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Cedars, January 15, 1980

Cedarville College

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Cedars

Vol. 48, No 6

Tuesday, January 15

Student Newspaper

of Cedarville College

Students Bear Burden

Cedarville College will operate on a \$5,748,000 budget during the 1979-80 fiscal year. Recently the college built a \$1 million chapel. A \$1.6 million fieldhouse is in the planning stage, along with other costly expansion programs.

What are the sources of revenue from which Cedarville College obtains the millions of dollars needed to operate and expand the school? In a recent interview, Business Manager Kenneth St. Clair discussed sources of revenue for operating and expansion expenses.

The operating costs come from students and gifts, while moneys for expansion are acquired through gifts and borrowing.

The operating budget includes items such as professors' salaries, food for the cafeteria, and maintenance of buildings — in general, the operation of the school. July 1 through June 30 of the following year covers one fiscal year for the budget.

Total general income for operating costs for the 1978-79 fiscal year was \$4,905,419. Mr. St. Clair stated that students paid 93% of this income, while donors contributed the remaining portion.

Gifts to the general budget for 1978-79 totaled \$330,372. Mr. St. Clair divided this amount into the following categories and approximate amounts:

Churches	\$176,000	Corporations	\$11,000
Individuals	44,000	Employees	5,000
Alumni	30,000	Trustees	3,500
Radio	25,000	Foundations	1,000
Parents	22,000		

'CZ' inspires campus zeal

Shrouded in mystery on the Cedarville College campus is an organization known as "CZ." This group, which was begun in the fall of 1977, consists of some 15 to 20 students. Their identity is unknown to most everyone except themselves.

The inspiration for beginning such a group here at Cedarville came from similar groups on the campuses of Bowling Green University and Ashland College. The function of the organization, according to Dean of Men Dick Walker, is the promotion of school spirit.

CZ has had an important part in some very significant events on the Cedarville campus, most notably the arrival of "The Rock." This monstrosity was actually donated and transported free of charge in the fall of 1978 by the local office of American Aggregate. It has served as a signboard for various messages during its tenure.

CZ has also been responsible for the freshman packets given at registration in 1978, the magaphones given out at a basketball game last season, the decor on campus this past Christmas season, and the encouragement of various Christian service teams.

In general, CZ may be said to be a sort of off-beat organization designed to heighten school spirit and to promote interest in various school functions. CZ is alive and well, and is certain to keep its presence known in the months ahead.

One of the college's financial goals, according to the Business Manager, is to decrease the percentage of operating costs contributed by students and increase the portion given by donors.

Cedarville College is financing new buildings through gifts and borrowing. Moneys raised for building are invested in a special fund to accumulate interest until buildings are constructed.

The school began selling \$600,000 in bonds during March of 1979. Up to the present, \$366,500 in bonds have been sold, with the hope of selling the remaining amount within the next year.

Mr. St. Clair stated that the bonds are not selling as quickly as hoped because market interest rates are higher than those returned by the college bonds. Bonds provide long-term borrowing for the school.

The college is selling the bonds in denominations of \$250, \$500, \$1,000, and

\$5,000. Terms of the bonds are one to fifteen years, gaining 9-10% interest.

For what are revenues from the bonds used? To finance the remainder of the costs of the chapel \$357,000 will go, while \$18,000 will cover bond selling expenses, and \$225,000 will finance the construction of Printy Hall.

Eventually, the bonds plus interest must be repaid. Repayment will come from room rent paid for Printy Hall and from tuition paid by students.

Mr. St. Clair mentioned that many colleges borrow money for expansion from the government through the Department of Housing and Urban Development at interest rates as low as 3%. However, Mr. St. Clair maintained that Cedarville College can build more cheaply by financing itself than by borrowing from HUD.

Because the government places stipulations such as the hiring of contractors at union wages upon schools which borrow

governmental money, building costs rise above the amount Cedarville College spends in building and financing with no federal help. Cedarville on its own can build dormitories at the cost of \$5,000 per bed, while costs would be \$10-11,000 per bed with a governmental loan.

In the \$1.6 million fieldhouse campaign over \$400,000 has been contributed or pledged thus far. The main strategy of the campaign is to locate corporations and individuals who will contribute large amounts. Mr. Jack Butler of Barnes and Roche, Inc., located in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, is fund raising consultant for the project.

