heard it when someone at school was offering you a cigarette or when someone was passing marijuana around during a party: "Come on, try one. It won't hurt you!"

Some hear it snuggled in the back seat of a car: "Come on, let's make each other happy . . . Who's it going to hurt?"

Did you realize these phrases are part of the oldest trick to get people to do wrong? Let's go way back to the beginning, when God had just created Adam and Eve, the first two human beings.

In Genesis 3:1 we see the first use of this sales pitch: "Now the serpent was more cunning than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made." This was no ordinary reptile, though! Your run-of-the-mill python, rattler or cobra in Eden was probably quite harmless and tame. Adam and Eve had no reason to fear snakes more than any of the other animals in the peaceful garden.

It's often the same today. The people who present the sales pitch, like the snake, probably seem harmless. And they are probably unaware of the part they are playing, not realizing that a

hidden power, Satan the devil, is cheering them on.

Satan wasn't just cheering on this particular snake, however. Satan, an incredibly powerful and hideously destructive spirit being, was there himself in the glistening, coiled form so familiar to Eve. His purpose? To poison the developing family relationship between God and His created children. And so Satan began his step-by-step deceptive sales pitch.

Step one: discredit authority

"And he [the snake] said to the woman, 'Has God indeed said, "You shall not eat of every tree of the garden"?' " (Genesis 3:1). The Bible mentions two specific trees in Eden: the tree of life, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. God, indicating the second tree, had warned: Don't touch! ". . . for in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die" (Genesis 2:17). God knew that taking the forbidden fruit would start Adam and Eve down the track of sin, which ends in eternal death.

Notice Satan's technique. You can almost see the sneer on his lips and hear the sarcasm in his voice: "HAS GOD INDEED SAID . . ." Maybe his tone implied: "So God is holding back on you, eh? Maybe that's because He doesn't want you to have what He's got!" Satan told her, "'God knows that in the day you eat of it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good

and evil'" (Genesis 3:5).

Notice it. Satan's first step was to discredit authority. He wanted God's children to doubt their Father! So he sowed the seeds of suspicion in Adam and Eve's minds. He began to turn the hearts of the children away from their Father.

Can you see how he uses the same devices today? Those who want you to light up with them say condescendingly, "What do your parents know anyway?" This can be Satan's foot in the door of your mind: discrediting and belittling the authority over you, whether it's your parents, the police, God's ministers or even God Himself. Satan wants you to believe they're two-faced, keeping the good things for themselves, denying you your rightful pleasures.

Step two: minimize the penalty

Satan noted that the door to Eve's mind was open. So he took yet another step inside. This second step of his sinister scheme was to minimize the penalty for giving in to the temptation. He used a blatant lie to do it: "'You will not surely die'" (Genesis 3:4).

You've seen that technique used, too. Remember the individuals trying to get you to give in? Maybe they said, "Look, my granddad smoked two packs a day and died at 85." Or, "Hey, listen, I read some scientific thing proving marijuana doesn't get you

Satan dogged Jesus' every footstep, trying to trip Him up. He used every trick in his book . . . Yet Jesus did not give in!

hooked." Or that soothing cop-out: "Take it easy, I'm going to use something. You won't get pregnant."

You see, Satan tries to minimize the penalty. He wants you to discount all the reasons you've heard why doing a certain thing will hurt. And so, in the pressure of the moment, what you *know* is wrong and have deliberately decided not to do can begin to seem hazy.

Step three: promise something

Satan still hadn't quite convinced Eve. There was a third stage to his seduction. It was — and still is — to promise something desirable.

What did Satan promise Eve? " 'In the day you eat of it [the tree of the knowledge of good and evil] your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil.' So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree desirable to make one wise, she took of its fruit and ate" (Genesis 3:5-6). After Satan pointed out how desirable the forbidden fruit was, Eve found herself really wanting it. The more she thought about it, the more she wanted it. Finally she gave in.

This story is repeated often today. All too many times we are fooled by what Satan promises, through his unknowing agents. They promise membership in the "in"-group, for example. But there's a price! "If you want to be part of us, you've got to smoke." Or even, "If you want to run with

us, you can't be a virgin, you know."

One who resisted

It's pretty hard to resist Satan. We've all succumbed to his diabolical strategy at one time or another, haven't we?

Well, not all of us. There was one individual who didn't give in to Satan. Ever. That individual was Jesus Christ.

Satan dogged Jesus' every footstep, trying to trip Him up. He used every trick in his book. He even tried out the same three-point strategy he'd used so successfully on Eve.

Study the account of Jesus' temptation by Satan in Matthew 4 and Luke 4. Notice where Satan tried to discredit Jesus' Father in heaven? " 'If You are the Son of God, command that these stones become bread' " (Matthew 4:3). He wanted Jesus to doubt His Father's words, uttered earlier at Jesus' baptism and recorded in Matthew 3:17, " 'This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.' " "

Satan also tried to minimize the penalty for giving in. "Then the devil took Him up into the holy city, set Him on the pinnacle of the temple, and said to Him, 'If You are the Son of God, throw Yourself down. For it is written: "He shall give His angels charge concerning you" ' " (Matthew 4:5-6). Recognize that phrase? Satan was saying: "Come on, Jesus, try it! You won't get hurt!"

Satan wasn't getting anywhere with Jesus Christ, though. So finally he decided to promise something that Jesus surely must have wanted — badly. "Again, the devil took Him up on an exceedingly high mountain, and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory. And he said to Him, 'All these things I will give You if You will fall down and worship me' " (Matthew 4:8-9).

Just think how Jesus must have yearned to take over the war-weary world from Satan then. The temptation to free miserable man-

kind from slavery to sin must have been terrific. Yet Jesus did not give in! He knew His Father had a special plan for mankind. So He commanded: " 'Away with you, Satan! For it is written, "You shall worship the Lord your God, and Him only you shall serve" ' " (Matthew 4:10).

You see, from childhood Jesus understood that life has a purpose. Guided by His Father's Holy Spirit, He grasped at an early age that there is more to life than striving to join a clique or to satisfy a physical drive. Already at age 12, He had caught the vision of why He was on earth. He knew that He was to be doing His Father's — God's — business (Luke 2:49).

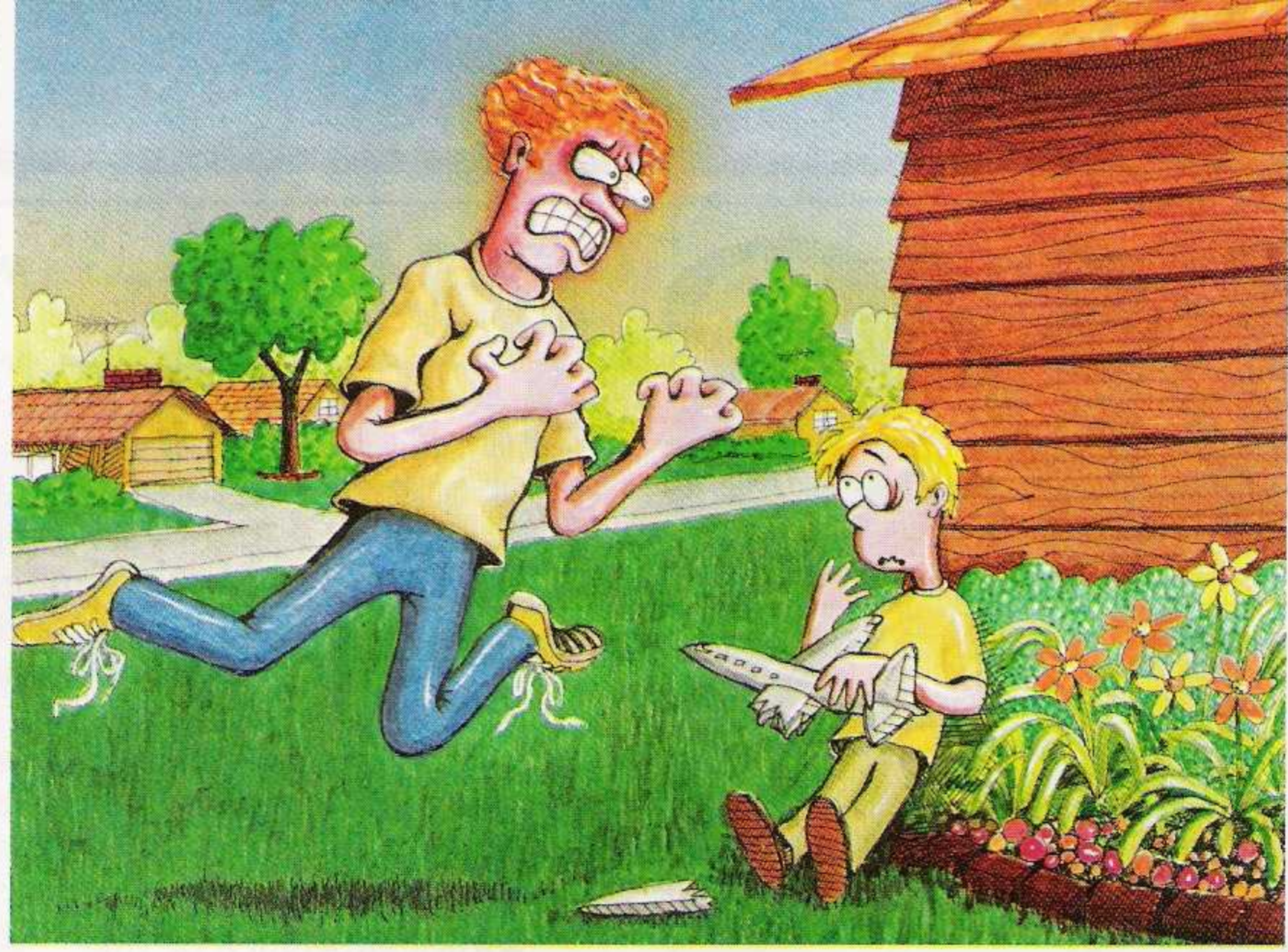
God is looking for those who catch the vision of why they are here. He will use them to help in this Work of warning people that this destructive civilization will soon end. He will also use them to reconstruct human society in the soon-coming reign of His Son Jesus Christ on earth.

How does God know who's qualified? Well, one of the most important ways He can tell is by the way we resist Satan when he tempts us. God gives us the knowledge of how Satan attacks. He also gives us the example of Jesus Christ, to show that it is possible for a human being, with God's help, to resist Satan successfully. Then it is up to us. We have to develop strong character, the ability to say no to ourselves and to others.

So remember Satan's three-pronged attack. Be on your guard for that subtle saying in all its variations: "Come on, try it! It won't hurt you!"

Prepare for the attack the way Jesus Christ did: Get to know God and His will, as He reveals Himself in your Bible. Determine to serve Him.

Then, the next time you hear that phrase, you will be able to follow Christ's example and say: "Away with you, Satan! For it is written, 'You shall worship the Lord your God' . . . and Him only shall I serve!" □



anything but hurt both you and the person who made you angry. But there are ways to fight your anger and beat it. Let's look at some of those.

First you need to know what your goal is in fighting anger. Is it to prove you're right, or to make sure you are treated fairly? If these are your goals, the following points may not help. But if your goal is to get rid of angry feelings and improve your relationship with the person who made you angry, then these principles can start you on the way.

One immediate thing to remember when you feel near the boiling point is to keep in control. This can be difficult, but it's even more difficult to try to take back vicious words or punches after you've thrown them.

Try the old standby of counting to 10. "But," you ask, "what do I do if I'm still mad when I've reached 10?" Well, the basic point is not to act rashly. If you need to, get away and cool down by going jogging, swimming or cycling, or just collecting your thoughts. (This doesn't include thinking up new verbal attacks to use on the other person!)

Another important point to remember is not to collect these incidents like "anger stamps." If you start dragging up the time when you were 5 and this person did something else mean to you, it'll only make the situation worse. Why? Partly because he probably remembers every mean thing you've ever done to him, too. It's better to leave the past alone and solve the problem at hand.

So how do you solve the problem? Usually talking it over, calmly and rationally, will help. This will take tact and thinking before speaking. Name-calling and insult-hurling contests are a lot easier, but just expressing how you feel and then trying to strengthen your relationship will be more effective.

It's going to require giving. Sure, the other person hurt you, and he or she may well have started it. But it's up to you, if you want to strengthen or build a

(Continued on page 19)

ANGER- FIGHT AND BEAT IT

When you're near the boiling point emotionally, how can you control your anger? Here's how to beat anger and improve your relationships.

By Mike Bennett

"All right — that's the last straw!"

It's easy to lose your cool when someone is deliberately egging you on or when someone treats you completely unfairly. Even worse, what about when someone close to you finds a vulnerable spot and then cuts you down with a cruel remark? Your deep inner hurt can lead to anger: "Who does he think he is? He can't treat me like that!"

When you reach the boiling point, what can you do? Should you let your anger fester until you hate the other person? Or should you be like the person who says,

"I don't get mad — I get even"?

You've probably seen people handle their anger in a number of ways. After being offended, some people pout or throw a temper tantrum. Others get violent — if you knock the chip off their shoulder, they'll knock your block off.

Then there are the people who appear to have their tempers under control, but under the surface they're plotting a revenge that would have given Edgar Allan Poe nightmares.

Probably the most common response to anger is to counter-attack with a verbal assault. This leads to an escalation of hostilities that generally doesn't solve anything.

None of these methods do

NEWS THAT AFFECTS YOU

The Robot Revolution

- Before you read this article, go pour yourself a glass of water.

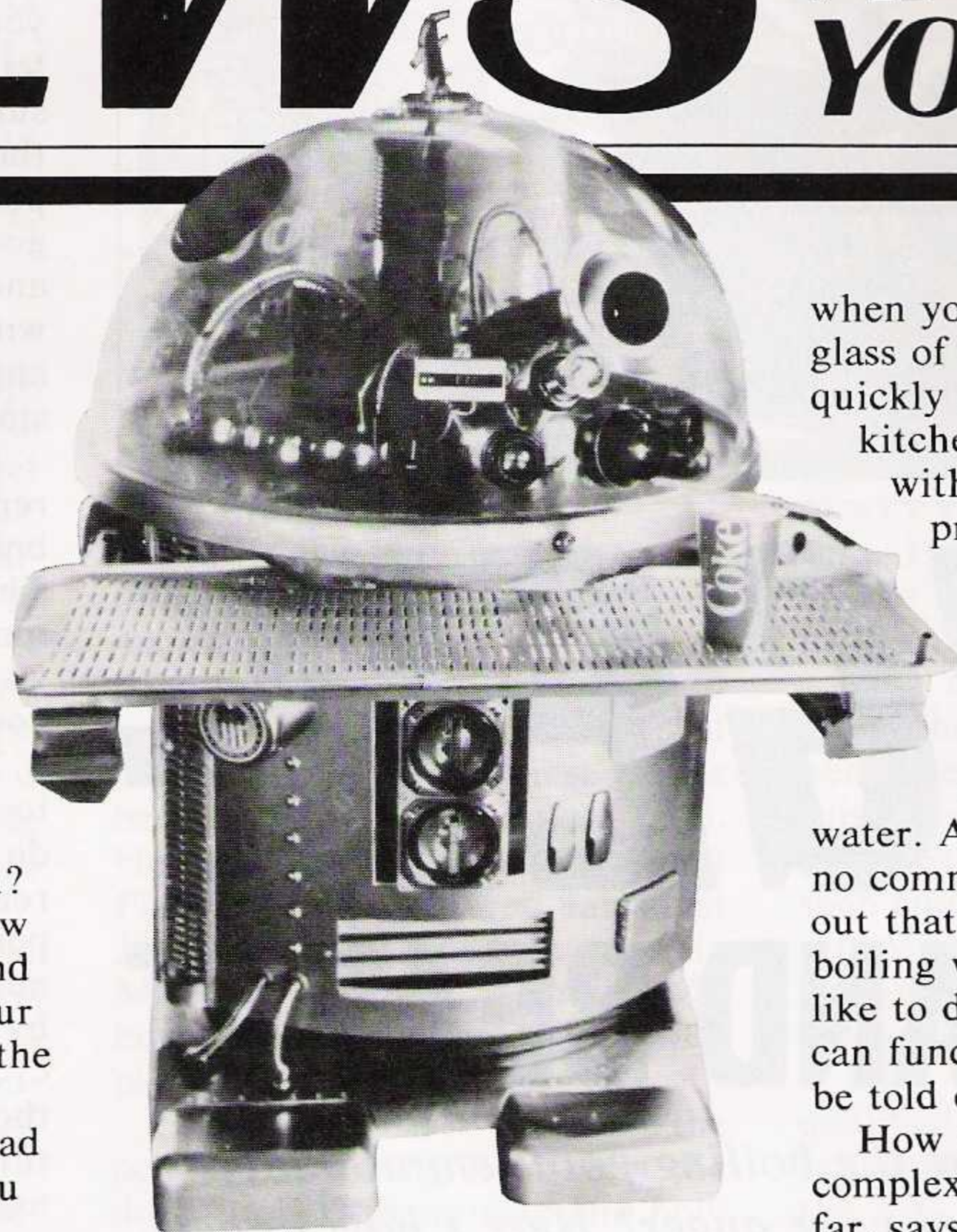
As you're doing it, think about it. How did you know where the water was? How did you know what to put it in? How did your fingers know how to get the glass off the shelf and under the faucet? How did your legs know to take you around the coffee table, not over it, and through the kitchen door instead of through the wall? When you get right down to it, how did you know what water was?

