

2-11-1980

# Cedars, February 11, 1980

Cedarville College

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## Recommended Citation

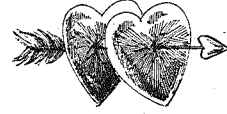
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# Cedars

Vol. 48, No. 8  
Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1980  
Student Newspaper



Cedarville  
College

## NCACS Evaluates Cedarville

An evaluating team from North Central Association of Colleges and Schools (NCACS) will be on campus April 21-23 to review the membership of Cedarville College in the regional accrediting association. NCACS is the largest of six regional accrediting associations in the United States.

Cedarville College was first accredited in 1975, and the April visit will mark the school's initial review. After this review, evaluation will accrue every 10 years.

According to Academic Dean Clifford Johnson the purpose of accreditation is that schools will know that credits from other schools have academic credibility.

In anticipation of the coming of the evaluation team, faculty and administration have prepared a critical self-study entitled Cedarville College: An Institutional Profile.

While on campus, the evaluating team will interview faculty, staff, administration, and students during the first two days to determine if the circumstances of the college collaborate with the self-study. On the third day of their visit the team will

discuss their findings with Dr. Dixon and offer a tentative report.

The team will present a final report by June 4 to a committee of NCACS, which will determine at its summer meeting if Cedarville's accreditation will be renewed.

The evaluation team will consist of four members from other small, private institutions. One will be a college president; another, a psychology professor; another, a music professor; and a fourth, a biology professor.

In evaluating schools the NCACS bases its standards on whether a school is meeting its stated objectives; therefore,

criteria for evaluation vary from school to school. Cedarville's basic objective as stated in the self-study is "to give each student quality instruction within the framework of the Christian faith."

To accomplish its basic goal, the college has established seven education objectives which are listed in the self-study under the following categories:

1. Integration of Scripture and knowledge
2. Christian character and service
3. Social awareness and participation
4. Critical thinking
5. Communication skills
6. Academic preparation
7. Cultural appreciation

The college's self-study, edited by Director of Library Services Lynn Brock, includes five chapters which cover objectives, physical resources, human resources, academic resources, and a summary. A copy of the study is available to students in the library.

NCACS accredits elementary schools, secondary schools, and colleges in 17 states from Arizona to West Virginia. Its bases are located in Boulder, Colorado and Evanston, Illinois.

Commenting on the April review, Dr. Johnson stated, "we hope that the NCACS will be able to grant us an unqualified recommendation."

### Dr. Ryrie to address CC Student body

Dr. Charles C. Ryrie, a well known author of *The Ryrie Study Bible*, will be speaking in Chapel February 18-20 on the topic of inspiration and inerrancy of the scriptures.

"We are privileged to have Dr. Ryrie at Cedarville," stated Dr. Robert Gramacki, chairman of the Bible department. "Here's a man that can take something complex and make it simple."

Dr. Ryrie is currently a Professor of Systematic Theology at Dallas Theological Seminary.

Dr. Ryrie has authored numerous books. The following include some of his well-known works: *The Ryrie Study Bible*, *A survey of Bible Doctrine*, *The Revelation, Balancing the Christian Life*, *The Grace of God*, *The Role of Women in the Church*, *The Thessalonian Epistles*, and *The Holy Spirit*.

Along with the regular chapel sessions, Dr. Ryrie will hold an informal question and answer time, February 18 from 2-4:30 pm.

On February 19 from 7:00-8:30 pm, Dr. Ryrie will be responding, in a Timalathian meeting, to *Debate About the Bible* by Daves. This quarter Timalathians have been critiquing this book.

Dr. Ryrie graduated from Haverford College in 1946 with an A.B. At Dallas Theological Seminary, he earned a Th. M. (1947), and a Th. D. (1949). Dr. Ryrie finished his formal education at the University of Edinburgh, where he earned a Ph. D.



## Gramms

### Aid Students

Grammarians are not strange creatures from outerspace. Advanced Grammar students initiated "Dial-a-Grammarian" to help students who are frustrated with English.

Equipped with resource books, grammarians are ready to aid with anything from diagramming sentences to finding sources and footnoting research papers.

A student may call ex. 207, or, better yet, meet a grammarian face to face in the library seminar room.