The Business Manager commended President Dixon on his fund raising efforts: "Dr. Dixon is doing a good job in raising revenue and has raised more than the budget called for him to raise."

Ford Concert Preview

Cedarville student body will have the opportunity to hear a concert performed by bass soloist David Ford at 7:45 p.m. on January 18 in Jeremiah Chapel. Ford has garnered favorable reviews from the press in the Midwest and the East for his oratorio, symphonic and concert performances. He has recently signed with Triangle Records, a gospel label, and has turned out two albums for the firm.

Appearances with the Cleveland, Dallas and Nashville Orchestras are among his musical credits, as well as a four-tour stint as bass soloist for the Robert Shaw Chorale. He has also appeared in several operatic productions including Verdi's "Don Carlo" and Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov." Oratorio and symphonic roles in Ford's repertoire include: "The Messiah," Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Bach's B Minor Mass, Brahms' "German Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" and "Elijah." Elijah is generally considered his best role.

After ten years of part-time concerting while holding down a church music-directorship, Ford has only recently returned to a full-time concert schedule. His flexible, virile basso contate voice allows him to diversify his concerts to the point of including both oratorio and operatic arias, and folk and inspirational tunes.

Kansas City, Missouri, was Ford's birthplace, and he received his musical education at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. He did some graduate study there and at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. Ford now resides in Nashville, Tennessee, and is happily married to a college music professor and has two teenage children.



DAVID FORD, bass soloist, has garnered favorable reviews from the press.

'The Rock' Christened 'Alpha Delta Omega'

Late on Wednesday night at the end of last quarter, the "rock" was christened with the new name of "Alpha Delta Omega." Although the name on the campus boulder disappeared quickly, the organization itself is anticipating a much longer career at Cedarville College.

This new women's organization consists of a twelve member nucleus whose purpose is to strive for excellence in developing their person, wholistically, with a personal outreach to the student body. The official name of the organization, Alpha Delta Omega, is to signify Christ as the first and the last. The triangle, Delta, is placed in the center to represent the balance of their spiritual, intellectual and physical lives.

The women of Alpha Delta Omega have gotten off to a good start by holding frequent meetings to vote on new members and future activities. With the help of advisors, Mrs. Pat Dixon and Dr. Sharon

Biddle, they plan on achieving many of their goals this quarter with a special emphasis on serving the student body. Activities such as prayer breakfasts will be scheduled as the quarter progresses.

The group is presently engaged in a physical fitness program wherein each member is attempting to earn a set number of aerobic points per week. In this way they are seeking to improve the physical aspect of their lives.

The charter members of Alpha Delta Omega are Sarah Arther (Chaplain), Beth Beikert, Becky Blackburn, Ruth Anne Book (Vice President), Julie Hutchins, Tammy Kearbey (Treasurer), Patti Molin (Secretary), Carol Morgan, Lisa Ramsey, Anne Tawney (President), Stacy Towle, and Dana Treese. Twelve new members have been accepted into the organization this year. Regular monthly meetings will be held, the first one scheduled for January 21, at 6:00 p.m. in the G.S. room 14.

Editorial . . .

In the midst of the humanistic philosophies and unbelief so prevalent in our modern day, where man is dying and God has been dead for some time, the Lord has provided "religious" institutions to guide the searching minds of His children. The Christian College, now more than ever before, is a very important element in our society.

Today's society says: "do your own thing," "if it feels good do it," etc. This lack of any type of uniformity or set standards has permeated the very roots of society. But the Bible firmly teaches that everything is not relative. God has set specific patterns for us to follow.

The most noteworthy quality found in a truly Christian College is the natural integration of God's principle set forth in scripture into every nook and cranny of the subject matter that is presented.

The Christian College does not present the relativism of the world, but rather, the absolutism characteristic of the sovereign God.

While biblical integration is immensely important, the sincere concern on the part of the faculty for the students is also of great importance. As Christians, we have a unique relation to each other that the world cannot experience or even understand.

The student/teacher relationship in a Christian College with the professors that love the Lord is something which could never be attained in a secular university. What secular college can truthfully make the statement that the professors actually love the students and want God's best for each one of them?