Now imagine trying to build a machine — a robot — that could get that water for you. Pretty farfetched? Impossible? Or is it only just this side of impossible? As a writer for *Omni* magazine put it, developing this type of robot is "not only feasible, but virtually inevitable."

Simple industrial robots are already being used in factories around the world. But they are limited in what they can do. Scientists want to change that. They want to build a robot that can do just about any physical action you can.

Some big obstacles are in the way of this robotic dream. Among them, giving robots the "senses" of touch, sight and hearing.

Today's robots have primitive "senses," but nothing near what



It may look like R2-D2, but it's not science fiction anymore.

they will need to be able to live up to the lofty expectations their creators have for them. In the very near future, though — possibly within 10 years — scientists feel they can construct robots that are as agile as we are, that can see in ways impossible for a human being (infrared vision, for example) and can hear as well as we can. That's not what has scientists stuck.

The toughest thing to teach a robot is not how to hear, see or feel. It is how to use common sense.

Back to your glass of water. When you programmed your robot, you told it that water is a substance made of two parts hydrogen to one part oxygen. So

when you ask it to bring you a glass of water, your robot quickly scuttles off into the kitchen, finds a glass, fills it with a substance of the proper molecular structure and dashes back to your side.

Unfortunately — for you — you said nothing about the temperature of the water. And since your robot has no common sense, it can't figure out that you can't drink ice or boiling water. Scientists would like to design a robot brain that can function without having to be told every little thing.

How do you build such a complex machine as that? So far, says Michael Brady of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Robotics Lab, there's only one model to follow: the human being. Scientists are analyzing how we think in order to duplicate those patterns.

Will they succeed? Will they be able to create a machine that thinks like a man? Write today for a free booklet that answers these questions, *What Science Can't Discover About the Human Mind*. — By Lowell Wagner Jr. □

Laser Sound is Here

- What's about 4.7 inches (12 cm.) in diameter and can fill your whole room with sound? The answer is the compact disc.

What is a compact disc?

The compact disc, CD for short, is the latest breakthrough on the market for recorded sound. It is a flat disc slightly larger than the label of a long-playing record. Made of aluminum and plastic, the CD has several advantages over conventional vinyl records.

Since it's about one sixth the size of a regular record, a CD occupies less space. Its playing surface of tough aluminum covered with more than 8,000,000,000 microscopic pits is sandwiched between two layers of protective clear plastic.

The CD is played on — you guessed it — a CDP (compact disc player).

Instead of a needle that can wear out your records, the CDP utilizes a laser to scan the pits in the CD's surface. This type of laser doesn't burn a hole in the disc; it merely measures the size of each pit. This means that there is no surface wear on your record. And because of the protective plastic coating, fingerprints, ever-present dust or annoying scratches will not affect the sound quality. Here's how the process works.

The CDP's laser beam optically reads a digital code from each pit on the CD — right through the plastic coating. The CDP's minicomputer deciphers the code into electrical impulses. These impulses correspond to musical waves that can be boosted in power by an amplifier and sent through some speakers, then presto — instant, distortion-free sound.

Your next question is probably, how much does it cost? Each CD with an hour playing time costs between \$15 and \$30 (all figures in U.S. dollars) apiece — depending on where and



LEADER IN FOCUS:

King Hussein

If the world's leaders are going to find peace in the Middle East, Jordan's King Hussein will probably play a crucial role. In the last several months, he has been thrust into the center of the Middle East peace process.

President Ronald Reagan of the United States has relied heavily on the king as a key figure in his plan to bring peace to the Middle East. This has put the king onto the front pages of the world's newspapers.

The king's concern about being fair to everyone is becoming better known and is winning him the respect of leaders around the world.

But in Jordan he has had this respect for a long time. There are many stories about the king's concern for other people.

One time, workmen stranded on a rooftop after a freak snowstorm and flood, spotted a helicopter and began frantically signaling it for help. The helicopter arrived and the men scrambled aboard — astonished to find their king at the controls.

On another occasion, a riot was about to break out. King Hussein, alone in his jeep, drove straight into the heart of the trouble. He began talking to the leaders of both sides and soon had everyone smiling and shaking hands.

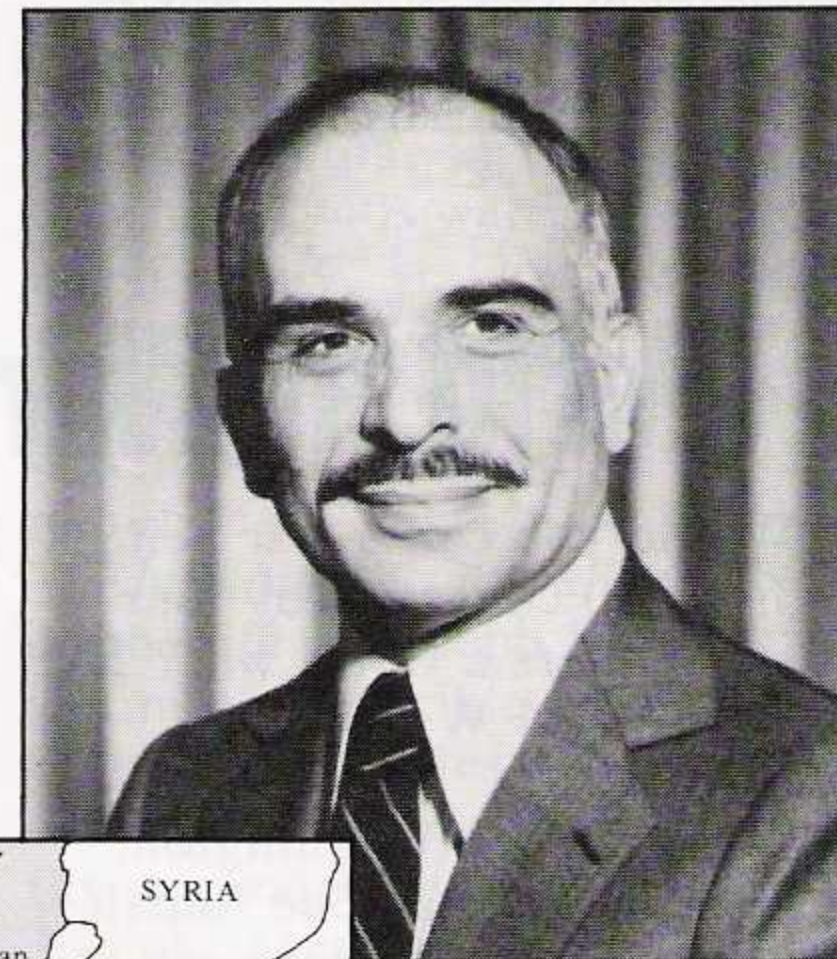
The king's love for his people is not lost on Jordanians. Portraits of the king and queen hang on walls in every shop. When the king passes by in his car, whole neighborhoods turn

out to cheer him.

Despite this respect from his people, his life always has been in danger. It isn't called "the most dangerous throne in the world" for nothing. Many factions in the

Middle East would like the king dead. When only 16, he watched in horror as an assassin's bullet took the life of his grandfather, King Abdullah. A second bullet, intended to kill Prince Hussein, grazed a medal on his chest, sparing his life.

Since then, nearly a dozen attempts have been made to kill



Since he was 18 years old, King Hussein has ruled Jordan, one of the Middle East's most important countries.

him. When he was 18, his father was stricken by illness and could no longer rule. Prince Hussein was called on by his people to be King Hussein.

The Middle East is a difficult place to be king. King Hussein has had to lead his people through many wars in his lifetime. Today he wants to lead his people to peace.

Will he find it? Keep your eyes on the news. You're sure to see King Hussein there more often in the months ahead. □

what particular recording you buy. Compact disc players, which can be connected like any other component to a stereo amplifier, cost from \$750 to more than \$1,000.

Within a few years market analysts feel that prices will drop substantially. According to Robert Heiblim, compact disc coordinator for Denon America, Inc., by the end of this decade you'll be able to buy a CD for about \$10 and a CDP for about \$250. Plans are already made to introduce car stereo models as well as portable models.

So, before you rush out to buy a now-obsolete stereo phonograph, you might want to wait and save awhile. There may be a CD in your future. — *By Dan C. Taylor* □

A World at War

• Would you call a war being fought in 40 countries by four million soldiers a world war? If so, then World War III is already here.

Researchers in Washington, D.C., say more than one fourth of the earth's 164 nations are at war. Most of the wars are small, having little effect on people outside of the war zone. But some of them are large, leaving millions of people dead, wounded or homeless.

Any of these wars, say the researchers, could be the spark that ignites a nuclear world war.

Here is a quick look at some of the larger wars being fought.

Cambodia — As many as four million people have died in this war since 1970.

Afghanistan — When the Soviet Union invaded this country in 1978, it encountered tough resistance from Afghan guerrillas. About 100,000 people have been killed.

Lebanon — Four armies have been waging war here leaving 80,000 dead since 1975.

Iran/Iraq — Long-standing religious differences have made these two Islamic countries traditional enemies. The war has claimed 80,000 lives since 1980.

El Salvador — 25,000 government soldiers have been battling 10,000 guerrillas. The result: 30,000 Salvadorans dead since 1977. □

Designer Genes of the Future?

• It could create a race of half-human, half-animal slaves. It could set the stage for nightmarish outbreaks of new, bizarre — and uncontrollable — diseases. Or it could be the glorious dawning of the golden age of mankind. It all depends on whom you're talking to when the subject is genetic engineering.

This growing science is stirring up a heated debate around the globe, raising some difficult questions. Which is rather strange because, on the surface, it seems like a simple thing. All you do is move a few genes around.

Of course you've heard of genes. They are the codes an organism receives from its parents that control the characteristics that organism will inherit.

A frog egg and a frog sperm will unite to create a frog because both egg and sperm contain frog genes. You have red or blond or black hair because the genes from your parents tell your body to produce red or blond or black pigments.

All the genetic information for all living things, from tiny one-celled animals to human beings, is contained in a special compound known as DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). This molecule is built like a long twisted ladder, with the "rungs"

containing the genetic codes we call genes.

Researchers have learned several ways to make changes in these genes and in the animals they produce. By actually moving the genes themselves, scientists can now put part of one gene into another gene — even into a completely different animal giving them results that were not possible before.

For example, by transplanting the section of human DNA that tells the body how to make insulin (a hormone that controls blood sugar) into one-celled organisms, scientists have created a microorganism that can produce human insulin.

A human growth hormone was produced in the same way. Antibiotics, vitamins and drugs may result from this type of genetic engineering, too.

Despite these promising possibilities, many people say that there is a dark side to genetic engineering. They express a fear of creating new diseases for which the human body has no natural immunity. This is possible, they say, because many experiments are performed with *E. Coli* bacteria, which normally thrive in the human digestive tract. If an altered form were to escape the laboratory, they say, it could be disastrous because our bodies would not know how to fight it.

One U.S. government report expressed concern that some day we might be able to transplant human genes into animals such as chimpanzees to create a race of "virtual slaves — partly human, partly lower animal."

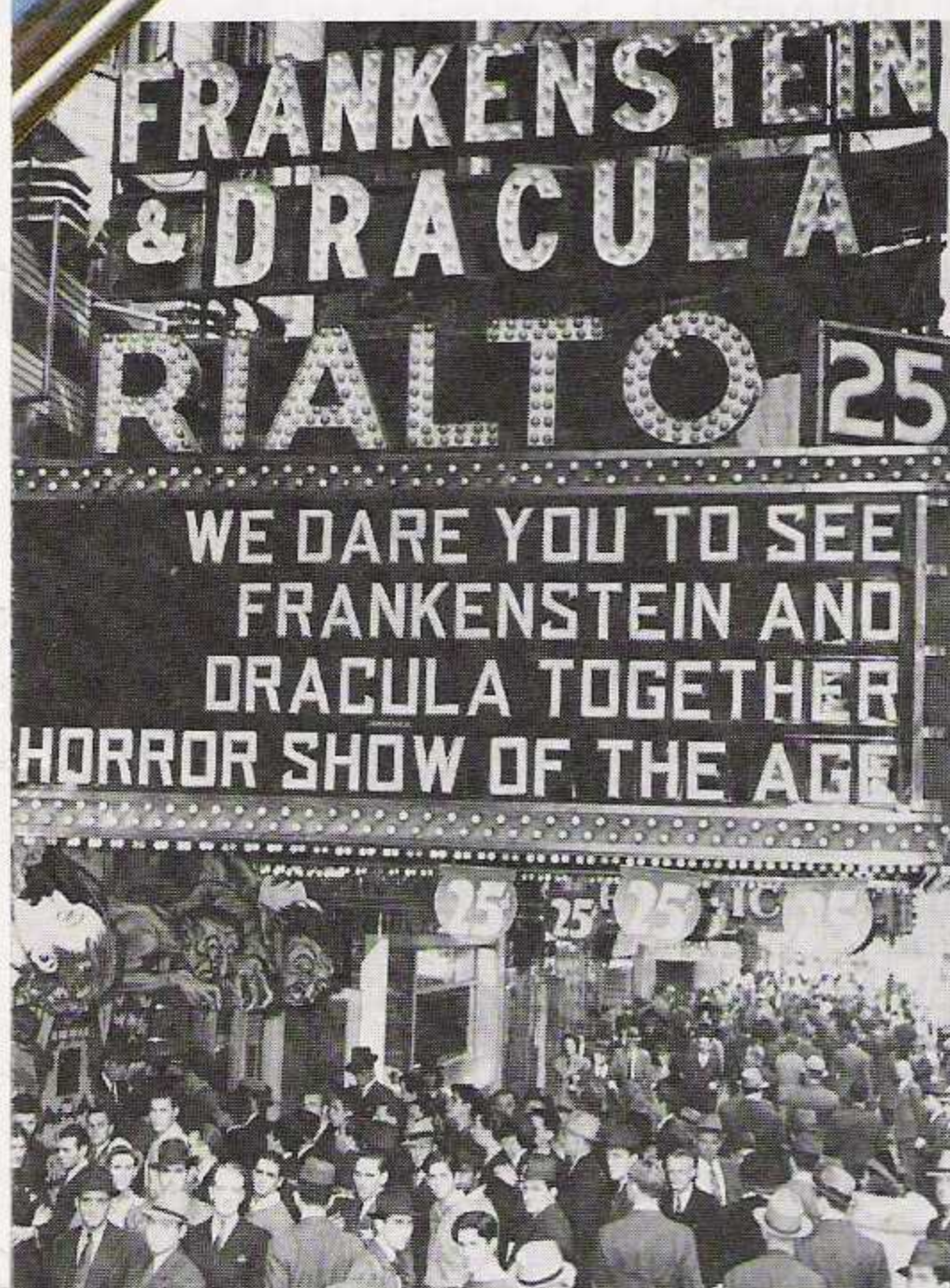
In any case, the new genetic engineering technology has produced controversy. Some believe that genetic engineering is simply the latest step in man's effort to control his environment. Others foresee grave moral and ethical questions — along with severe dangers — in "playing God" and tampering with life.

