

DECEMBER

Youth & 4

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**Are God's Commandments
NEGATIVE?**
By Herbert W. Armstrong

Thou Shalt NOT!

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Are the Ten Commandments negative, and therefore a wrong form of law?

Often we hear the basic law of God impugned as negative, and therefore not good. God is often conceived as a stern, wrathful God, who angrily says to us: "Thou shalt not!"

God's truth is sometimes looked upon as a religion of fear, and therefore not desirable for modern, advanced, enlightened man. It ought to be positive, they say, not negative.

Thus God, the truth of God, the purpose and plan of God, the method of God and the law of God are relegated to the primitive, the imperfect — something enlightened man has now outgrown.

Modern man thereupon looks upon himself as elevated to a plane of rational thinking and knowledge higher than God or Christianity or God's law. Of course, when we understand, God's truth is the most *positive* religion or philosophy there is — it *eradicates* fear! It is the way of faith!

But *is* the negative form, "Thou shalt not," then, wrong? Is it outmoded? Should a perfect law contain only "dos" and no "don'ts"?

Just what is true character? Just what is the perfect life?

I have defined character — that is, true, righteous, holy character — as 1) coming to the knowledge of the true, as opposed to the false values — the right, instead of the wrong way; 2) making, of one's own free will and volition, the choice to *do* the right instead of the wrong; 3) the exercise of the will in actually *doing* the right instead of the wrong.

Character, then, once the true knowledge is acquired and the right decision made, involves self-discipline. The truly educated person is a self-disciplined person.

What, then, does this self-discipline involve?

Two things: 1) *self-restraint* to resist the lower impulses and pulls in human nature — to restrain the self from desires, impulses, habits or customs that are contrary to the right way; and 2) *self-propulsion* or determined initiative to drive the self to *do* those things that ought to be done. In other words, in true character in action there is the positive and the negative.

Suppose one rejects the negative as faulty and something to be discarded altogether. Suppose one applies the positive only. He impels the self to do those positive things to be done, but he exercises no restraint to resist those things that, by habit, impulse, desire or custom of others, ought not to be done.

Because human nature is what it is, the very nature in such a man will pull him constantly in the wrong direction. Thus character is destroyed. He is out of balance.

We find present in nature the positive and the negative, alkaline and acid, male and female. There are sins both of omission and commission.

Frequently we read the pitiful, feeble efforts of a man who fancies in his ignorant egotism he is wiser than God, setting forth his idea of ten positive commandments. Ten "dos," and no "don'ts."

And what do we find? How much character would such a list of commandments produce? Just about as much character as an electric light bulb would produce light with merely the one *positive* wire leading into it. Just about as much character as the male alone, without the female, could reproduce his kind. He might do a few good things, but all his good things would be nullified and canceled out by the unrestrained evil he would commit.

No basic law of life, forming the basis of perfect character, could be a perfect law unless it contains, in perfect balance, both positive and negative.

Examine now again God's basic code, upon which all His laws, social, economic, civil and religious, hang:

1. "Thou shalt have no other

Here is a perfect law. It outlines, in broad detail, man's right relationship with the true God [and also with] human neighbors.

gods before me." This is actually stated in the *positive* form, implying we shall worship and obey the true God. In a sense, this commandment contains both the positive and negative, directing us positively, "Thou shalt," to the true God, and restraining us from false gods.

2. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or . . . bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." This is negative, restraining from either making or worshiping any thing as a god; also from either worship, or obedience to, such false god. To the true God we owe both worship and obedience. Notice the principle of government in this, as in all the commands.

The whole issue is one of government. Adam and Eve rejected God's *government*, refused His rule over their lives, disobeyed four of the

"Honour thy father and thy mother"
— here is a positive command with
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(Photos: Hal Finch; *Youth 84*)



laws of His government. Christ came preaching the Kingdom of God, which is the *government* of God — commanding men to repent of their rejection of that government and the transgression of its laws (sin is the transgres-

sion of the law — 1 John 3:4) — providing the way to atonement for that transgression, and reconciliation to the worship and government of God.

3. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." This is a restraint — negative — to prevent cutting man off from the power and benefits of the right use of God's name.

If we repent of sin, and come to God by Jesus Christ, He puts within us the impregnating gift of His Holy Spirit, and thus we become His actual begotten children — begotten into His Family — bearing His name (the true name of His church is Church of



God) — and having access to all the benefits, blessings and power of that name. This command is a negative, making possible the positive and vitally needed blessings through that name!

4. "Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy . . . the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God." Here is another positive command — the only one God specifically commanded us to "remember," and the very one mankind insists above all upon forgetting.

Is it not an indicting commen-

tary on the unrestrained human nature, and irrational thinking of the self-professed rationals who imagine themselves superior to God, and who insist His commandments ought to be all positive and not negative, that this most positive of all the commandments they flout and disobey with greatest impunity?