One chapel service each day does not constitute a Christian College even though the chapel services are invaluable. Reflecting on the Missionary Conference that has just passed, we can see the influence that these men and women of God have in our lives.

God can use these men to convict and teach us, His children. We need to hear the voice of God above the chaos and confusion of the world. The Christian College makes it easier to sensitize oneself to the voice of God.

In view of the innumerable benefits offered by the chapel services, it is difficult to understand how students can sleep, talk, or study throughout the chapel service. I see this quite often. All that I can say is go ahead, but you will miss the blessing that God intended for you to have.

The Christian College offers many advantages, but as any other institution, it is not perfect. We, as a student body, need to look for ways we can improve our college. Complaining and "rebel-rousing" is not the key. If the issue can be set forth in a calm and logical way, it has far greater possibilities of causing improvements than griping in a corner.

Emotionalism will be to little avail. But a well-stated problem and proposal for correction of that problem will go a long way.

Because this is true and because the paper is an arm of the school, any comments or suggestions you may have are being sought.

Any letters written to me, the editor, will be read. If there is a good, sound case presented, a reporter will be assigned to the investigation of the problem. Also, the letter (after it is edited) will appear in the paper, along with what the reporter has found out.

On behalf of the entire Cedars staff, I want to ask you to participate in Cedars. Let us know what you are thinking and what is important to you.

Media Suppresses Soviet's First Invasion

KEITH A. WHARTON

Foreign newspapers reported on November 3 that the Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan. Twenty battalions of Russian troops were rushed into the neighboring country to protect bases and Soviet "advisors" under attack by Mujahideen rebels. The Soviet troops withdrew quickly, their mission accomplished. Not one word of this attack was mentioned by the American media.



Theological Insights

DAVID JAMES SUGG

The central dynamic of the Christian life in daily relationships with fellow believers, and with non-believers, is to be the dynamic of love. In John 13:34-35, Christ states that love is to be a distinguishing characteristic of the person who claims to be a true disciple of Christ. In this passage Christ makes love an imperative state-

ment that must be obeyed, not just a suggestion. What then is the basis for love in the life of a Christian.

In Matthew 22:34-40 the story is related of one of the many attempts of the Pharisees to trap Jesus. In this particular test, the Pharisees asked Jesus what was the greatest commandment in the law. The answer that Christ gives is rather surprising, but in it one can find the true base for love in the life of the Christian. Christ does not quote directly from the decalogue, but rather he quotes from two Old Testament books that are part of the law. Christ states:

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self.

The first part of this passage is a quote from Deuteronomy 6:5. The second phrase is a quote from Leviticus 19:18, 34. Christ sought not to elevate any one part of the law above the rest, but rather, in His answer, Christ provided the base upon which all of the rest of the law is built. (Matt. 22:40)

In understanding this passage, our previous studies into the aspect of man as an image-bearer of God will be of help. In trying to understand the relationships that are found in this passage, if one considers the aspect of man as made in the image of God, much confusion can be avoided.

It is obvious from this passage that the primary act of man towards God is to be an act of love. Many today wonder what is the most important thing that the Christian can do, and many come to their aide with answers, but this passage gives the final answer. The most important thing that any Christian can do is to love the Lord his God. It is not witnessing or going to church three times a week, although these acts may be a part of the act of loving God. This act of love must be the primary concern of every Christian.

From our study of the image relationship, the grounds for this love should be readily apparent. Man is made in the image of God, and the most natural part of our being should be to love that which we are an image. A second basis for love is the fact that God is love, and since man is made in the image of God, man should also exhibit the characteristic of love.

It is the second of these two commands that cause the most controversy, however, for it has been badly distorted in recent times. Many today would state that the emphasis in verse 39 is on having a strong concept of self-love, before there can be a strong outward love towards other men. I am convinced that this is not the meaning of this verse. In many verses of the New

(Continued on page 4)

Area Arts Calendar

January 17

The world-famous Vienna choirboys will perform at Memorial Hall in Dayton at 8:00 pm.

January 18

David Ford, bass, will present a concert at 7:45 pm in the James T. Jeremiah Chapel.

January 18-19

The Columbus Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Evan Whallom, music director, will present an All Tchaikovsky Festival Concert at 8:30 in the Ohio Theatre, Columbus.