— *By Colleen M. Gus* □



FOCUS ON FILMS

By Ann Hays



Films of the past were often filled with thrills or designed to generate sympathy for a deformed, yet loveable, person such as in *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

The aroma of hot, buttered popcorn greets you as you enter the door. Your shoes squeak against a floor that is sticky from spilled soft drinks.

The lights dim and the crowd hushes in eager anticipation as the first images flash across the giant screen.

Everyone enjoys going to a movie! It is one of the most popular forms of art and entertainment.

Have you ever wondered how the movies of today compare with films popular when your grandparents were young?

Heyday revisited

Today, the film industry is entering a record-setting era with the phenomenal success of films such as the *Star Wars* series. According to Dr. Frank Beaver, a film researcher and professor at the University of Michigan, many successful films today in some ways reflect the kinds of films popular in the 1930s and '40s.

Many people consider the 1930s and '40s to have been the heyday of cinema. It was during this time that some of the greatest film comedies, adventures and musicals were made.

In the 1930s, action-packed comic books were quite popular. Superman, originally a comic book hero, emerged just after the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The *Superman* movie of a few years ago was such a box-office success that it prompted the making of sequels.

Also popular in the 1930s and the early 1940s were films depicting an ugly, yet lovable person, such as *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*. In recent years this theme was repeated in the movie *Elephant Man*.

Elephant Man is a story based on the life of Joseph Merrick, the victim of a horrible and crippling disease that left him badly deformed. The feeling of sympathy generated by the audience for Joseph Merrick was the same feeling audiences in the 1930s had for the hunchback.

One of the reasons the 1930s is considered the heyday of films is that the movie industry was one of the few businesses that flourished during the Great Depression. Movie houses often drew large audiences despite depressed economic conditions. That has traditionally been the case and is seen even today. People often look for an escape from their troubles in a darkened theater.

Updating the themes

Even though we have some of the same types of stories that your grandparents were exposed to when they were young, those stories have been updated to appeal to modern audiences. This often includes adding scenes of sex and violence to get a rating in the United States of PG or R,

Photos: Nathan Faulkner; Photoworld, Division of F.P.G. (Photo from European); The Bettman Archive, Inc.

which filmmakers view as essential to drawing large audiences. (PG stands for parental guidance suggested and R for restricted, where no one under 17 is to be admitted without parent. Fewer G, general audience, movies are being made each year because of declining attendance.)

In the 1930s and '40s, a town may have contained one movie theater showing only one film. Your grandparents simply didn't have as many choices of what to view as we have, especially considering the amount of television programming available today.

And so today, more than ever, it is important to set certain guidelines in selecting the movies we want to see. Depending only on the rating system to tell you what to watch won't necessarily ensure that you will see high-quality, worthwhile movies.

Here are some simple suggestions to consider when selecting a film. First of all, know what you are going to see. "How Do You Choose a Movie?" will give you more details on this.

A second important key is to evaluate whether seeing the film will be time well spent. Ask yourself, will going to this film be something worthwhile? How often have you sat through a two- or three-hour epic and been utterly disappointed when it was over? Think about what you could

How Do You Choose a Movie?

Advertisements — Television, radio and newspaper advertisements are made to do one thing — make money.

Advertisers know well the methods that stir people to act. Their whole purpose in writing an ad is to get you to the theater. Gripping quotes and provocative pictures are all used — all planned to make you part with your hard-earned cash.

An ad reveals little of what the movie is about. Once you are in the theater, there is not much you can do if the movie is a bomb. You either endure a bad movie or else you walk out of the theater. Either way, you've wasted your time and money.

Movie reviews — Most major newspapers and magazines have a movie critic on their staff. His job is to view a movie and comment on it to his readership. (Television also offers movie reviews.)

Many times by reading a review a person can get a good idea of what a movie holds in store. It can answer the questions: What is the theme of the movie? Was it a quality movie? Was it done in good taste? Is it

worth seeing?

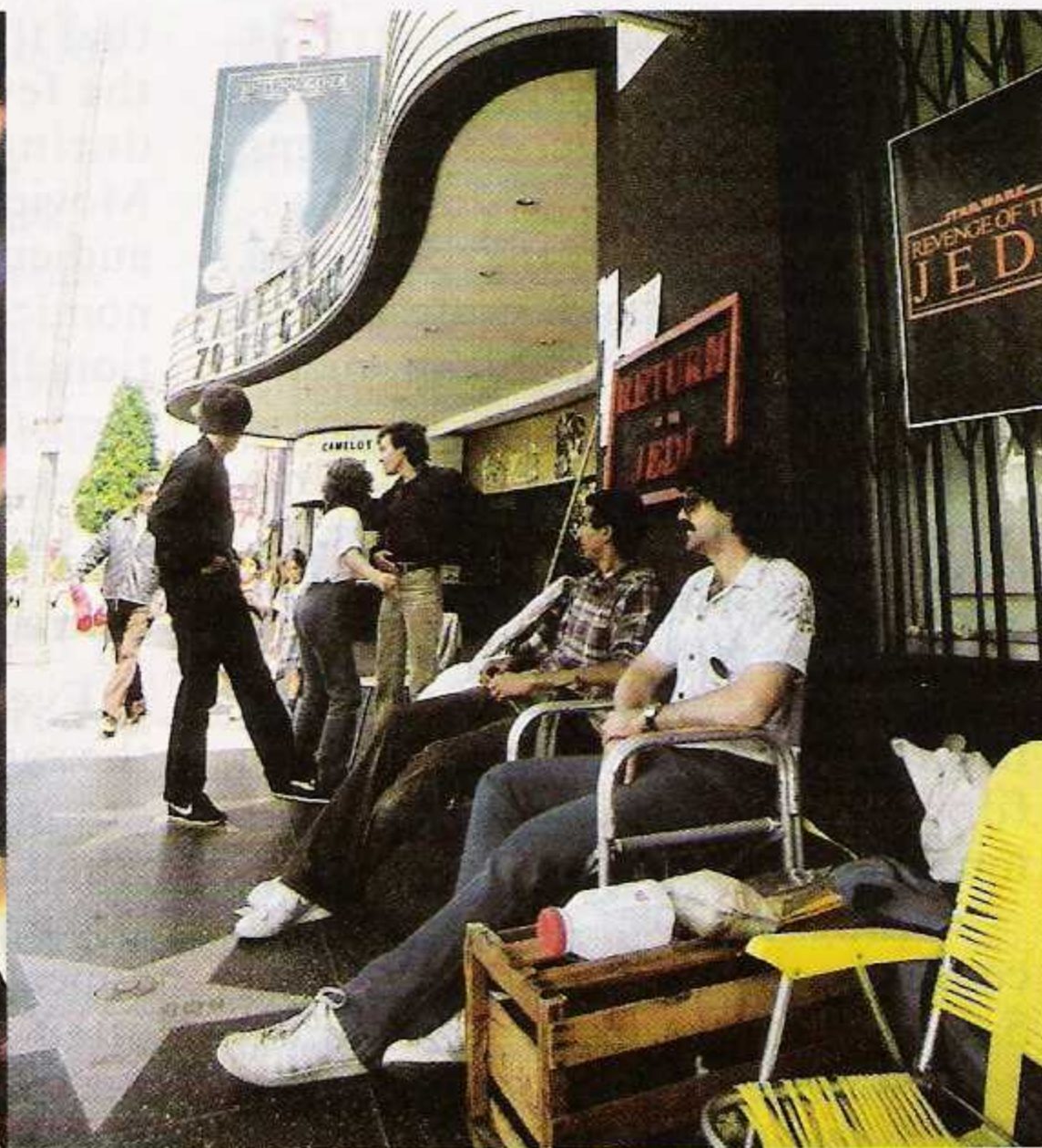
Reviews do have their faults, however. What you consider good taste and what the reviewer considers good taste may be two different things. A film critic may rate a movie as very good, but if you were to view the same movie, you might not agree with that decision at all. A way to deal with this problem is to know your movie critic. You will find that you tend to agree with certain critics more than others.

Remember, a movie review can be helpful. It can also be deceptive. It is up to you to use reviews wisely.

People — Most of us have heard the comments, "I saw a great movie last week" or "You should really see this movie." People whose opinions we respect can help us greatly in choosing a movie.

Ask your friends, parents and teachers about movies. Which ones do they recommend? Which ones do they suggest you avoid? A little time spent asking questions of the right people can make your movie viewing less chancy and more enjoyable. —

By John Siston □



possibly gain or learn from the film before deciding to see it, and also consider its possible negative impacts. You may also want to consider if it will be money well spent.

If you have followed these suggestions and found a suitable film, consider taking the whole family. Then you can give your parents, or even your grandparents, an opportunity to tell you more about what motion pictures were like when they were growing up. □

Today, some films are enjoying phenomenal success. Consider, for example (right), these people waiting in line two days before the release of *Return of the Jedi!* (Photo by G.A. Belluche Jr.)



Make Yourself Unemployment-Proof

These tips can make you too valuable for an employer to let go.

By Z. Harlean Botha

You got a job! That's good news today.

Of course, it may not be exactly what you wanted. All of us have to start somewhere, and most teens entering the labor force start at the bottom of the ladder — an entry-level job.

Whether you are flipping hamburgers or filing letters, though, you can learn a lot from your first job. You can learn valuable principles that will enable you to keep and advance in your job — tips that will make you unemployment-proof. Here are some of those tips:

First impressions count. Be sure to do your best from your first day on the job.

Don't be defensive about remarks concerning your age, inexperience or whatever. Handle the remarks with good humor.

Get along with your co-workers. This doesn't mean everyone has to be your good buddy, just don't antagonize anyone. Keep a low profile, be friendly and try to fit into the established pattern of organization. Avoid gossip and scandal-mongering like the plague.

Get along with your boss. He or she will have the most immediate impact on your progress in the organization. Do it the boss' way, even if you think you have a better idea. Do not embarrass, hassle or resist the boss. Establish as much rapport as possible. Remember your supervi-

sor is probably not as interested in your happiness and personal fulfillment as he is in how well you are contributing to the company's goals.

Establish good work habits. Get in on time, don't abuse lunch hours and coffee breaks, meet deadlines, don't waste company supplies. If you have made a mistake, admit it. If you get corrected, apologize. Keep your emotions under control.

If you don't know, ask. Making assumptions can lead to a waste of time, money and effort. Ask for instructions to be repeated if needed. Anyone would rather go over instructions a second time than to be presented with a botched job later.

Be loyal. Don't make negative comments about the company, especially to outsiders. Don't criticize your boss to anyone — try to work out conflicts directly with the person involved.

Do the job you were hired to do — well. Master your particular function flawlessly; do it better than anyone else. If you can't perform responsibly in the mail room, why should you be promoted to a higher position? Many employers test new employees by their reaction to menial and routine tasks to see if the person will work patiently, conscientiously and diligently.

Learn everything you can about your job and company. An entry-level

job is often the best opportunity available to learn all the aspects of a particular business. Read the company literature and financial reports; talk to co-workers about their jobs. This will make you more knowledgeable about the company (which always comes in handy later) and demonstrates a serious attitude that can't fail to please superiors.

Ask for more work once you have mastered your job. Is there something that bogs your boss down — say, a monthly report — that you could help out with, such as collecting information for the report? Be prepared to stay late on unexpected but urgent projects; stay until the job is done.

Be inventive. Almost any system can be streamlined. If you come up with a good idea, present it to your boss in a tactful and low-key way, "What do you think of this?"

Remember: Even though you may be just starting out, you can still be a pro! □



Entry-level jobs, such as dishwasher, can be stepping-stones to better jobs if you follow these tips to becoming unemployment-proof. (Photos by Nathan Faulkner)

ONE GRAND CANYON

Time takes on new meanings in this mile-deep chasm — one of the natural wonders of the world.

By Richard R. Burky

Etched into the earth's surface in the southwestern United States is a 275-mile-long canyon without equal in the world.

This natural wonder, known as the Grand Canyon, forms a landscape of immense size and beauty. It is without question, one GRAND canyon!

But it really can be considered two canyons, one inside the other. On the sides of these canyons lie exposed millennia of the earth's history. The inner canyon is steep and narrow, cut into hard, crystalline rocks. These rocks (igneous and metamorphic) solidified from molten material perhaps 1.5 billion years ago.

The broad outer canyon was carved from softer, water-deposited (sedimentary) layers of rock. These are much younger, but still ancient by any human standard.

You might reasonably ask, "Where do all these rock strata fit in the biblical account of creation?" The answer is really quite simple. They were deposited ages before Adam was created. They belong to a time period that the Bible gives little detail about. It does, however, give the indication that the earth was at that time inhabited by angels.

Few realize that vast time periods in the geologic record are consistent with the Bible record. The earth and life on it have been

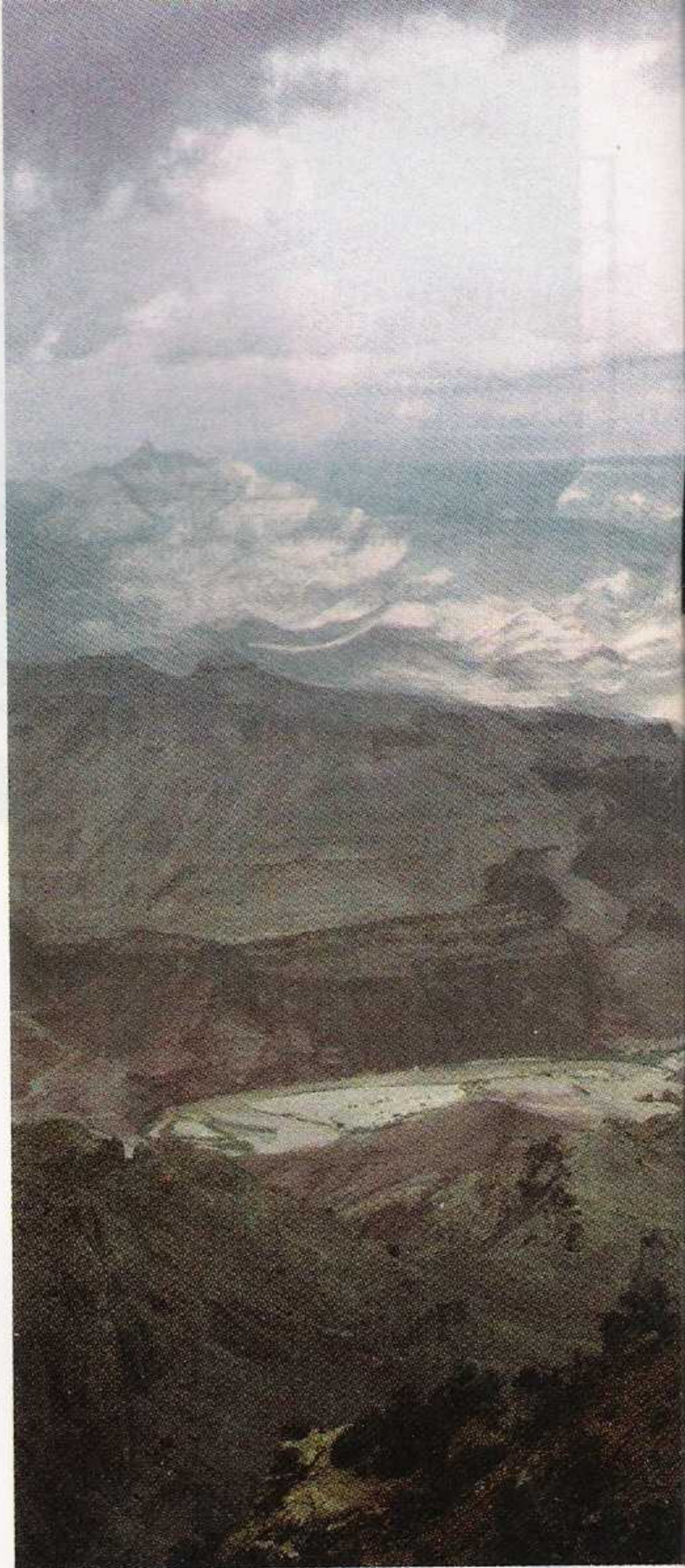
created by a supernatural mind through much rational thought and design. They are far too complex to have come into existence through random evolutionary processes.