A grammarian may be contacted in the following hours: Mondays 1-2, 7-10; Tuesdays 12-1, 7-10, Wednesdays 12-1, 7-10, Thursdays 12-1, 7-10, Fridays 1-2, 3-4, Saturdays 12-4.

## Enrollment Increases at CC

Although many national studies have projected a decrease in enrollment for post-secondary educational institutions in the 1980's, Cedarville College has been experiencing the opposite trend.

With a record enrollment of 1351 at the beginning of the school year and a promising return of applications for next year, questions have been raised regarding the reasons for this rapid growth.

The first important point to consider involves the actual degree of expected increase over prior enrollments. Previously, the most applications received in one month was 108 in 1976. In this past January, approximately 130 applications

were received and the Admissions Office is running about 45 applications ahead of last year. This is significant considering the fact that it is still early in the year and applications are continuing to arrive at an unprecedented rate.

The Admissions Office has tentatively projected an enrollment of 1450 for next fall, considering a freshman class size similar to that of last fall and normal attrition (drop out rate, transfers, etc.).

The above figures apply to resident students as the part-time enrollment seems to be remaining fairly constant. Part-time or commuting students usually comprise about 6-8% of Cedarville's student popula-

tion.

A second area related to Cedarville's growth involves the many reasons for which students come to a Christian college, namely - Cedarville. An average breakdown of the student body in regards to previous education indicates that approximately one-third come from Christian High Schools and one-third of those students were in the Accelerated Christian Education program. In contrast to varied opinions regarding the effectiveness of the A.C.E. program, Dr. Bob White, Registrar and Director of Admissions, asserts that the faculty  
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## Chapel Speakers

(February 12-29)

- 12-13 Maxine Hancock
- 14 Mrs Margaret Wheeler
- 15 Student Chapel
- 18-20 Dr. Charles Ryrie
- 21 Mr. Grier
- 22 Student Chapel
- 25 President Dixon
- 26-28 Dr. Kenn Nichols
- 29 Student Chapel

# Let's Look at the Draft

KEITH A. WHARTON

A denial of God's sovereignty over every aspect of our lives inevitably leads Christians to a sacred-secular dichotomy. Man has always desired to be a law unto himself, and disclaim responsibility to God for his actions. As Christians reject God's sovereignty, they attempt to allow Him control over a smaller and smaller portion of life.

Today's Christian only recognizes the reign of Christ in a spiritual form of salvation. This area is even under attack as Believers "commercialize" salvation (try to make it sellable to the general public) and attempt to give their fellow men a "free" will in the matter.

Out of this myth of the neutrality of certain areas of life comes the pragmatic approach to politics. Because of the supposed lack of absolutes in this area, Christians feel they can support whatever program works best.

"In view of the situation what else are you going to do?" is a characteristic proposition of the pragmatic argument. The only Biblical approach to any area of life is recognizing that the Bible is relevant to all of our existence, and its principles must be implemented accordingly.

The modern politician rejects any form of Biblical absolutism and holds firmly to his pragmatism. This is a major reason why politicians cannot be trusted. They feel little compunction to obey campaign promises once in office, but instead, pursue whatever action they feel will work.

Both the Liberal and the Conservative use pragmatism as their practical political base. The Liberal, however, is in trouble

on two counts; not only does he hold the wrong political base, but his programs do not work.

The outworking of pragmatism can be seen in the argumentation for a current program promising enslavement and possible death to millions of young men and women - the draft.

Christians are just as guilty of this as the pagan. Biblical principles need to be examined for development of a Christian's response to the draft too. Conscription is