Again, notice the perfection — here again is a command including both positive and negative, for while it is primarily positive, yet it includes negative restraints to make possible that positive — "in it thou shalt not do any work."

5. "Honour thy father and thy mother." Do you see any negative statement in this command? Here is a positive command, with a definite promise of blessing. This heads the six commands regulating man's relationship with neighbor. However, the negative opposite is implied, though not stated.

6 through 10. "Thou shalt not kill . . . commit adultery . . . steal . . . bear false witness against . . . covet." Here are the famous negatives, yet each implies the opposite positive: as, thou shalt love and have charitable, tolerant patience toward your neighbor; be true to your wife and respect your neighbor's wife; be honest; tell the truth; and respect your neighbor's property.

Here is a perfect law (Psalm 19:7). It outlines, in broad detail, man's right relationship with the true God that he may have all the needed guidance, help and blessings from God; and also man's right relationship toward human neighbors — including parents, children, husband and wife and all neighbors.

This law provides for both worship of God, religiously, and obedience to God and blessings from God — every need of man

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READER BY-LINE

No More Midnight Specials

By Liana Graham

My room was dimly lit. The clock struck midnight.

Off in the distance a dog was barking. As I sat at my desk, wishing to crawl into bed, I thought about how awful it would be if tomorrow, when the teacher asked for our assignments, I didn't have one to turn in.

So I stayed up past midnight finishing the paper and I turned it in on time. Whew! What a relief.

But there must be a better way. Why do I always seem to wait until the last minute? If I would have started sooner, I could have turned in a better quality paper.

Many students procrastinate when it comes to schoolwork. I've learned the hard way that this problem must be overcome.

Here are a few helpful hints I've learned:

- Write down the assignment so that you're sure of what it is and when it is due.

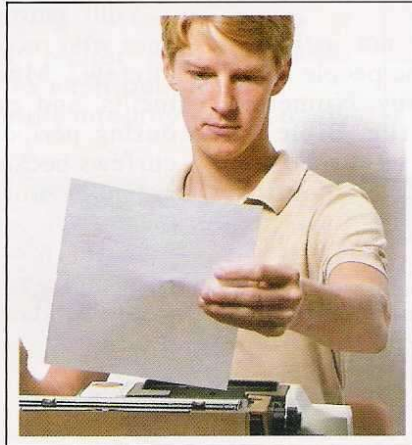
- Begin the assignment as soon as possible. I would find excuses for putting things off; don't let the same thing happen to you. Use your time wisely and complete your assignment, before the due date.

- Once the assignment is finished, look it over carefully. Does it fulfill the requirements given by the teacher? Is all the needed information included? Is it neat and legible?

- Now that you've looked over your work, let someone else look it over. It's always good to have

a second opinion. Mom and Dad may see something you missed. If so, you can thank them and correct the mistakes.

- Since your assignment is completed, proofread and corrected, it's ready to turn in.



If I would have begun my assignment sooner, it would have been a better quality paper and I would have received a better grade.

Use your time wisely and don't put things off. Instead of staying up late and hurrying through an assignment, begin right away, and putting off schoolwork won't be a problem for you. □

Editor's note: The author, age 18, is from South Pasadena, California. If you would like to submit an article for this section, send it to: "Reader By-Line," Youth 84, 300 W. Green St., Pasadena, California, 91129.

Shalt NOT!

(Continued from page 2)

for his own good in a living, active, continuous relationship with the all-wise, all-powerful, all-loving God.

This perfect law forms the basis of all human relationships, as well as man's God-relationship. It provides the wide, basic general rules affecting *every phase* of his life —

a) Religious, in his relationship to God;

b) Family, in his relationship to parents, children, wife and husband, and is designed to preserve the blessed sanctity and dignity of the home;

c) Next-door and personal neighbors and friends;

d) Civil relationships — here are found the very basic civil laws respecting murder, larceny (theft), adultery, perjury;

e) Economic life — honesty, not coveting others' money, goods or property or possessions, which coveting is the very root source of today's economic principle of competition;

f) Social life — such commands as those respecting adultery, false witness against, coveting, stealing, form the foundation principle of a right social attitude and relationship with neighbors.

This law, in its basic *principles*, defines the whole duty of man (Ecclesiastes 12:13). It is the basis, in principle, for all the Bible. The entire Bible is, so far as its teaching is concerned, a magnification in specific detail of these basic principles.

This law is complete. It contains, in brief summation-principle, all the positive and negative obligations of the perfect, rightly balanced life. It expresses and reflects the very character of God. The whole law is summed in one word, *love*. It is like God, for God is love, just as His law is love. It was given in love for us, and love is the fulfilling of the law — love in action.

It is love to God, and love to neighbor. It is perfect. It is complete. □