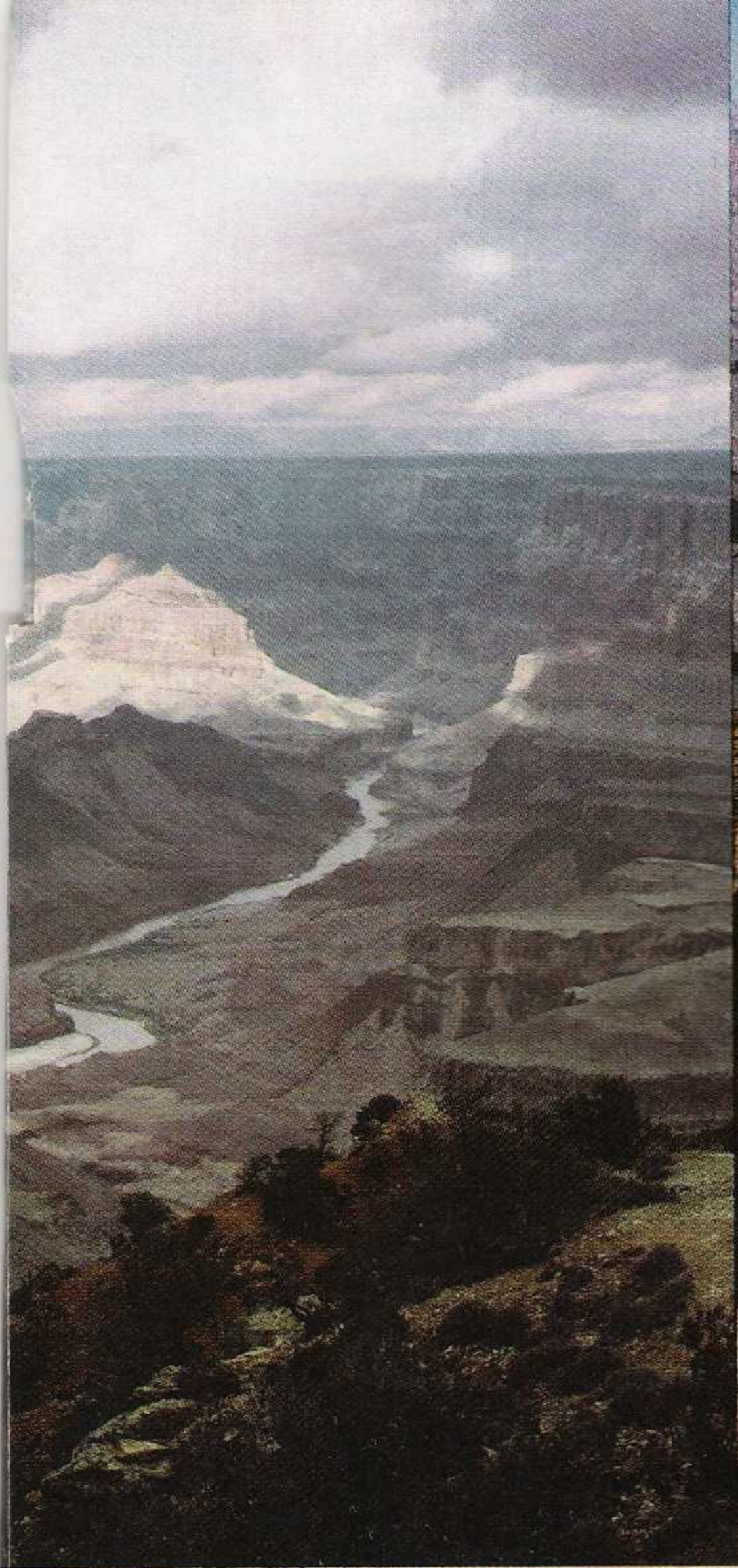
After the creation of man, and long after the canyon had been eroded to its current form, American Indians farmed some of the more level inner canyon floors. They built granaries on the sides of its cliffs for storing their produce. These can still be found in nearly perfect condition.

Then, a little more than a hundred years ago, a group of men under John Wesley Powell made the first historic trip down the Colorado River to explore the full length of the canyon. Travel into the canyon is much easier today than it was at that time, but it can still only be done by foot, mule, helicopter or boat.

A person in excellent physical condition can hike from the south rim to the river and back out in one long day. It is perhaps wiser and more enjoyable to take two or more days to absorb the personality of the canyon. Its moods vary dramatically from hour to hour as well as season to season.

With a pack on your back and a permit to spend a night or two, you will gather enough memories to last a lifetime. But, until you can go in person, join us on a pictorial tour of this magnificent natural wonder. □

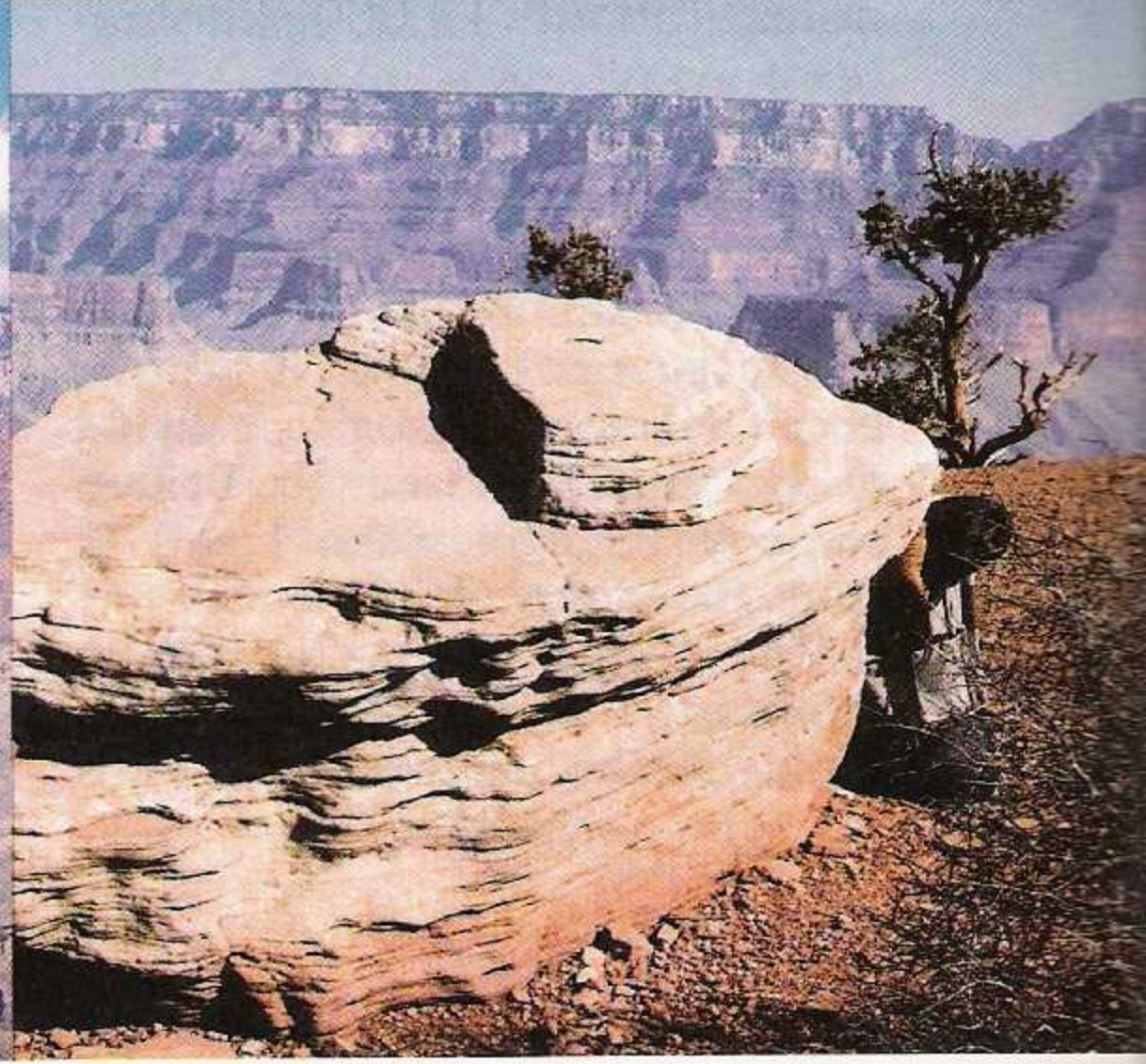
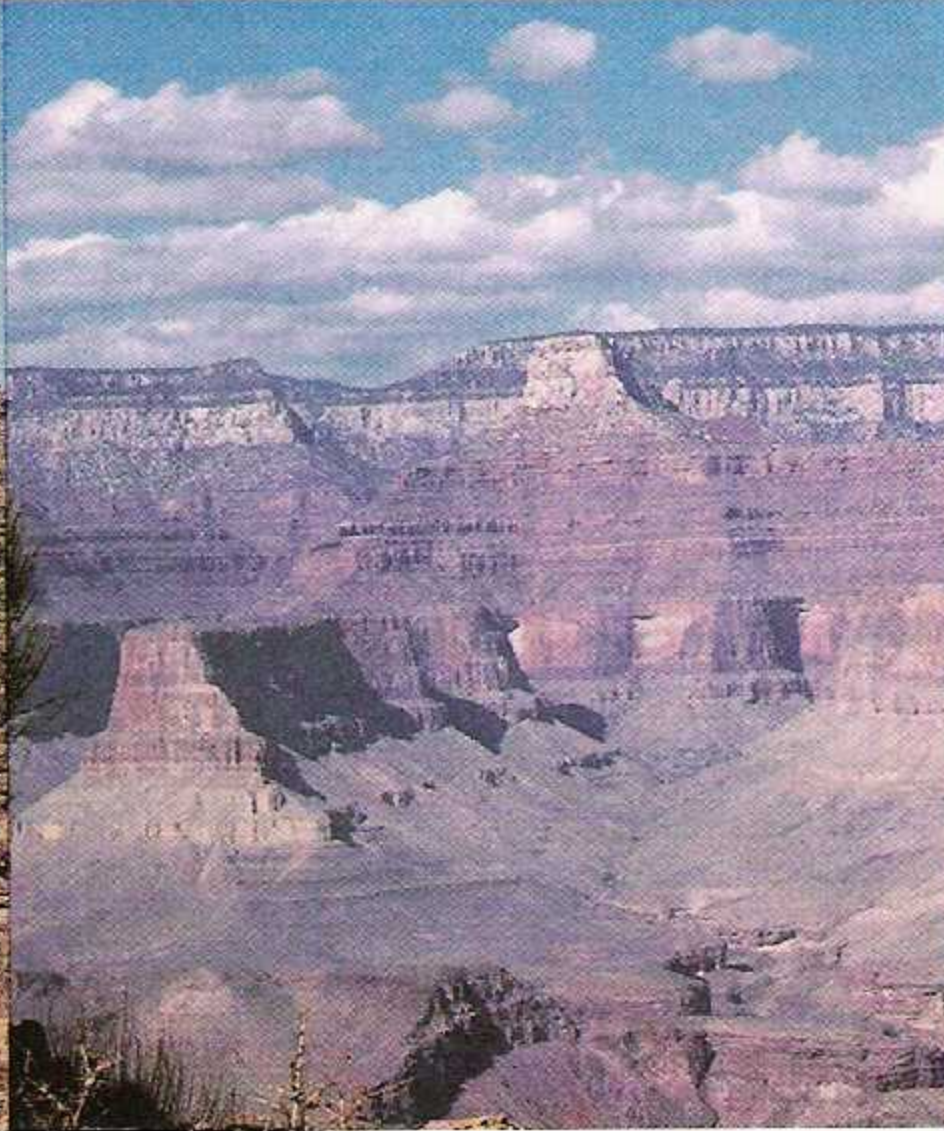
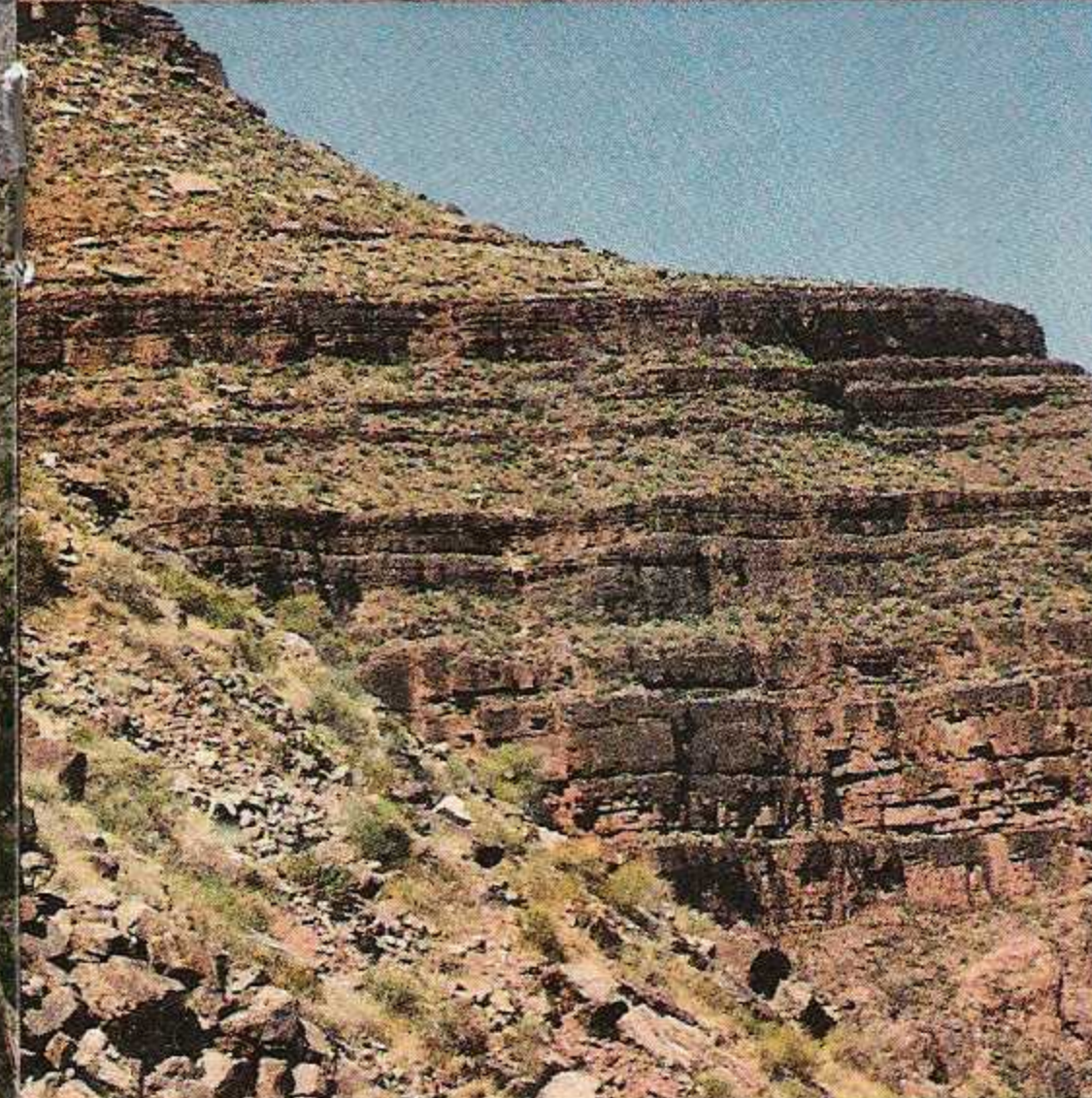




Far left: Late afternoon sun and a few puffy clouds team up to show the canyon at its colorful best. Left: The Inner Gorge, cut from the Tonto Plateau, is typical of snake-like gorges in the canyon. Below: Hikers wind their way along a narrow trail to the canyon floor, down through 1.5 billion years of the earth's geological history. (Photos by Richard R. Burky, C.E. Buschmann and Victor Kubik)



Immediate left: Remains of the American Indian civilization that farmed level areas of the canyon floor. Far left: The Colorado River, still digging a deeper canyon out of the northern Arizona highlands. Through the centuries the river has exposed many layers of rock — a paradise for geologists looking for clues about the earth's past.