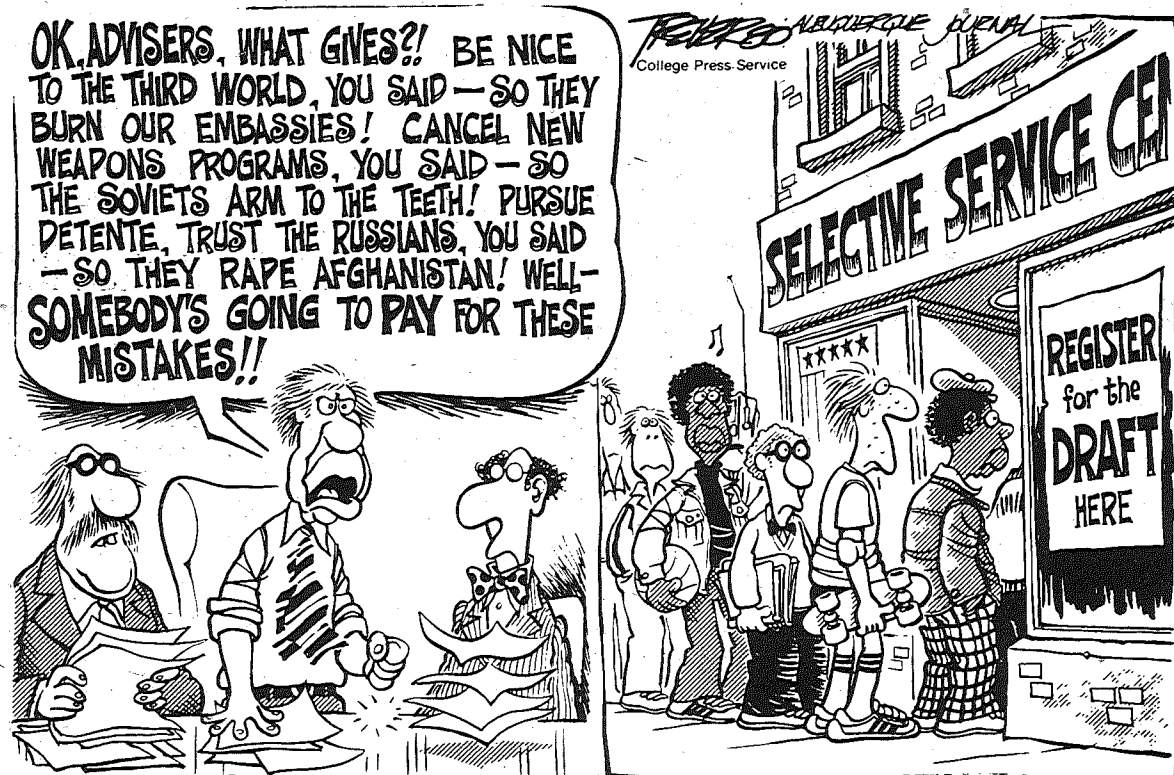
another example of the state claiming sovereignty over you. Does it have a Biblical right to do so?

The trite statement that Christians are to obey the government just does not wash. As Peter said, we are to obey God rather than man. Who are we obeying when we support the draft?

Our government has certainly not been following Biblical principles over the last century, especially in its foreign policy. The United States has spread its fingers outside the Biblical realm, from supplying

military and economic aid to other countries to instigating political insurrections.

Are today's Christians forced to try to correct this disobedience to Biblical law with their lives? Is obeying the draft and fighting in the following war the only viable alternative to the present situation which has resulted from the sin of the past generations of Christians who refused to implement Biblical principles in their culture? I would hope not. Whatever the answer, it must be based, not on pragmatism, but on the Bible.



## How to Create a Gasoline Shortage

BY JOSEPH HORTON

(c) Public Research, Syndicated, 1980

Last summer all of the gas stations in my home town in Pennsylvania were closed, out of gas, for days at a time. There were lines 300 cars long at those stations which were open in suburban Washington, D.C. Shortages of gasoline spread throughout the nation. There were no gasoline shortages in Canada. There was no gasoline shortage in Mexico or Japan or France, or Germany, or most of the other countries of the world.

The gasoline crisis of the summer of '79 eventually eased. Now, however, politicians seem to be preparing us for another shortage even before next summer. As preparations proceed for rationing even a permanent shortage seems very possible. Why did we have a shortage when other nations did not? How can we avoid another shortage in the future?

World oil production fell when Iran stopped producing in January and February of 1979. Other nations increased their production some, but there was a reduction in total world supply. As Iran resumed partial production, other nations in the OPEC cartel cut back to keep supplies tight and prices up. This, however, affected the entire world, not just the United States.

Our own government has pursued a vast array of policies which have made the world-wide reduction in the supply of oil more severe in the United States even though we import less of our oil than Japan and most European countries. To a considerable extent the gasoline shortage is a wound inflicted upon us by our own government.