January 19

Richard Syracuse, pianist, will play Beethoven's Piano Concert No. 4 with the Springfield Symphony Orchestra at 8:15 pm. Works by Stravinski and Rachmaninoff will also be performed.

January 22

The LaSalle Quartet, artists in residence at the Cincinnati Conservatory, will present a concert in the Corbett Auditorium at 8:30 pm.

January 25-26

The Philharmonic Orchestra of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, conducted by Gerhard Samuel, will perform Bartok's

"Bluebeard's Castle" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" with the CCM Chorale at 8:30 pm in the Corbett Auditorium.

January 29

The Dayton Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Paul Katz, conductor emeritus, and Violinist Vladimir Spivakov will perform Sibelius' Violin Concerto in D minor at 8:00 pm in Memorial Hall, Dayton. Works by Weber and Ginastera will also be performed.

February 1-2

Lyn Harrell, cellist, will solo with the Columbus Symphony Orchestra at 8:30 in the Ohio Theatre, Columbus.

February 7-10

The Cincinnati Conservatory of Music will present eight performances of Uhrg and Waldman's "The Robber Bridegroom."

February 15

The Philharmonic Orchestra of the University of Cincinnati, conducted by Gerhard Samuel, will perform at 7:45 pm in the James T. Jeremiah Chapel.

February 16

The Philharmonic Orchestra will be back home at the Corbett Auditorium, this time presenting an all-Strauss program at 8:30 pm.

Boychoir Gives Memorable Concert

BY DAVID PRICE

There are not many sounds in the musical world that carry the impact and sheer beauty of those made by a good boychoir. Such groups are far from numerous, and when one has the opportunity to hear one live, it is a rare treat. Such was the case here on Thursday, December 6 as the Columbus Boychoir displayed their marvelous array of talent for the aural ingestion of the Cedarville student body.

"Good," being a despicably overused and undervalued term, is sorely inadequate to describe the performance of those youngsters and the conducting of their mentor, David Hanson. The boy's attentiveness and amazing intensity beautifully complimented Hanson's expressiveness and musical sensitivity and made it possible for the director to make the most of the riches resident in those twenty-five young throats. Even though this was their first performance of the season, an uncanny rapport, undoubtedly the product of hours of intensive rehearsal, manifested itself throughout the evening and allowed the performers to present their art to the audience as from one magnificent soloist. Thus, difficult repertoire came seemingly effortlessly, and such diverse composers as Constantini and Kodaly were given equally perfect treatment.

Diversity was a mark of the well-selected program, though it was not prominent enough to disrupt the continuity of the concert. The first section consisted of more traditional, older works, written expressly for boychoir, and other works adapted for that medium. The section ended with a charming rendition of the children's prayer from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," a duet normally

sung by two mature female singers. For the second part, the choir presented a delightful children's opera, "Napageno," which Hanson adapted from Mozart's "The Magic Flute." The concert was closed, appropriately for the Christmas season, with a Yule-ish section of a collection of carols, a choral "O Holy Night," and a rousing "We Wish You a Merry Christmas" as an encore.

One could not say enough about the singer's marvelous technique which played such a large part in making the concert so enjoyable. The first thing this writer noticed, as was mentioned before, was the rapt, unflagging attention given to the conductor. Each child was visibly caught up in what he was doing. (One boy in particular manifested his total involvement visibly to the point that his face looked as if he had either been sucking on a sour lemon for a considerable period of time, or was looking at a fly on his nose which he did not dare swat.)

Equally noticeable were the excellent breath support and lack of tension in the jaw and throat, which made for crystal-clear (if a bit British-like) diction, and uncommonly good pitch control. So often boychoirs are plagued with the ever so slight but very nagging problem of occasionally singing slightly below pitch, especially in the upper parts of the range. Though the Columbus youths did not escape this demon entirely, they did do an admirable job of avoiding him.