By Rachel Brown

Traveling to a different country can be quite a valuable experience.

Moving there can be even more interesting — especially when the move takes you 8,000 miles (about 13,000 kilometers) away!

Every country offers something new and exciting — something different from the area where you were brought up, some variation in culture or food. I know, because I am an American living in Britain. I moved to Britain seven years ago, when I was 9, from Pasadena, Calif.

The two countries are quite different and I'd like to share some of the cultural variations

AN AMERICAN IN BRITAIN

that have impressed me with other *Youth 83* readers in the United States, Australia, Canada, Africa, West Germany and other places around the world.

First of all, England is a whole lot smaller and has a lot longer history than the United States. The buildings tend to be older and many are rich in history. England has many prestigious art galleries and museums.

While the United States also has some of these, more emphasis there is put on other recreational and leisure pastimes. England, for example, has no equivalent to Disneyland in the United States. But don't get the idea that England is some tiny country that is old-fashioned. It's just that it has more traditions, and people living here are much more conscious of history.



Opposite page, some of Britain's most famous scenes — Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament; the ceremonial Royal Horse Guard; children feeding the pigeons at Trafalgar Square.

The climate in England compared to Southern California is also quite different. The summertime temperature here is often more than 20 degrees Fahrenheit cooler, and it often snows in winter.

Another difference you hear every day is in the language. Although both countries speak English, there are quite a few variations both in individual words and in expressions or idioms. For instance, the English say the boot of the car instead of trunk, nappy for diaper, trousers for pants, fringe for bangs, biro for a ball-point pen and lessons for classes. There's also waistcoat for vest, plimsolls for sneakers (or

tennis shoes), coach for a long-distance bus and torch for flashlight. Some words are also spelled differently. For example, in England it's colour and neighbour, while in the United States it's color and neighbor.

The accent here is also different; for instance, the *rs* are pronounced less strongly in England. Naturally the currency is also different, although similar to the United States in that it is based on a decimal system. In England it's pounds and pence, 100 pence making one pound. In America it's dollars and cents.

The system of schooling is different too. A simple generalization of the school system in England would be that most schools concentrate on academics and almost all pupils have to wear uniforms.

About six to nine subjects are chosen at about the age of 14 and concentrated on for two years when exams (known as the General Certificate of Education exams) are taken. In the last two years, the same basic curriculum is followed, but fewer subjects are taken for further study.

American schools, as I remember, are less strict and there are different types of social activities. There are cheerleaders, popularity contests and beauty contests, whereas they don't have anything like this in England. In America, also, subjects can be changed from semester to semester. There is an assortment of clubs in schools in both countries.

Teens in Britain like records, parties and reading teen magazines just like American teens do.

From the Tower Bridge to Nelson's Column to Buckingham Palace, scenes of grandeur fill the streets of London. (Photos by Warren Watson and Colour Library International.)

Both are also fashion conscious.

In summary, America and Britain are different in many ways, but both have many things to offer, see and enjoy. It's been fascinating to experience them both. □

An Afternoon at the Houses of Parliament

Our arrival outside the Houses of Parliament, the heart of the United Kingdom's government, was announced by the noonday chimes of Big Ben echoing across the River Thames.

A little apprehensively we showed our invitations to the security officers outside the great entrance doors. After the routine search, we were directed to the central lobby where our host, Don Concannon MP (Member of Parliament) was waiting for us. Then followed a fascinating two hours as we were shown around the building.

As we walked, Mr. Concannon, who is a lively, intelligent man, keenly aware of the history and royal tradition of his profession, enriched our visit of the ornate halls with intriguing anecdotes about past and present members and monarchs.

For those *Youth 83* readers who are not aware of the British style of government, I must explain that laws and political decisions in the United Kingdom are made by Parliament, which consists of the sovereign, Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth II; the House of Commons; and the House of Lords. Today the effective power of Parliament lies within the House of Commons, which is made up of democratically elected members. (Continued on page 19)



Sharing a room can be difficult at times, but it's not a hopeless situation! (Photo by G.A. Belluche Jr.)

TWO'S COMPANY

By Agnes Youngblood

Snuggled in the new quilt her grandmother made for her, Anne slept peacefully in her bottom bunk.

Suddenly, the overly cheerful voice of a disc jockey blared wake-up greetings from the radio alarm clock above her head.

She reached to turn off her alarm, but then realized it was only 5 a.m. It was not time for her to get up. The uninterrupted broadcast screamed from her still-sleeping sister's radio.

"Julie, wake up," Anne shouted over the music that had just replaced the voice. "Julie, it's time for you to get up."

But Julie still lay asleep, unaffected by all the commotion. Anne crawled out of bed, turned off the radio, shook Julie awake

and eagerly crawled back into her warm haven. She could sleep another hour before she had to get ready for school.

Or at least that's what she thought.

Julie, now fully awake, bounded out of bed in a leap. In less than five minutes, the room was alive with the glowing red lights of a curling iron and electric curlers, the incessant growling of a hair dryer and the opening and closing of dresser drawers and the closet door.

At 5:20, Anne crawled out of bed. It's impossible to share a room with a sister, she thought.

If all this sounds familiar you probably share a room with a sister or brother.

Sharing a room can bring a number of problems. Different schedules can make it difficult to sleep, as in the case of Anne and Julie. Conflicts spring up over

borrowing each other's personal belongings, division of drawer and closet space and deciding whose turn it is to dust the furniture. So many everyday situations can become major problems if not handled properly.

But sharing a room with a brother or sister is not a hopeless situation. Having a sibling as a roommate can be useful and even an enjoyable experience.

Many problems are caused by lack of communication. For example, perhaps Julie didn't know that she was keeping Anne awake. But communication doesn't mean that Anne should scream at Julie for making so much noise. She could, in a pleasant way, ask Julie to be a little quieter. Communication should take place in a calm, reasonable way — this is what solves problems.

Privacy is another major consideration when sharing a room with a sister or brother. It's important that each person respect the other's needs. If you know that your sister needs 30 minutes in the morning to shower and get ready for school, try to schedule your shower time to accommodate her.

Privacy doesn't mean being a hermit or a recluse. But at certain times, prayer time for instance, a person needs to be alone. If your brother has the door to your room closed, knock before entering.

If there are problems in working out time for privacy in the room, work out a reasonable schedule of the time you'd like to be alone and ask your brother or sister if he or she would like to do the same. Then you can work out any differences.

A third key is to be considerate. Try to think ahead, always remembering the other person. If you get up before your brother in the morning, don't turn on all the lights. Perhaps just open the curtains a bit to let in light. If you blow dry your hair, do it in another room of the house. Preparing your clothes the night

before can save a lot of noise from opening and closing drawers and closets, too.

Think about the other person before you make any decisions that would affect him or her. For instance, you shouldn't rearrange your bedroom furniture without first consulting the other.

Giving in is a part of being considerate. If you feel your sister is using too much closet space, politely mention it to her. But, if she doesn't want to listen to you or discuss it, perhaps it would be better for you to bring it up later. There should be no need to draw a chalk line down the center of the closet to make sure that she doesn't hang any of her clothes on *your* side. Forget about it for the time. Consider that she may have had a bad day and approach the subject again at a better time.

Be generous. If your sister has a special activity at school this weekend, you might consider letting her wear your new dress if she asks. Let her know that you are interested in her.

If you share a room successfully with a brother or sister now, you should have fewer problems if you move into a college dormitory. Many of the points above can be applied to dorm life. These principles can even help you if you have roommates at summer camp or when you visit friends.

By working toward a proper relationship, you can develop a friend for life. What a wonderful feeling to know that you always have someone to talk to, to share your joy with, to go to in times of trouble!

When you come home from an exciting basketball game, wouldn't it be great to have a brother who would listen to all the details? Don't you want to tell your sister all the special little things that happen in your life? These things might not mean much to another person, but they'll mean a lot to her.

When you think about it, sharing a room with a brother or sister isn't that hard at all. It could be one of the most rewarding experiences you'll ever have! □

ANGER

(Continued from page 7)

friendship, to try to see it from his or her point of view and to try to give the benefit of the doubt.

Try to put yourself in his or her shoes. What seemed intentional and malicious may really have been a blunder and not meant at all. Remember all the times you wish others would have given you the benefit of the doubt?

An interesting example is given in the Bible. Let's read it in Ecclesiastes 7:21-22: "Also do not take to heart everything people say, lest you hear your servant cursing you. For many times, also, your own heart has known that even you have cursed others."

In other words, you've probably done the same thing, so don't judge other people too harshly. Go ahead and forgive people, even if they don't say they're sorry. But, by all means, if they say that they're sorry, don't reply, "You aren't, either." Take their word for it and you won't have to go to all the trouble of holding a grudge.

So what's absolutely the best way to deal with anger? Try to not get angry in the first place by seeing it from God's perspective. The Bible tells us in many places that the Creator God is slow to anger (Nehemiah 9:17), and He wants us to follow that example. When God does get angry — and when God gets angry, it's for a good reason — He doesn't stay angry forever (Micah 7:18).

But, when you do get angry, use the points in this article to get over it quickly. "Do not let the sun go down on your wrath" is the way the Bible puts it (Ephesians 4:26). The first part of the verse tells us not to let anger cause us to break God's law.

Remember, Christ said that anger could be a crime as bad as murder, only committed in the thoughts instead of literally taking a life (Matthew 5:21-24). While getting angry only tears you down, forgiving the other person will help you build the character God wants! □

BRITAIN

(Continued from page 17)

ly elected members who belong to one of the various political parties.

On our tour, we visited the plush debating halls of the Houses of Lords and Commons, where great men such as Sir Winston Churchill had once rallied the nation to unity with rousing speeches.

Perhaps the most impressive place we visited was the magnificent Robing Room, which contains the parliamentary throne. The room was silent and splendid: walls and ceiling ornately painted and glinting with gold, slender panels of mosaic made in tiles of marble and gold, portraits of great monarchs, floors carpeted in plush red, and at the end of the room an imposing throne of gold inlaid with precious stones. The contents of that room are a priceless national heritage and the sheer opulence led me to expect Queen Elizabeth to come through the doorway at any moment.

After some refreshments, Mr. Concannon led us to the House of Commons for the Speaker's Procession. At the beginning of each new Parliament, the House elects a Speaker who presides over debates. The present one, George Thomas, is a greatly respected man in his 70s who was chosen to read at the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana in 1981. As the solemn procession he was leading walked slowly by, well-known members, such as Lord Carrington, made a line on either side.

After this procession we quickly found our places for the final part of the afternoon: the debate and questions to then Foreign Secretary Francis Pym on foreign policy, as yet more famous politicians took the floor.

In all I had found our afternoon both intriguing and informative, and it was with a much greater understanding of governmental procedure and tradition that we stepped out into a cool London breeze. — *By Ruth Devine* □

News & Reviews

Fireworks From Space

Gazing out your bedroom window into the night sky, depending on your location, you may be able to see thousands upon thousands of stars twinkling in the darkness. Suddenly, for just a few seconds, you may catch sight of a bright streak of light — a falling star!

Have you ever wondered just what a falling star is? What we may call “falling stars” or “shooting stars” are not really stars at all, but meteors, chunks of rock or ice that enter the earth’s atmosphere from outer space. Friction with the air causes the meteors to burn, creating that glow you see in the sky.

Meteors usually burn up



before reaching the ground. But on rare occasions they reach the earth’s surface. Those that do are called meteorites. They are usually orange size or smaller.

After midnight is the best time to catch sight of a falling

star. At this time, meteors strike the earth’s atmosphere more directly above you, causing more of them to glow bright enough to be seen.

Several times each year, the sky seems filled with a shower of flying sparks. These are called meteor showers and occur when the earth passes through large clouds of meteors clustered around the sun.

Around mid-August, the earth will be passing through one of these clouds. The meteor shower should be a fairly strong one, lasting about five days. Its peak should be about Aug. 12. — *By Ann Hays* □

What to Do With a Dirty Dog

Ever noticed how hard it is to find the dog when he needs a bath? Just look under the nearest bed or behind the couch, and you’ll probably find your dog hiding there along with his ticks and fleas.

Unlike us, dogs usually don’t need to be bathed more than once a month, unless your veterinarian prescribes more frequent baths. Generally, puppies under three months old are bathed only on your vet’s advice.

Here are a few tips to make your dog’s bath go as smoothly as possible.

Before you start, you might want to find a friend to help hold your dog steady.

Brush and comb your dog’s coat until it is free of all mats and snarls. This will free most of

the loose hair and dirt.

Next, prepare the dog’s bath by running a few inches of warm water in a tub before you put him in. It is best to bathe your dog in a warm place, but not in direct sunlight. The hot sun can send a dog into heat exhaustion.