An immediate reason our situation was worse than that of other nations is that we refused to buy oil that was available. Our own government encouraged U.S. oil companies to "voluntarily" refuse to buy oil in the spot market at higher prices than those set by OPEC. Then after the shortage hit the government reversed its policy and offered a five dollar a barrel subsidy to companies that imported heating oil. All of us are paying for that subsidy. A second policy which directly withdrew oil from gasoline production was the Department of Energy decision that oil refiners should produce more heating oil and less gasoline.

Just in time for the cessation of Iranian production the Environmental Protection

Agency banned a magnesium additive used in place of lead in unleaded gasoline. This reduced the amount of unleaded gasoline which can be produced from a barrel of oil, since without additives it takes 10% more oil to produce a gallon of gasoline. This reduced the production of unleaded gasoline still further and added to the special difficulty which owners of newer cars had in finding suitable gasoline.

Even with additives it takes more oil to produce a gallon of unleaded gasoline than a gallon of regular gasoline. The environmental requirements which make most newer cars use unleaded gas are a further element in the story of reduced supplies of gasoline.

Some parts of the country were hurt

much more than others by the reduced supply of gasoline. California and, interestingly enough, Washington D.C. seem to have been particularly hard hit. The amount of gasoline going to each state is determined by a Department of Energy allocation formula. Before there were gasoline price controls these regional imbalances never occurred. If prices in California rose enough above those in other areas, it became profitable to sell more gasoline in California and less somewhere else. Someone out to make a buck would do so by ending this imbalance in supply. The Department of Energy has no such automatic mechanism.

We find that there were many government policies which added to the  
(Continued on page 7)

## Anti-War Group Register Objectors

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors has announced that they are registering individuals who are opposed to participation in the military.

Larry Spears, director of CCCO's Youth and Conscientious Objection Campaign, says, "The need for young people to go on record as conscientious objectors to war has never been greater than it is today."

According to Spears, "There is a very real possibility that Congress will pass a bill, after the 1980 elections, requiring the mandatory registration of young people with Selective Service. Young Americans should start thinking about whether they could participate in the military."

Spears says that CCCO has already registered several thousand young people

through its conscientious objection card. "These cards are available from CCCO, P.O. Box 15796, Philadelphia, PA 19103. They simply state 'Because of my beliefs about war, I am opposed to participation in the military.'"

According to Betty Alexander, a National Selective Service spokesperson in Washington, the cards could carry a lot of weight in convincing a draft board of an objector's sincerity. "It sounds like a rational approach," she said. "It shows the applicant is not experiencing a late crystallization of beliefs."

"They (CCCO) are a very organized group. They know a statement made at this time would carry a lot of weight. If the draft is reinstated and a young man can

prove he went on record in a time when he was not in danger of going to war, then it might have some influence on his board."

"The usefulness of this card," says Spears, "is that it provides a record of an individual's opposition to war and the military. Under current Selective Service regulations, an individual who is called up for active duty will have only 10 days to put together his or her CO claim. This CO card will help demonstrate to the military the thousands of young people who will not serve in the military even if the nation returns to the draft."

CCCO was founded in 1948 as the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors and is a national agency counseling young Americans facing the prospect of military service.

## Faculty Profile

# Dr. Charles D. Dolph

MR. CHARLES D. DOLPH

"I'm out to change the world!" Who holds such a high and challenging ambition as this? Mr. Charles D. Dolph, Assistant Professor of Psychology at Cedarville College.

Charles Dolph, a first-year professor, realized his ambition to change the world during his years as a student at Cedarville.

While a student, he was impressed by the scholarship of professors and chapel speakers. He came to see that the Christian life is an articulate life.

Furthermore, Dolph also came to believe that only Christians can know the what and the why of their beliefs and the meaning of life, because only they have a personal relationship with God, the basis of rationality.

This world-changing belief is only one of the many conclusions that Dolph has reached since his salvation in 1963. He made another major life decision in 1968, the year he was baptized.

Curiously enough, evangelist Paul Dixon had been preaching at his church, and Dolph was struck with the realization that he had to decide to serve God or serve self.

He agonized over the matter but finally came to the conclusion that the only way he would have peace with himself would be to give his life to God.

It was only a couple of years after he placed himself in God's hands that Dolph found himself a student at Cedarville College.

It was a relatively short move for the Bellefontaine, Ohio boy, but it was a new experience for both him and his family

since he was the first born of three children (two boys and one girl).