Usually all a collection of twenty-five pre-teenage boys can be counted on for aurally is a lot of bothersome noise. This was far from the case with the boys from Princeton as they lavished measure upon measure of absolutely glorious choral sound upon the audience. No where was

the sound more impressive than in the choir's presentation of Hanson's Mozartean lark, "Papageno." The story as presented was actually only a subplot in the famed master's celebrated celebration of freemasonry, but it was successfully borrowed and made a workable and thoroughly enjoyable children's opera. The result was somewhat reminiscent of the operas of Handel and Hayden, which means that a minimum of meaningful action took place, and that which did was sandwiched between choruses, arias and duets between lovers standing three feet apart and staring passionately into the audience, the idea being, of course, to give prominence to the music over the dramatics. This did not subtract from the appealing nature of the performance. The splendid, full-bodied polyphonic sound, amazing solo work, and the endearing sight of twenty-odd young boys dressed as an assortment of trolls, dwarfs and birds ensured the opera a place in the hearts of every observer.

A closer look...

The Master's Puppets

One of the most unique outreach Ministries of Cedarville College is that of the Master's Puppet Team. This year's group is composed of two separate traveling teams, led by Norm MacKenzie and Roscoe Smith. They are involved in various ministries which occupy many weekends during the year as well as a good part of the summer. Those active in the ministry

include: Sharon Penquite, Anne Nikles, Delana Phillips, Mark Pinkerton, Bonnie Nycum, Valde Garcia, LeeAnn Eichelberger, and Debbie Buining.

As anyone involved will no doubt attest, putting a team together involves many hours of hard work. Four to five weeks are spent in teaching the group how to master the art of commandeering the puppets. Meanwhile, a production team is involved with the task of writing scripts and making tapes of the stories used in the programs. A stagecraft crew plays a vital role in the presentation, as this group is responsible for the various costumes to be worn by the puppet characters.

This year's group is working with materials which were used by last summer's traveling team. The program features great heroes of the faith, and emphasizes character development through their lives. Bible characters which are highlighted are: Paul, David, Daniel, Jonah and Joseph. A new program is also being developed, with the hope that it will be used by another traveling team next summer. The group is also hopeful for a possible ministry in the state of Michigan during Spring Break.

One may wonder just what makes the ministry of the Puppet Team so special. According to one member, Bonnie Nycum, one reason is that it is a ministry geared especially toward children, and provides a valuable outreach to those of the younger set. Although the program is geared toward children of primary and junior ages, it is understood and enjoyed by teenagers and adults as well.

Another reason is that the versatility and uniqueness of the program affords the group a good opportunity to serve in places where other teams may not be allowed, such as public schools, shopping malls, and banquets. It would seem that the use of puppets as a communicative medium would minister to all ages and all types of people.

Students here at the college particularly enjoy the program. This sentiment is expressed by team leader, Roscoe Smith, who says that "the best audience we have is the one we perform to here at school." But, regardless of the size or the age of the audience, the Master Puppet Team is a vital part of the Christian Service program at Cedarville College.

Students Give Advice

During Cedarville's 1968-69 school year, a body known as the Student Academic Advisory Board was established. Although this group is beginning its twelfth year of operation, there are many students who know little if anything about it.

What does the Student Academic Advisory Board do? One of its major purposes is to give input on student reaction to academic problems. The information for this input is basically gained from listening to students, picking up general comments and drawing from personal experience.

Another of the Board's duties is to select the staff and faculty members of the year. This function is independently performed by the student advisors through the use of a democratic process. Different faculty and staff performances, influence, and examples are reviewed and then voted upon. This year the S.A.A.B. will be accepting recommendations for these honors.

Assisting in the development of course evaluation forms is one other job that the Board performs. Its members revise, criticize, and clarify these forms in order to encourage students to spend some time on them.

How does one become a member of the S.A.A.B.? Currently, each academic department selects its own delegate and an alternate. Their choices are juniors and seniors, and those selected serve one year.

S.A.A.B. delegates only meet with Dr. Johnson twice a month (usually over

breakfast at 7:00 a.m.), and the rest of their duties can be fulfilled during the course of their daily activities.

What do the members of the S.A.A.B. think of their position? John Duff, delegate from the Biblical Education Department, considers his job an honor and an important responsibility. He mentioned that aside from voluntary information, the S.A.A.B. is one of the most important sources of student input into academics. John also pointed out that since academics are for students, it is good for students to have a voice in those areas.