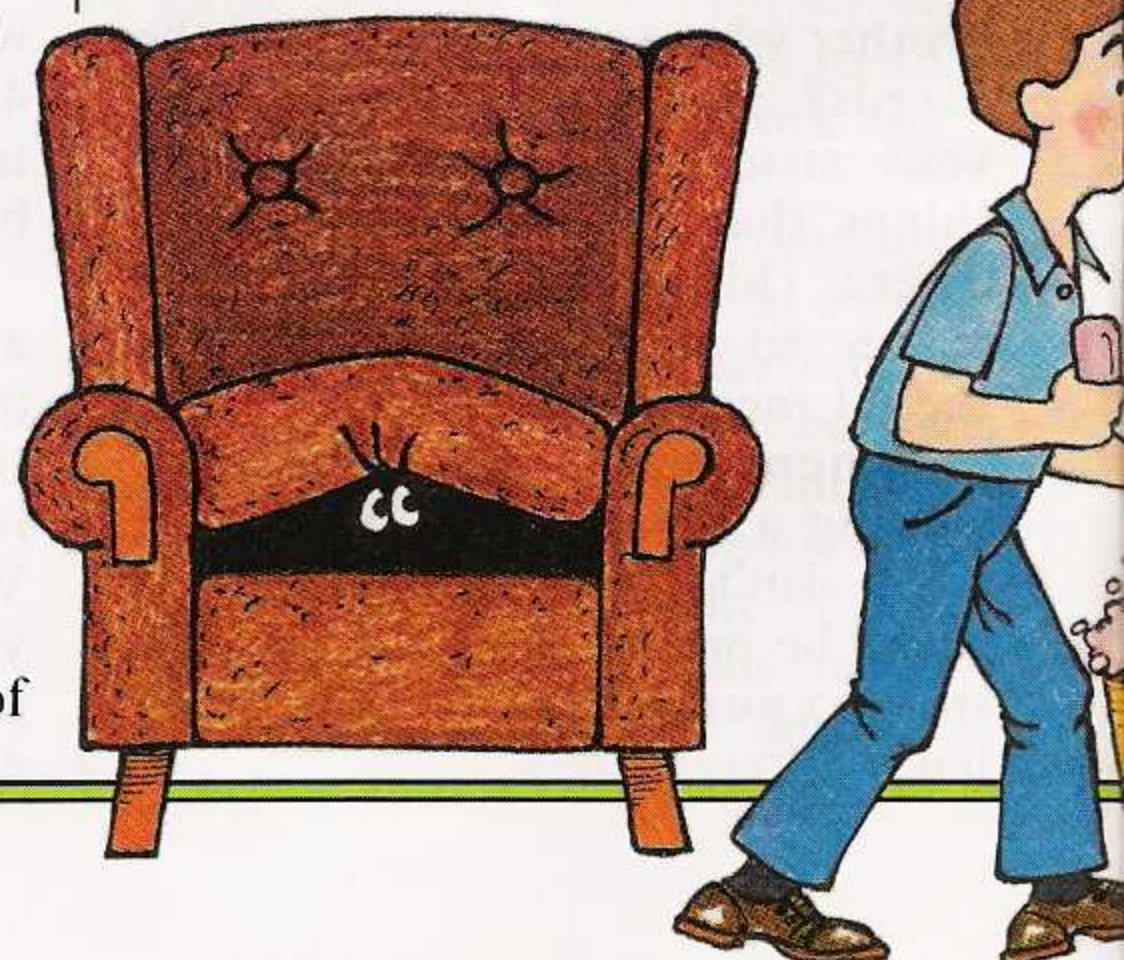
Put a little petroleum jelly around the eyebrows and under the eyes to keep shampoo from irritating these sensitive areas. Also put a ball of dry cotton in each ear just far enough to keep the water out. Be careful not to push the cotton into the ear canal. Now you are ready to shampoo your dog.

Use a mild baby soap or a special dog shampoo. They come in either liquid or cake form. Shampoo the dog’s coat and massage gently with your fingertips from his head to his tail.

Do not use harsh substances like gasoline, kerosene or turpentine to get tar, paint and gum out of your dog’s fur. In some cases, you’ll be able to simply snip out gum or paint in his fur and dissolve any tar on his coat with a little mineral oil, soap and water. But in more difficult cases, get professional help or you could injure your pet.

To clean your dog’s ears, remove dirt with a ball of cotton moistened with warm water.

After shampooing, rinse your



dog thoroughly. Any shampoo left behind will irritate the skin. Briskly towel dry him and keep him away from drafts until he is totally dry.

Wondering how to shampoo your dog in the winter? You can dry-shampoo your dog with ordinary cornstarch or a special dry powder available at pet shops. Just shake it on, then brush it out. — *By Wilma Niekamp and Phillip C. Jones* □

Serve Up a Good Word

How quickly the mood changed on that volleyball court!

It was an exciting tournament match. The talented teens I cheered for had won the first game.

Now they had to win only once more to advance to the semifinal round.

But their opponents rallied sharply in the second game and took a commanding lead. As the girls began making basic mistakes, each one would hang her head in despair. The emotional state of the entire team suddenly took a downward turn.

Then one young lady analyzed the situation. Noticing the other team's example of encouraging one another, she wisely called a time-out. She saw that her team's spirit had diminished because the players were not encouraging one another.

This girl suggested that after each volley the whole team quickly gather around the person who made the final play. They would encourage her whether her action resulted in a point or a turnover.



The good leadership paid immediate dividends as the girls began to encourage each other. A dramatic turnaround in team play resulted in a rapid rally.

These teens illustrated both sides of a principle that Solomon wrote as a proverb long ago: "Anxiety in the heart of man causes depression, but a good word makes it glad" (Proverbs 12:25).

The girls had lost heart through anxiety over their errors. When they began to pull together through encouraging words, the results were remarkable. They climbed back from a 10 point deficit in game two, yet fell just short of victory. But they had learned an important lesson.

You may well be expecting to read that these girls went on to win game three and ended up

winning the match. Although they continued their spirited effort in game three, they were barely beaten.

But that is not the important issue. In reality, those girls are winners.

Why? Because each one learned a valuable lesson about teamwork. They will be back next season, a stronger team because they have learned the positive power of good words. — *By Jim Roberts* □

A Game With a Point

In medieval England, darts wasn't the kind of game you could afford to lose. If you did, you'd probably wind up dead.

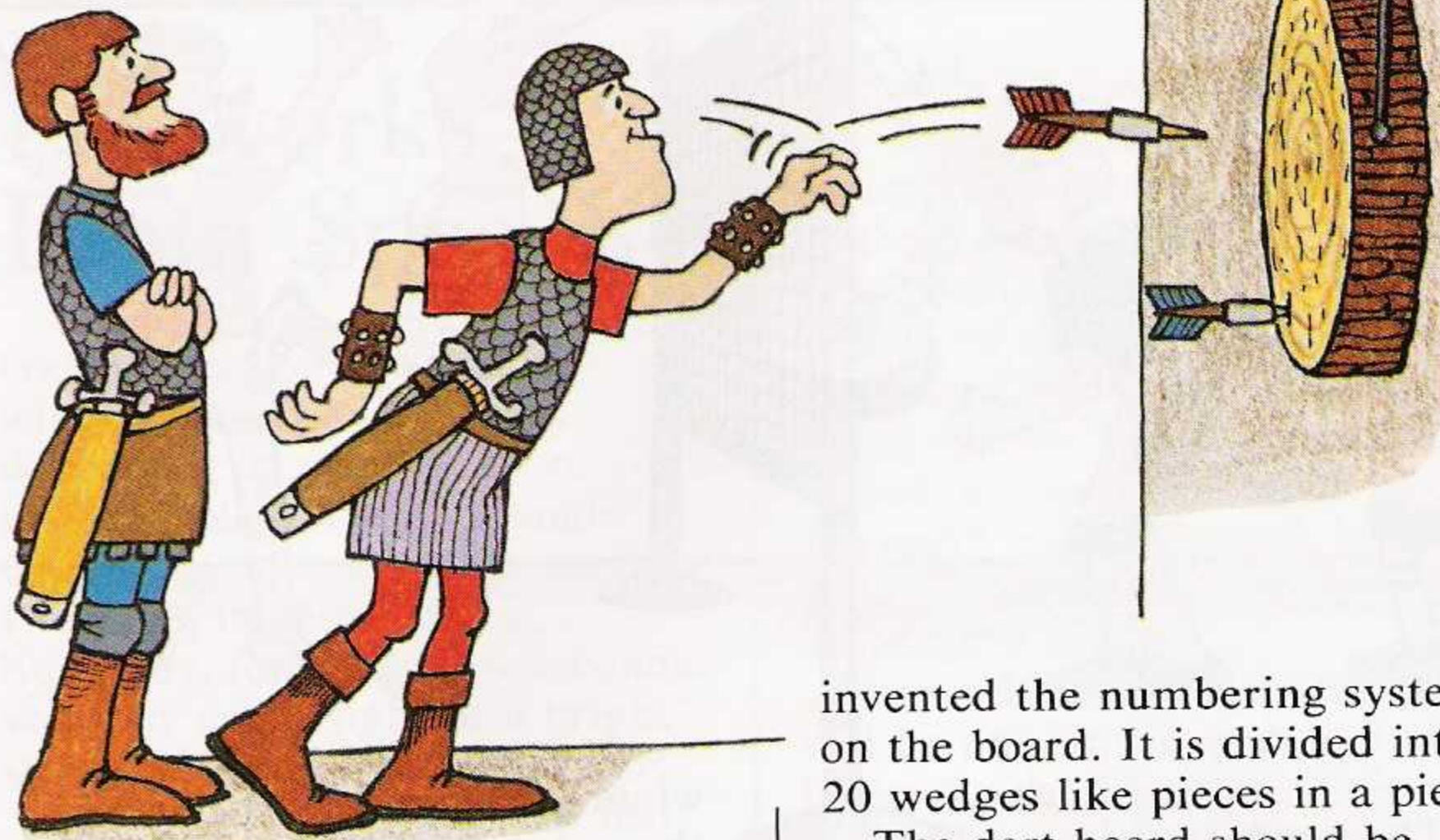
The game of darts started

FRISBEE'S FRIENDS



Illustrations by Mike Woodruff

News & Reviews



when English soldiers invented short, sharp arrows that could be thrown at their enemies by hand. They were used for one-to-one combat at close quarters.

After a hard day of warfare, the soldiers would amuse themselves by tossing their darts at the end of a cut down tree. In the winter, they'd hang a section of tree trunk on the wall inside a tavern. And thus, the game of darts was born.

The British still love darts. More than seven million of them play it. And it's an unusual pub in the British Isles that doesn't have at least one dart board hanging on the wall.

Today's game of darts dates from 1896 when an Englishman

invented the numbering system on the board. It is divided into 20 wedges like pieces in a pie.

The dart board should be hung on a special surface like cork so the darts will not damage the wall if they don't hit the target.

In tournament darts, the most popular form of the game, points are scored by throwing darts into the scoring zones on the dart board. The darts are thrown at an 18-inch diameter target from 8 to 9 feet away. Points scored are subtracted from 201 so that the winner is the side that reaches exactly zero first. An official rule book should be consulted for more specific details.

With a little more knowledge of the game, you too can go on to enjoy a sport that has become popular around the world — darts! — *By Stuart Huse* □

Sam Jones who is in my senior class." Turning to Sam, "This is Sally Smith, Sam."

Introducing two people of the same sex. Use the older or more prominent person's name first.

Examples: "Mrs. Jones, may I introduce Sally Smith?" Or, "Mother, I'd like you to meet my roommate, Sally Smith."

Introducing a person to a group. Mention the newcomer's name first. Then mention the names of the group members in the order in which they are sitting or standing.

Example: "John, I'd like you to meet Jim, Sally, Sam and Jane."

These introductions should be adapted to the formality of the occasion.

Most formal: "Madam President, may I introduce the new chairman, Mrs. Smith?"

Usual form: "Mary Jones, may I introduce Sally Smith?"

Informal: "Mary Jones, this is Sally Smith." Or, "Mary Jones, (pause) Sally Smith."

If you ever find yourself with a stranger with no one to introduce you, go ahead and introduce yourself by saying something like: "I'm Sally Smith. I don't believe we've met." You will find that this will help you both feel more comfortable.

It is better to make unnecessary introductions than to offend someone by not introducing him. Make sure that everyone is made to feel a welcome part of the group. —

By Ronda Kelly □

'May I Introduce...'

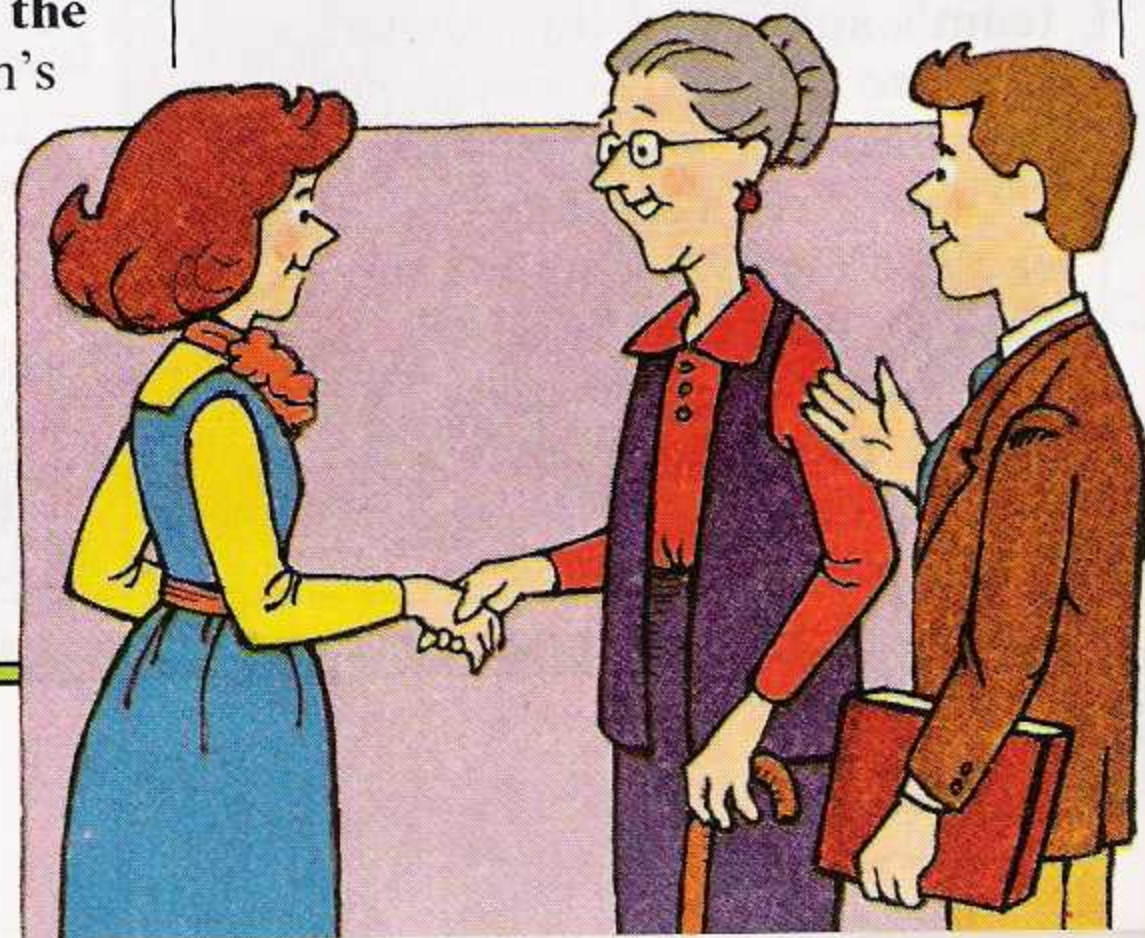
Most of us have felt awkward at one time or another when introducing a new acquaintance to our friends or family — not knowing quite what to say. Here are a few simple guidelines to help make proper introductions, and make you — and everybody else involved — feel more at ease in what could otherwise be an uncomfortable or possibly

embarrassing situation.

Introducing two people of the opposite sex. Use the woman's name first except when you wish to honor the man because of age or distinction.

Usual form: "Mrs. Smith, may I introduce Mr. Jones?"