After graduating from Cedarville in 1974, Dolph attended Georgia State University in Atlanta. He gained his masters from that school in 1976 and then continued his studies there.

He has presently fulfilled all requirements for his Ph.D except for his dissertation which is in its formative stages.

Dolph does not have any future plans for further formal education. He hastened to clarify, however, that education is a lifelong process in the field of psychology. He stated that constantly discovering and applying new knowledge is one of the ethics of his profession.

How did Dolph become interested in psychology? He explained that psychology is the study of human behavior and that he has always been interested in people.

He also has often been intrigued with the question of whether there is a difference between Christians and non-Christians, a difference which can be scientifically discerned.

Experiences at orphanages, detention centers, etc., have also caused Dolph to wonder about the reasons for suffering and the reasons why some people make it and some people don't. He believes that Christians should have a systemized process for discerning these reasons and then positively influencing peoples' lives.

Charles Dolph came to Cedarville this year to fill a position in the psychology department which was vacated when Dr. Scott retired. He was contacted about the

position by Dr. Ballard with whom he had continued to correspond after his graduation from Cedarville.

Professor Dolph's years of practical training and counseling have given him an interest in training laymen to be better helpers for those problem-stricken individuals who come into the local church.

He feels that he can have a greater outreach in this area by teaching his program to students. These students can then go out and help many more people than he could reach himself in a private practice.

Dolph's responsibilities at the college include teaching two and one third courses, and he also carries a fairly heavy counseling load. He is interested in helping students who are having problems with growth or those who are desirous of becoming more skillful in interpersonal relationships.

As a teacher, Professor Dolph is seeking to help his students become more effective in all aspects of life. He would also like to help them become more spiritually mature.

Dolph maintains that his goal in teaching and in counseling is the same: he wants to assist Christians in offering up sacrifices of praise and service, a goal which is based on Hebrews 13:15, 16.

Dolph doesn't spend all his time working, though. One of his hobbies is playing games. He enjoys seeing how people have fun and what their pastimes are.



He also does not spend all his time analyzing people either. He said that, contrary to popular opinion, psychologists cannot see through people.

Although he is interested in people and believes in being direct, he "can't and won't analyze a person unless information is volunteered."

Those with whom Charles Dolph comes in contact, then, may rest in peace. Those deep, dark recesses of the mind are safe from his penetrating glance - at least for now!

## Simon Kenton Trace

As you have cruised northward on Ohio Route 72 toward Springfield, perhaps you have noticed near Alford Auditorium a sign which reads, "Simon Kenton Trace." After much research in both the college and town libraries, this reporter learned a little of the man whose name this sign bears and the reason for the sign.

Accounts of Simon Kenton's life are sketchy, as he was not prone to staying in one place for any length of time. Kenton was best known for being an Indian fighter, pioneer, and trailblazer.

Simon Kenton was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1755. When he was sixteen he and another young man named Leitchman were suitors for the hand and heart of a young lady of the neighborhood.

To settle the question of who would win the damsel, Leitchman challenged Kenton to a physical fight, in which Kenton was badly defeated. The loss was such a blow to Kenton that he resolved to avenge himself later.

In a few years Kenton gained retribution when he engaged in another fight with Leitchman. After tying Leitchman's hair to a bush, Kenton pommeled him so hard that he ceased to move.

Fearing that he had killed Leitchman, Kenton fled and, under the assumed name of Simon Butler, embarked on a nomadic life as a hunter, scout, and spy on the frontiers of Kentucky and Ohio. Later, when Simon learned that Leitchman had not died, he began using his original name.

During his wanderings, Kenton was the companion of noted frontiersmen such as Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark. After drifting around the Kentuckian frontier, he settled for a time in Boones-

borough, Kentucky.

In a fray with the Indians, Kenton saved Daniel Boone's life. Boone had been shot by an Indian and was lying helplessly on the ground. As an Indian began to pounce upon Boone, Kenton pushed the Indian aside, swept Boone up in his arms, and carried him to the safety of the fort at Boonesborough.

Kenton fought with Indians on many occasions and led a band of Kentuckians in a battle against Indians led by Tecumseh.

In one incident, Indians captured Kenton when he was stealing their horses. During that captivity he was eight times exposed to the gauntlet and three times tied to the stake, nearly losing his life.

