Saints and sinners: Downturn might have a silver lining

Will the recession now gathering momentum way to bring people — even adults — closer n America turn out to be good for us? Certainly not if we are among those who have lost their obs in the economic downturn.

But for someone who has enjoyed all the material things in life and who has never had to do without, a recession can have a salutary ef-

I heard a young mother say the other day that in her family's next house they are not going to have an electronic dishwasher as they have now because her children are missing out on "the wonderful experience of doing dishes.'

While a child is likely to consider it a chore and even grumble about it, doing dishes with someone else (in my case, it was my sister) can be fun and enjoyable. The conversation is easy and informal, and in some ways, it is a better about a train trip he took when he was in his 60s.

together than sitting around the dining room table

The recession we are starting to live through will force us to do without more and more things, and there is a good chance that we will be happier for it. There is a self-satisfaction that comes from self-denial that cannot be matched by self-indulgence. Did you ever know anyone prouder than the person who has successfully He was lugging three suitcases off a train while lost 25 pounds by giving up the foods she or he loves?

Many of us grew up as recession's children, and we enjoy bragging about how hard we had it when we were young. We have carried many of these habits with us through adult years.

There is a story Norman Vincent Peale tells



redcaps were standing all around.

He could well have afforded a redcap for each suitcase, and before he left home, his wife had told him explicitly, "Norman, be sure to get a redcap to carry your bags."

He had said he would. So why didn't he?

childhood spoke up sternly in the back of my mind, asking whether it were really right to pay for a service you could perform just as well yourself."

In our home today, we are all careful about turning the lights out. That, I am sure, is a throwback to my childhood days when, every so often, the voice of one of us would ring through the house, "Who left the bathroom light on?"

But many of us have forgotten to teach our children these lessons we learned. "We do too much for them," said Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher.

"The capacity to endure a more or less monotonous life is one which should be acquired in childhood," said Russell. "Modern parents "Some faint voice from the past," says Peale, are greatly to blame in this respect. They pro-"some echo of the rigid economy taught me in vide their children with far too many passive out" will again be the norm.

amusements, such as shows and good things to eat.

"They do not realize the importance to a child of having one day like another - except for somewhat rare occasions. Too much travel, too much variety of impressions are not good for the young and cause them to grow up incapable of enduring fruitful monotony.

"Constructive purposes do not easily form themselves in a child's mind if he is living a life of distractions and dissipations, for, in that case, his thoughts will always be directed toward the next pleasure rather than toward the distant achievement."

Well, if we haven't taught these things to our children, maybe they will learn them on their own when "the wonderful world of doing with-

Yazidis: Followers of obscure religious sect accused of devil worship

By Mariam Fam

Associated Press Writer YARMOUK COMPOUND, Iraq — Tucked away in a mountainous area in northern Iraq is the Yarmouk Compound, home to followers of an obscure faith derided by some as a religion of devil worship.

Yazidi traditions are so shrouded in secrecy, no outsiders have seen its most important rituals. Few people besides Yazidi religious leaders have copies of the group's holy books.

Living on the margins of this predominantly Islamic country, Yazidis struggle to maintain their traditions, with many settling in the compound's 3,000 squat mud houses at the end of an unpaved three-mile road.

"It's better to live alone so that the morals of our youth wouldn't change," said Rashu Aizdu, a 56-year-old Yazidi school worker.

Yazidis are ethnic Kurds whose religion blends elements of Zoroastrian- and punishus. We fear him," said Aizdu, One gives his blood to the other — his ism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam and other faiths, researchers say.

Sheik Adi, a Sufi Arab who lived in the 12th century in northern Iraq, is considered the religion's chief saint. Many Yazidi rituals center on the sheik's tomb, north of Mosul, where pilgrims hold festivals that include some ceremonies conducted in secret.

Accusations of satanic worship are rooted in a central figure in the Yazidi tradition called Malak Ta'us, or the Peacock Angel, who many Muslims and other non-Yazidis consider the devil. Yazidis, however, believe Malak Ta'us fell from grace, then later repented and must be appeased to avert his wrath. Yazidis have a hymn dedicated to Malak Ta'us and often display his peacock image and kiss it as part of their

rituals.

sitting on the floor in a bare room where the compound's men gather for coffee and a smoke.

Yazidis have small communities in Syria, Turkey, Iran, Georgia and Armenia, but the majority of the estimated 100,000 followers live in Iraq.

Iraq's government boasts of its tolerance of the Yazidis, but Yazidis are little more than tolerated. Most live in poverty and are the target of contempt.

The government forbids discrimination in hiring or housing, but can't stop other Iraqis from calling Yazidis "devil worshippers" or viewing them as defiled.

Though their beliefs and lifestyle may set Yazidis apart from other Iraqis, they say times of need bring them closer, like in the army.

"We live together, sleep together (in

friend, his brother," Aizdu said.

Nelida Fuccaro, a lecturer on modern Middle Eastern history at the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies in Exeter, England, said Yazidis were persecuted in colonial Iraq. Now there is no government policy of religious discrimination against them and they are generally better integrated into society, Fuccaro said. Still, social discrimination and prejudice against them continue, said Fuccaro, who wrote a book on Yazidis.

Ihsan Mohammed, a sociologist at Baghdad University, agrees.

"The government does not discriminate between one minority and another or between minorities and the larger society" and fights those who do, he said.

Although some Yazidis in Iraq live in areas populated by Muslims or Christians, they generally prefer to live in all-

"He can kill us, destroy our houses the army) and fight the enemy together. Yazidi communities like Yarmouk in the compound commute to work on Compound, created in the 1970s.

As little as Yarmouk offers, young Yazidis, like Ta'alo Haidar, refuse to understand Arabic - the language of leave, though they say they want a better life. Yazidis say they are particularly destitute, in an economy crippled by more than a decade of economic sanctions, imposed by the United Nations as punishment for Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

"We want development here. We want roads, electricity and phones,' said Haidar, a farm worker who lives in the compound.

Vehicles are rare here. Residents peer down from their roofs or peek from behind metal doors on hearing the sound of an approaching car.

Many Yazidis are related in this community near Mosul, some 200 miles north of Baghdad, and virtually everyone knows each other. Most young men Aizdu said.

farms in nearby villages and towns.

Today, most speak Kurdish and few their holy books, called Kitab al-Jilwah the Book of Emergence or Book of Revelation, and Mashef Rash, the Black Book.

Men are encouraged to leave beards untrimmed, grow their hair and braid it. They prefer to dress in white, since they believe their religion sanctifies the color. Yazidis regard marriage outside their faith as a sin punishable by ostracizing or even death to restore lost honor

Among their more unusual beliefs is that evil is found in lettuce; therefore the vegetable should never be eaten. It is one of the traditions Yazidis said they make sure to observe though they don't know their origin.

'We have to follow our traditions,



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