Informal: "Sally, this is



Teen Bible Study

Setting Goals for Success in Life

Prepared by Richard A. Sedliacik

"No human need ever become a failure!" Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong proves this in his booklet, *The Seven Laws of Success*, and shows how to be successful in life.

This booklet is so valuable, you couldn't afford to buy it. But if you don't have a copy, you can't afford to be without it, so we'll give you one — free.

Mr. Armstrong learned through many years of study and experience that there are definite laws that, if followed, will lead to true and lasting success in life.

What are these laws? How can we make them work for us? In this first of a series of studies on these laws of success, you will learn about the important first law and how to apply it in your life.

But before beginning, be sure to get your Bible, a pen or pencil and some paper. Writing out the Bible verses that answer the questions will help you remember the important principles you'll be learning.

1. Does God want us to have a successful and happy life? Ill John 2, John 10:10.

Contrary to what some have assumed or been led to believe, God wants us to enjoy a productive, satisfying life! The question is, how do we go about experiencing this kind of life?

2. Do prudent or wise men understand their way — where they are headed in life? Proverbs 14:8. Do they carefully plan for the future? Proverbs 4:26, 14:15.

It is vitally important to know where you are headed — where you are going in life. And the key to this is setting meaningful and worthwhile goals. Only then will you be on your way to achieving true success!

And so the first law of success is to have the right goal — the goal that will help you to

achieve the purpose for your very existence! Only after having the right goal in mind can you then begin to work toward setting and achieving secondary goals.

3. What did Jesus Christ say should be our most important goal in life? Matthew 6:33. And what is God's righteousness? Psalm 119:172.

4. Did the patriarch Abraham

pursue this supreme goal? Hebrews 11:10, 13-14, 16. Did he strive to be righteous? Genesis 26:5. Does Luke 13:28 show that Abraham will indeed be in God's Kingdom? Did the apostle Paul also strive to enter the Kingdom of God? Philippians 3:11-14, II Timothy 4:7-8.

The first law is not merely choosing any goal — it is having and diligently pursuing the right goal. It is setting as one's life aim the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

That goal — the purpose of your existence — as explained by Mr. Armstrong in "Keep Your Eyes on the Goal" (March-April *Youth* 83), "is that you be born of God, to share with Him the glory of creation, to inherit His divine nature, to be like Him — to do what He does, to accomplish what He accomplishes, enjoy what He enjoys —



U.S. President Ronald Reagan and former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill: These men set, and achieved, great goals — part of the first law that leads to success.

peace, happiness, joy, resplendent glory in life everlasting."

This supreme goal sets the direction of your life's journey. That's why it's so important to set the right goal early in life — to channel your life's ambitions into achieving it! Other lesser goals must then fit in with the one, main goal God wants all humanity to eventually achieve — that of ultimately becoming members of His universe-ruling Family!

Once we understand the true purpose for life, and make the attaining of it our primary goal, then we can begin to set secondary goals. These secondary goals fall into three distinct categories: long term, intermediate and short term.

Long-term goals include the plans and desires you hope to fulfill in five years or more. Such goals might include acquiring the education necessary for a career, becoming a successful homemaker, learning to play the piano or becoming an expert in some trade or profession.

Intermediate goals are the goals you hope to achieve between the next six months to five years. Typical goals in this category would be improving your vocabulary and writing ability, traveling or learning to sew and cook.

Short-term goals would include your plans for the next six months. Examples would be to maintain an *A* or *B* average in each class, to develop a more friendly and enthusiastic personality, to improve your speaking ability, to establish and maintain an exercise program or learn a new sport.

Establish goals for school, work, sports, music and your social life. Then establish priorities for your goals. Place the most important things first, remembering that these secondary goals should contribute to the main goal in life discussed earlier.

5. Will God help you to achieve your goals if you trust and obey Him? Psalm 37:4-5, 23, 31, Proverbs 3:5-6, 16:9. What important principle of life should we also apply in accomplishing our goals? Ecclesiastes 9:10.

As you set your various goals, be sure to

ask God to guide you and grant you the wisdom to crystalize your goals — to truly seek His will in doing what's best for you.

6. When setting various goals, especially long term, is it wise to seek counsel and advice from others with experience and knowledge? Proverbs 11:14, 15:22.

When setting major, lifetime goals such as deciding on a career, be sure to obtain advice from experts. They will be able to help you determine if your goals are realistic — if you have the aptitudes necessary to be successful in a particular field.

7. Should one carefully "count the cost" to be sure he is able to achieve his ambitions? Luke 14:28-30.

In setting secondary goals, be sure to use balance, moderation and common sense. Some of your ambitions may be premature,

financially infeasible or beyond your ability to achieve.

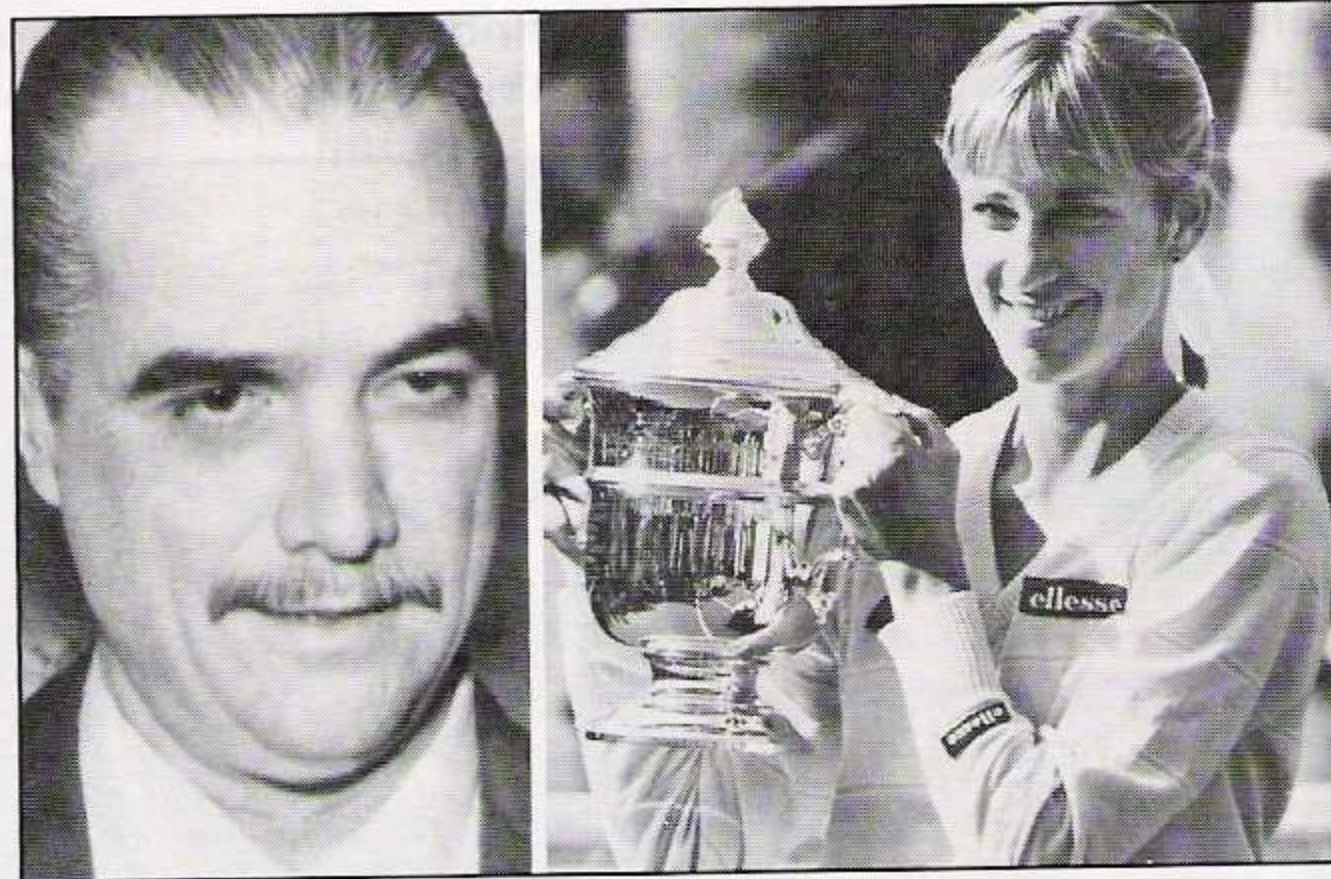
8. Once we establish practical, worthwhile goals for ourselves, they will help focus our attention and give us energy, direction and motivation in life. Did Jacob have a goal that inspired him to work hard? Genesis 29:18-20. Did his goal so impress and inspire him that seven

years of work seemed like only a few days? Verse 20.

The successful people of history had their eyes focused on a goal. The goal fired them with enthusiasm, energy and zeal. It motivated them to achieve.

It is also important to review your goals often. As you get into the habit of reviewing your goals, you will find yourself acquiring the ability and the knowledge you need to reach them. Like a magnet, you will attract to yourself information, facts, concepts and ideas from your daily experiences and encounters with others. You'll start absorbing answers, tips and helps from lectures, conversations and general reading that would otherwise go unnoticed.

Remember: The extent to which one succeeds in life is determined first of all by the goals he sets! Now is the time to begin applying this first great law of success. Life will take on exciting new meaning and purpose if you do! □



Is there more to success than what billionaire Howard Hughes achieved monetarily or what Chris Evert Lloyd has been achieving in tennis?

Dear Youth 83,

Practical Bible-based answers to the problems of growing up.

Q. I have a close friend I like very much. She is bright, polite and lots of fun to be with. The problem is that she has a low opinion of herself and gets quite negative about it. If you try to praise her, she just thinks you are saying nice things to make her feel good. How can I help her?

A. The teenage years can be difficult times. Most teens compare themselves with others and feel inferior. If your friend's feelings are because of these growing pains, then time will cause much of her problem to pass.

There are ways you might help her, however. While praise in the form of your opinions about her (such as "I think you're pretty" or "I think you're smart") may do some good, it is not as effective as encouraging her by pointing out her accomplishments (for example, "You made an *A* on the test. That's great!"). These are facts she cannot refute.

If your friend hasn't a lot of accomplishments to show for her abilities, you can help by encouraging her to do things you know she would enjoy and be good at. If she does, her accomplishments will help build her self-esteem.

On the other hand, your friend's problems might stem from factors you are not equipped to deal with, such as family or health problems. If so, you probably can't help. But, even here you can be a good listener, showing her love and attention.

Q. I've read *Youth 83* magazine almost from the first issue. I have tried my best to apply the articles, and although I'm not perfect, I can truly say my teen years have been helped a lot by your magazine. I just want to say thanks for everything. I truly wish

there was a way to help somebody else the way you helped me.

A. You are welcome! Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong and all who work with *Youth 83* are deeply gratified to receive letters like yours. We are happy to find that the magazine has met your needs and has given you guidance and encouragement.

And, may we suggest that there is a way you can help others. How? By continuing to apply the principles you have learned and by setting a good example. This world is in desperate need of more people, of all ages, who sincerely try to live a clean, wholesome, active and responsible *fun* life. So when someone like yourself comes along who seems to be trying his best, others will indeed notice your example and perhaps make more of an attempt to follow it. Don't underestimate the power of your example to influence friends and relatives in bigger ways than you might think.

Q. In a teen Bible study the other day, my minister mentioned that it is a big mistake for a person to marry someone of a different religious faith than himself. Why? I am dating (and might marry) a boy who is of a different faith, but we have almost everything else in common. We like the same movies, we

both like tennis, are both from a farm background and even like the same kind of music (country). How could we go wrong marrying each other?

A. One of the most important elements of a good marriage is sharing. It's fine, and even desirable, to share interests like tennis and country music. But for a marriage to be truly happy, it must be based on the sharing of common beliefs about really important matters, the spiritual or religious matters, such as the purpose of life, the right approach to child rearing and the proper role of a man and woman in marriage. These types of critical things are the most important things in a marriage.

For example, after marrying this person, you would probably plan to have children. Whose religious beliefs would you teach the child? Your differing beliefs could pull you apart. Would a common interest in tennis or appreciation for country music give you the answers to this dilemma? It's unlikely.

Religious matters will affect every marriage and can either bind it together or tear it apart. Give your marriage the best chance for success. Marry someone who believes as you do on the important spiritual areas. □

We welcome your questions and will excerpt as many as possible. Sorry we can't answer them all. Answers are prepared by Bernard W. Schnippert, a minister of the Worldwide Church of God. Address your questions to "Dear Youth 83," 300 W. Green St., Pasadena, Calif., 91129



YOUNGER GENERATION?

(Continued from page 4)

them. They don't understand — how can we expect that they should? — and they are merely seeking the spiritual food they *really* need, in movies, in dances, in wild entertainment, in “necking,” sex and debauchery, and all too often finding the “inspiration” in bootleg liquor! They're getting — and buying at a dear price — cheap Woolworth jewelry, when what they really crave is the pearls of a heartwarming, Spirit-firing Christian experience!

The sinful “Don'ts”

Religion has come to be considered, by these youngsters the oldsters condemn, as a dark, gloomy, profitless, penance-paying life. The average adolescent's conception of Christianity is a whole flock of “Don'ts,” beginning with capital D's. The churches shout “Don't dance,” “Don't play cards,” “Don't go to movies,” “Don't bob your hair,” “Don't smoke.” The church offers no alternative. Christianity is viewed as a sort of living painful penance.

Instead of something that makes one happy — instead of something that would feed those cold, empty, hungry hearts — religion is pictured as something gloomy, foreboding, painful and cold and as silly and superstitious.

When Jesus ascended into heaven, He promised that the Comforter would come. And He promised that “ye shall receive *POWER* after that the Holy Spirit is come upon you.” The apostles were *FULL* of *power*, and fire, and vigor and interest, after the day of Pentecost. What's become of that *POWER*? What have men done with the heartwarming, soul-satisfying Comforter that Christ sent down from heaven? That's what our young people are really seeking. But

they don't know it, and it seems there's no one to tell them, or lead the way!

What parents don't know

Now what about the outside influences? The automobile. The movie. The cabaret, the night club and the speak-easy? The dance hall. The social affairs of high school and college? These have degenerated into artificial, devil-inspired outlets that are doing in a false way what the churches and the homes have failed to do in a right and healthy way — minis-

Our young people
are simply
heart-hungry —
that's all that's
wrong. They're
empty — and they
want to be filled up
and warmed
[inside].

tering to the passion of modern youth for an internal warming-up.

I know something of the modern conditions from first-hand investigation. And while I realize full well that the average parent of middle age or past will never believe what is actual fact and truth — it is my conviction that Judge Ben B. Lindsey,¹¹ while offering a dangerous solution, presents at the same time a really true and accurate picture of the moral status of the young folk of today. The real shocking results take place, of course, under cover. Most older people refuse to believe the real truth. Judge Lindsey is in position to know. Listen to a few brief excerpts from his book *The Revolt of*

Modern Youth.

On the testimony of thousands of high school students — average students, including all classes — *more than 90 percent* of all the youth who go to parties, attend dances and ride together in automobiles, indulge in hugging and kissing. “Some girls,” says Judge Lindsey, “insist on this kind of thing from boys they go with, and are as aggressive, in a subtle way, in their search for such thrills as are the boys themselves.”

A certain very beautiful and spirited girl told the judge frankly that she refused to go out with a certain boy because he lacked pep, and didn't know how, as she put it, to “love me up.” “Do all the boys do such things nowadays?” asked the judge. “Of course they do,” she retorted. “If they don't, there is something wrong with them.”

But there is another type in the flapper world — quite numerous and common — not at all oversexed, but who nevertheless permits promiscuous liberties. He quotes the conversation of such a typical girl — extraordinarily keen and intelligent — of well-to-do and apparently good parents. She is unusually attractive to boys.