Dr. Johnson also considers the S.A.A.B. to be a very beneficial group. Its members not only give him ideas about students' feelings but also give him input about academic questions.

The S.A.A.B. may not be a highly visible group, but its members do perform an

important function in the academic program of Cedarville College.

The following are the delegates and the alternates for the 1979-80 school year:

Department	Delegate	Alternate
BE	John Duff	Dave Merkh
BA	Vicki Butler	Steve Hayés
ED	Dana Treese	Rita Phipps
HPE	Brenda Hobar	Dave Cremean
LL	Teresa Galbreath	Ann Fava
MU	Lisa Meharry	Janice Traphagen
PY	Pat Michalski	Kevin Master
SM	Donald Richardson	Shawn Taylor
SS	Mike Bresson	Valerie Dell
SP	Jim Leightenheimer	Randy Strobridge

Peanuts



S.A.A.B. delegates only meet with Dr. Johnson twice a month (usually over

The Origin of the Universe

BY LARRY FLOOD

INTRO: Today's Christian needs to be familiar with the area of science in relation to the Biblical account of origins in order to be able to present a reasonable scientific argument to evolutionistic claims concerning origins. The following is the first installment in a five part series concerning the Laws of Thermodynamics and the Origin of the Universe.

The origin of the universe and all of its attendant parts is and has been a subject of explicit argument between the evolutionist and creationist camps. When looked at from a thermodynamic standpoint, the evolutionary models tend to run into difficulties, while the creationist model is clearly supported. Both viewpoints, therefore, need to be looked at in view of the issue of thermodynamics to ascertain the validity of either model.

First, the laws associated with the field of thermodynamics and applicable to this subject need to be defined. The First Law of Thermodynamics (Law of Energy Conservation) states that nothing is now being created or destroyed. The total energy before and after a transformation in the universe is quantitatively equivalent. The Second Law (Law of Energy Decay) states that any system left to its own devices always tends to move from a state of order to a state of randomness and disorder. Energy is transformed in any process into non-recoverable heat energy, with a result that there is an increase in entropy for that system. This Law, besides being based on observation, has also been developed on a purely mathematical basis through the use of quantum physics and Boltzmann's distribution. As of yet, there have been no observations of any processes that have violated either of these two laws.

Secondly, since entropy is in effect in the universe at large, there will be a time in the distant future when randomness will be at a maximum, and there will be an equilization of all temperatures. This state is termed the "heat-death" of the universe.

There are several among the evolutionists that hold that thermodynamics at large cannot be applied to the universe, and there is no reason to support the idea of an upcoming "heatdeath."

One reason given is that for an infinite universe, the law of increasing entropy does not apply. A state of equilibrium of the universe would therefore be meaningless. A second reason given is that the time required for matter to reach equilibrium is extremely long, much longer than the time required for its evolution into ordered arrangement. A third reason states that "the universe, as we know it, is not in thermodynamical equilibrium, and nothing in the processes which unfold under our eyes justifies the conclusion that its tending towards any kind of equilibrium."

In review of the reason given in the preceding paragraph, the conclusion is obvious that the reasons themselves cannot be held as valid. In the first reason

the assumption is made that the universe is infinite. As of now there is no evidence to prove that the universe is either infinite or finite, therefore the assumption should be held as not valid. In the second reason, the assumption is made that evolution toward higher order is occurring in the universe at the present. A generalized look at the universe, galaxies, and the cosmos shows that the converse is true. Stars grow old and explode, quasars give off tremendous

amounts of energy, and nebulas expand and become diffused. Evidence like this indicates that the universe is devolving, getting more disordered than ordered. In the third reason, the assumption is made that there is no indication of a decay toward a stable equilibrium. This assumption should not be held as valid for the same reasons given in the previous two sentences. There is decay in the universe, and the logical conclusion of such a decay

would be the equilibrium of energy and temperature, or "heat-death." Thus it must be noted that this group of evolutionists really have nothing upon which to base their theories and are aptly described in Romans 1:22 - "Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools."

In the next installment the evolutionary Steady State Theory on the origin of the Universe will be discussed in light of thermodynamics and the Bible.

Faculty Profile: H. Mark Larson

Assistant Professor of Spanish, H. Mark Larson was born and raised in Pennsylvania, but he has spent time in many other parts of the world. Cuba, Panama and the Middle East are among the places which he has visited, and Europe was the site of his honeymoon.