She is a typical flapper — glib, slangy, sarcastic, cynical. She permits occasional kissing, because it's expected.

1927 teenage slang

“But don't you resent the way they dance?” asked the judge.

“Oh, you mean the button-shining?” she asked casually. “Not at all. Close dancing affects some girls — but it never has any effect on me.”

“There is a common impression to the contrary,” observed the judge.

“I know there is,” she came back crisply. “All the old killjoys and weeping-willows in the country think the dirt that is in their own minds. That's the way *they'd* feel; and how they do envy us the

thoughts we don't think!"

"But ———" the judge began.

"I'm telling you the truth," she went on. "Most of us girls don't get any special thrill out of close dancing. We do get a thrill out of dancing itself; and we go to parties with these young crumpet munchers and snuggle pups because we like to dance, and for no other reason."

"And the — er — crumpet munchers?" the judge asked, trying to snap the words out the way she did.

"They dance for the kick they get out of it," she said promptly.

"In the dancing?"

"Yes, in the dancing — holding the girl close, you know. And afterward, in petting, heavy necking and other things, if she'll stand for it. I don't."

I have quoted this conversation in detail, because it is a fair sample of the kind of language employed by high school pupils of today, especially in the cities, and it is absolutely typical of the prevailing situation.

Hell-bent?

Are the youngsters hell-bent? Listen to some of the judge's statistics and estimates, based upon, beyond doubt, the best information available in the United States.

Says Judge Lindsey: "At least 50 percent of those who begin with hugging and kissing (and that is 90 percent of all high school pupils) do not restrict themselves to that, but go further, and indulge in other sex liberties, which, by all the conventions, are outrageously improper — halfway sex intimacies that wreck the health and morals alike." And the judge continues that "15 percent to 25 percent of those who begin with the hugging and kissing eventually lose their virtue completely." Not necessarily from promiscuity, or frequency, he explains, but it happens.

Most people will not believe these facts. But they are based upon investigation and upon

actual records. The truth is that the real *facts* are far worse than most people WANT to believe. I know parents of high school and college children who simply scoff at any such statements of conditions as outlined above — and whose very own children are on the same road right now, in its earlier stages — and yet these parents would never believe it, and are doing nothing to prevent it.

They have never taught their children frankly and honestly about sex problems. They have

**Young people
today are thinking
frankly about
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discussed . . . Safety
lies in open, frank,
God-fearing
explanation . . .**

not brought them up in sound religious teaching. They have not trained them in self-discipline and self-control and right direction. They have permitted them to grow up following blind impulse, desire, inclination and whim. Their children have been equipped with no safeguard — no

protection. They're getting a good dose of evolution and atheistic teachings in school — and they're out on wild parties continually. Are they hell-bound?

Parental responsibility

The parents of today simply do not realize the DANGER. Never has the pathway of youth been paved with so many temptations and pitfalls — and strewn with so many moral casualties — as today. Never has the responsibility of child rearing and parental guidance and training been so grave.

You who are parents — if you love your children — do not underestimate the danger. The school influence — the outside influences — all must be counteracted. The responsibility falls squarely upon the shoulders of you parents.

The alert, watchful, thinking parent need not be alarmed. The danger lies in ignorance, in laxity and in blinding the eyes to existing facts and conditions. Don't underestimate the influences your children will be called upon to face.

Be a pal¹² and a chum to your children. Get, and hold, their confidence. Take an interest in their interests. Try to *understand* their point of view. You may need, tactfully and wisely, to help them alter it. Get them to confide in you, and make them *want* to come to you with all their problems and troubles.

Don't be ashamed to teach them frankly, yourself, the sacred and holy mysteries of sex¹³ —

¹¹ Benjamin Barr Lindsey, 1869-1943. From 1900 to 1927 (the year this article was written) world-famous judge of Juvenile Court, Denver, Colorado. Later, judge, Superior Court, California. Authority on juvenile court laws and juvenile delinquency. Author of books on this subject, and the explosive book that shocked the world, late 1927, *The Companionate Marriage*.

¹² I had to learn that this advice, written before my two sons were born, was unsound. I tried to practice this advice. But when my sons were 3 and 5 years old, and I 41, I learned I could not reduce my thinking and manner to the 5-year

level, and they could not ascend to the 41-year level. I started by calling my eldest son, Dick, "My Pal." When Garner Ted came along, he said one day, "Well, I'm your Pal, too!" Thereafter Dick became "Pal One," and Ted, "Pal Two."

But we were not really "pals." We were father and sons. Today I would change the above advice to read: "Be a sympathetic, understanding parent and counselor, maintaining close and loving companionship with your children."

¹³ We now have available the proper textbook to help parents in this: *The Missing Dimension in Sex*.

teach them young — before they become informed in a wrong way from other children. Ignorance of these matters is their worst handicap — knowledge, if imparted in a right and sacred way, is their greatest protection. Virtually ALL wrongdoing, of every possible nature, is merely a result of LACK of understanding!

Above all, teach your child self-discipline. Teach him to resist inclination and impulse — to do what he OUGHT to do, instead of what he WANTS to do.

Bring your children up in sound Bible doctrine — it is the one best protection against all forms of temptation and evil in all the world. Teach the children to UNDERSTAND. Explain the WHY of Christian doctrine. It is reasonable, rational — don't let them regard it as something foolish or silly. Let them realize that a true Spirit-filled Christian life is a FULL life — a happy life — a joyful life — a peaceful life — a life of power, of strength, of service, of accomplishment.

Jesus was humble. He was meek. He was lowly. But Jesus was STRONG — POWERFUL. He is the most powerful man who ever walked on the face of this earth — the actual Maker and Creator of this very earth itself! And yet, with all this supreme power, He was humble and meek. That is the way we should be. Not self-exalting — not glorying in self — not vain — but realizing that all power and strength comes from God, through the Holy Spirit, and then seeking all of it we can get, and giving the praise where it belongs — to the Eternal!

We parents need to realize that times have changed. Our youngsters face influences and conditions far different from those we faced. Don't justify your own laxity by saying, "I don't believe conditions are as bad as they're painted."

An ostrich can't escape threatened danger by sticking his head in the ground and hiding his eyes from the danger. Young people today are thinking frankly, talking openly, about subjects and problems that never used to be

discussed. They're asking questions. Don't think you can hush them up. Safety lies in open, frank, honest, straightforward, God-fearing explanation — in knowledge and understanding.

The adolescents of today have hungry minds and hungry hearts. Their fate lies in *our* hands.

Let's not make the fatal mistake of thinking we can steer them safely from the shoals of worldly temptations merely by saying: "Don't dance! Don't go to movies! Don't smoke! Don't drink!"

Their starved emotions, their pent-up energies, are going to find an outlet, one way or the other. If we don't want them to fall victim to this world's tawdry imitations, then we must show them the REAL THING. If you don't give your children something constructively BETTER, they *will* dance, they *will* drink, they *will* dissipate, in spite of you. Never have we needed the help and the power of God as we need it now! □

Feelings in Me

(Continued from page 29)

we wouldn't enjoy the food we have to eat to survive. Then none of us would have weight problems, I'm sure.

The five senses — the senses of taste, smell, sight, hearing and touch — are gifts from God that He meant for us to use *but not misuse*. He gave us sight, but He didn't intend for us to use it for the purpose of lusting after each other.

Do you begin to see what I mean? God created us so that we could enjoy this life. And He made the world a fantastic, colorful, stimulating place for us to experience.

So it is with sex. God created feelings of sexual attraction in order to draw men and women toward each other for the purpose of marriage — one of those exciting experiences He designed for us.

Sex was created for producing children and for expressing love between husband and wife in marriage — actually a love bond

to strengthen marriage. It wasn't designed to be callously and carelessly used outside of marriage, or tragically perverted in other ways as it is today.

In today's world, young people — and adults — find it almost impossible not to lust. We're constantly bombarded by explicit movies and television shows, pornographic literature, obscene jokes, sensually exciting lyrics in popular music, clothing designed to sexually stimulate.

This promiscuous society that we live in is not God's — not of His doing. A twisted Satan the devil has deceived this world into accepting premarital sex, obscenity and perversion as just more of life's intriguing options.

Our Creator says NO!

The use of the five senses was a privilege given to men and women for their enjoyment and pleasure. That privilege carried with it the responsibility to use those senses as God intended. This responsibility includes controlling our feelings of sexual attraction until we are prepared to take on the added responsibilities of marriage and children.

God gave us His laws so that we could distinguish between the wrong and sinful use of our senses, which harms us and others, and the wholesome, right use, which brings permanent happiness to everyone involved.

Sure, God made us free moral agents. We can decide to read the pornographic magazines, listen to the off-color jokes, look at the X-rated movies, but we shouldn't blame God when our minds lead us to experiment with sex outside marriage and when we must suffer the incredibly wretched results.

Send for and read Editor-in-Chief Herbert W. Armstrong's book *The Missing Dimension in Sex* to gain more in-depth understanding of the true physical and spiritual reasons God created sex. We can't possibly cover all this knowledge in one article.

Again, did God make a mistake?

No, God knew what He was doing. Let's be sure we do. □

BY THE WAY...

'Why Did God Create These Feelings in Me?'

By Dexter H. Faulkner

Cherie was 14, and tall, trim and attractive with long, glossy black hair. Jim noticed her almost immediately at a high school dance.

Jim, 18, knew Cherie was new in town. He guessed she must be at least 16. He quickly moved in and asked for every dance.

Cherie was overwhelmed by Jim's attention. All the high-school boys in her former school had known her since grade school and treated her like a kid sister. Jim was different.

Cherie's parents were pleased when she introduced them to her new friend that evening. Cherie's face was radiant. She was happier than she had been in weeks.

The move and change in schools had not been easy for Cherie, and her dad and mom had worried about her finding friends and getting established in high school. They felt Cherie's meeting Jim was a breakthrough for her, and that she would soon meet other new friends.

Cherie did acquire more new friends, but they all were closer to Jim's age. And they seemed, along with Jim, to be pulling Cherie into a whirlwind of activities that excluded her family altogether. After several months, Jim and Cherie promised each other they would date no one else.

Too late, Cherie's parents began to realize that all their daughter's free time was taken up by Jim and his friends. Their careful warnings turned to demands, but Cherie wouldn't listen.

Cherie was almost 16 when she became pregnant. It was frightening, yet somehow an awesome thing for her. What would Jim say? She began to anticipate the shocked yet excited reaction she expected from him. Jim had been accepted to a nearby university. He had promised to marry her after he graduated from college, but those plans would certainly be changed now, she thought.

They certainly were, but not like Cherie envisioned.

Jim was horrified at her revelation and immediately demanded she get an abortion. Cherie's conservative parents insisted they get married. To Cherie's amazement and shame, Jim denied he was the father and, only under pressure from his parents as well as Cherie's, agreed to marry her.

The baby was a boy who looked just like Jim. But Jim couldn't have cared less. He felt betrayed by Cherie. She and the baby stood between him and the life he had planned for himself. College was out of the question now. The marriage of Jim and Cherie (not their real names) ended in a

bitter divorce two years later.

How can relationships that began so happily end up so miserably? Have you wondered why God even made human beings male and female? Why did God design sex and physical attraction between men and women when so many times it results in suffering and grief?

Was the creation of sex really necessary? Or why couldn't God, as one *Youth 83* reader asked, have designed people so they only had sexual desire for one another *after* they got married? Then those hard-to-control sexual feelings during the teenage years could be avoided and life would be much simpler. Did God make a mistake?

No, of course not.

First of all, realize that God is a God of love — that *He is love* (I John 4:8, 16). That means God has an outgoing, unselfish concern for human beings. That's the true defini-



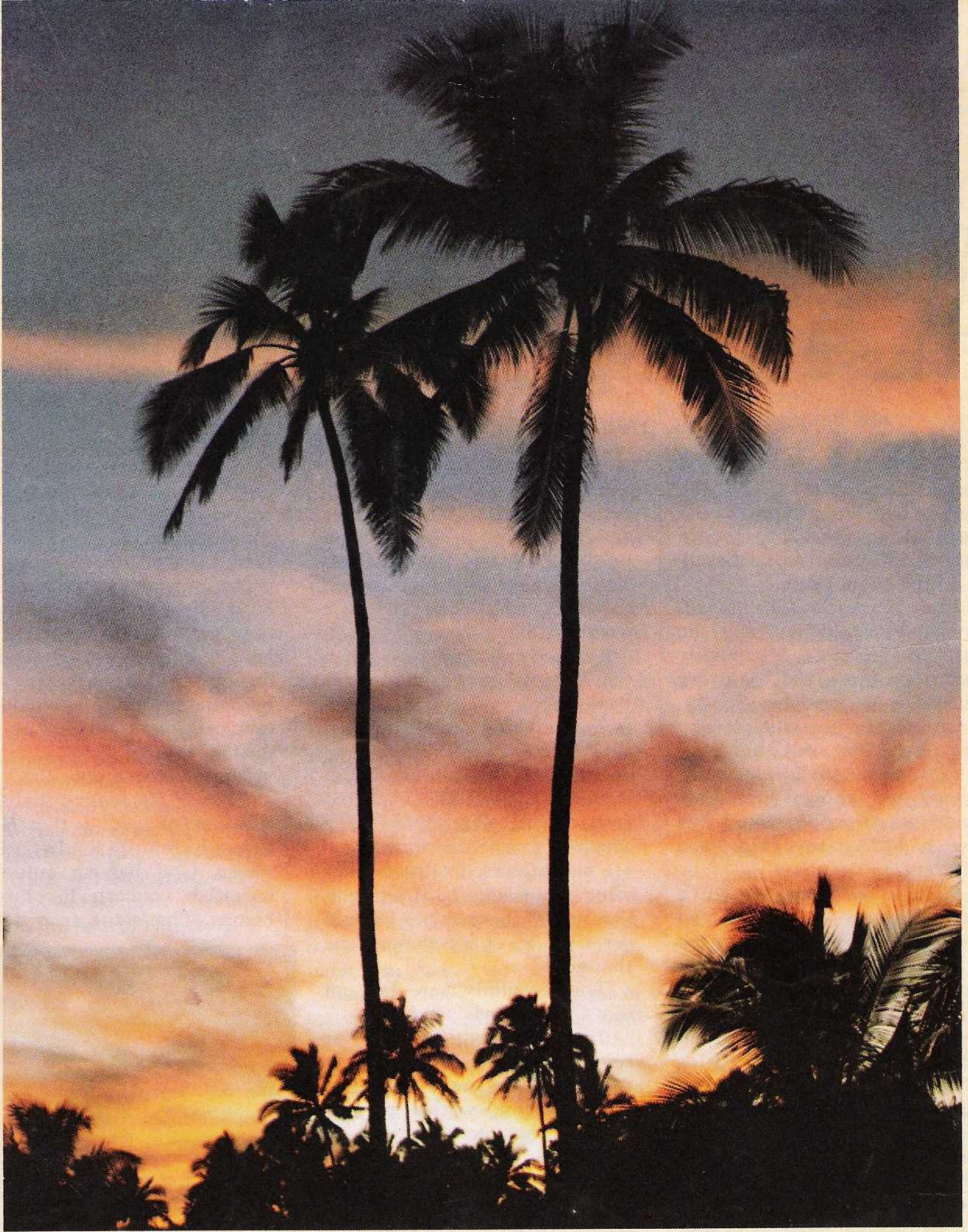
Why do we often have confusing feelings about the opposite sex?

tion of love.

Because of God's true love for us, He created us with five physical senses. He could have made us without taste buds so

(Continued on page 28)

Photo by Hal Finch



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