Raised in a Christian home, Larson was saved at a camp in New York at the age of ten. He attended public high school through the eleventh grade and then went to Bob Jones Academy for his senior year of high school.

Larson's college training also took place at Bob Jones University from which he graduated in 1975 with a Bible major and an English minor. Larson states that his years at Bob Jones were a spiritual challenge and a period of real spiritual growth.

Larson's years at college were not spent consecutively, though. He took some time off to join the Navy during the Viet Nam crisis. While in the Navy, he had one year of training as a communications technician in the interpretive branch. He also spent two years in Panama and one year in Cuba.

Larson liked language in high school, and he has always felt led into full-time Christian service. However, it was not until after his years in the Navy that he realized the Lord wanted him to teach Spanish. He believes his naval experiences broadened his perspective on the world and instilled in him an interest in travel and language, two elements which he holds go hand-in-hand.

After graduating from college, Larson taught high school English, Bible and Spanish. He also pursued summer studies at Middlebury College, a language school in Vermont. During the 1976-77 school year, he traveled to Madrid, Spain to complete work on his masters.

In March of 1977, Dr. Horton of Pensacola Christian College contacted Larson about a teaching position. He accepted the offer and spent two years teaching at the college and academy in Pensacola, Florida.

Larson also met his wife, Susan, while at Pensacola. She developed the Art Department at the college and has been teaching there a year prior to his arrival at the school. A relatively new couple, the Larsons were married in June of 1979.

Mrs. Larson, a graphic artist, is also employed by Cedarville and works in the areas of public relations and advertising. Another of her duties is teaching an Ele-

mentary Education art class. She also helped with the stage work for Cedarville's recent autumn drama production.

When, in 1979, Larson decided to seek a position some place other than Pensacola, Cedarville was one of the places which he contacted. Dr. Johnson at that time said there might be the possibility of an opening in Spanish, and the Lord, in his perfect leading, saw fit to open the door.

As Assistant Professor of Spanish, H. Mark Larson would like to see the development of several qualities in Cedarville's foreign language students. The first of these traits is academic excellence - the ability to use language effectively.

Secondly, he would like to see students grow to a realization that language is a tool to be used and developed.

Larson believes that many people have misconceptions about language. One of the greatest of these misunderstandings is the idea that a person can get by with English and still have a proper understanding of himself and the world. Larson feels that peoples' language consciousness needs to be increased.

As far as future goals, Larson would like to pursue a masters in French and also study Latin at a lesser level. A degree in Romance languages and possibly a doctorate might be in the offing as well.

Larson would also like to extend his travel experiences to Central and South America. He believes that familiarizing himself with those countries in a Christian sense will help him to convey those peoples' burdens to his students.

Theological Insights

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Testament, one can find passages that discuss the problem of excessive self-love among man. The problem that man faces, is not that he fails to love himself enough, but rather that he loves himself too much! Much of the debate around this concept of self-love centers on the nebulous concept of self-image. It is at this point that our previous studies will be of great aide. If man was made in his own image, then the idea of self-image would be vastly important. However, man is made in the image of God, and it is this image that man must be concerned with, not with his own image. Because of the sin nature of man, he is basically a selfish creature who likes to view reality as though it revolves around him. Hence, our vocabulary is littered with terms such as self-control, self-love and self-image. This should not be the situation for the Christian, for the Christian should clearly understand that all does not depend on him, but rather that all is dependent upon God, and that is the only proper focal point for a person. As Christians, we should be far more concerned with Spirit control, love of others, and in God's image as reflected through us then with the things of the world's concern. To love our neighbour as ourselves is not rooted in self-love, it is rooted in the concept of man made in the image of God. God has expressed His love to man, and as His image bearers we should be like Him. Since all men are

made in the image of God, we are to treat them accordingly, as we have seen in an earlier column.

It can be seen then that the true base for love in the life of the Christian is not love of self, but rather it is to be found in the command that God has given man to love Him. It is also based firmly on the fact that man is made in the image of God, and that all men that are around us are in the image of God. We are to love because God loves, and He has commanded us to love, for we must love if we are to truly reflect the image of God.

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