At one point, Kenton decided to move from Kentucky to Ohio. This is where the sign comes in. State Route 72 happens to lie along the trail which Kenton blazed from Kentucky to Ohio, known as the Simon Kenton Trace. Many pioneers traveled this trail as they moved into Ohio from Kentucky.

After wandering about in Ohio, Kenton and some other Kentuckians founded the city of Springfield in 1799. Kenton erected one of Springfield's first businesses, a gristmill and distillery. Springfield is so named because Kenton's wife was impressed with the natural springs in the area.

In his later years Kenton lived in Logan County, Ohio. He died and was buried in this county in 1836, but his remains were later moved to Urbana.

The Simon Kenton Trace is rich with the history of frontier Ohio and stands as a memorial to its trailblazer, Simon Kenton.



## Rescue Squad completes project

The members of the Rescue Squad of Cedarville College combined their engineering and carpentry skills to remodel the old garage that, in the past, housed the old 1964 Cadillac Ambulance.

In order to use the old garage, the door frame had to be enlarged and a new door built. This was done so the new Van Ambulance, which was purchased last spring, would be under shelter this winter and the winters to come.

The Rescue Squad members: Mark Leach, Phil Wolfe, Paul Briggs, Carleton Birch, Mark Stevens, Mark McFayden, Steve Thompson, David Stevens, and Keith Beach joined together for three cold weeks of diligent work.

Their work began on January 4, and was completed on January 25, 1980. Since the

members are all full-time students, the only time they could perform this task was on Saturdays. They have given up three of their Saturdays already and will give up one more day this spring. Painting the doors, the final touch for the "new" garage, cannot be undertaken until spring weather permits.

This effort, put forth by the Rescue Squad, was taken on as partial fulfillment of their goals for care of the \$20,000 ambulance. The school benefited from the Squad's effort also as they saved a considerable amount of money in labor costs.

This conversion of the garage will help the Squad to be more efficient in responding to calls and will allow the life-time of the ambulance to be prolonged.

# CC students perform Mendelssohn's 'Elijah'

DR. CHARLES ELLINGTON

In light of the coming performance at Cedarville of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" we have asked Dr. Charles Ellington, Professor of Music here at Cedarville and conductor for the performance to write a brief introduction to the work.

Oratorio represents to many the zenith of the choral music experience. It combines the forces of chorus, soloist and orchestra; and, while it is seldom performed with staging and scenery as is opera, it contains much of those elements of drama which have always appealed to large audiences. The form has continued to enjoy particular popularity among English speaking people for almost 250 years. Among the substantial number of works in oratorio format three are considered to be the best loved and most often performed: MESSIAH, THE CREATION and ELIJAH. Handel's majestic MESSIAH has continued to be the leader for almost the entire history of English oratorio. THE CREATION by Franz Joseph Haydn, with its classical restraints and occasional excesses, has varied in its popularity. Felix Mendelssohn's ELIJAH, appearing last of the three, has found its greatest acceptance in times and among audiences which embrace a more dramatic style of music in the romantic spirit.

ELIJAH was composed near the end of Mendelssohn's life. Rough outlines had been forming in the composer's mind for some time but the work was not brought to its completion until July of 1846 after an invitation had been issued by the Birmingham Musical Festival of England for him to present a new work of his own choosing. The first performance, conducted by the composer, took place on August 26. Contemporary accounts of the occasion attest to its immediate popularity. Mendelssohn appeared to have been greatly pleased with the results. He wrote to his brother: "No work of mine ever went so admirably at the first performance, or was received with such enthusiasm both by musicians and the public, as this."

Mendelssohn builds his text loosely on the Biblical account as it appears in I Kings 17 through II Kings 2. From time to time other scriptural citations are appropriated for specific dramatic needs.

The work opens with Elijah's pronouncement that "there shall not be dew nor rain" except the children of God repent their evil ways. Israel languishes under drought and famine. Elijah is directed by God to a widow woman who will sustain him in his needs. There he restores the widow's son to health. Three years without rain have passed. After challenging Ahab and the prophets of Baal to a test of fire, the power of God triumphs and the evil idol-worshippers are slain. The children of Israel repent and Elijah prays that the Lord will send rain again upon the earth. The heavens are opened and there is a great cry of thanksgiving. Part Two, after opening with assertions of the constancy of God's preserving power, reveals Elijah's despair as he flees the wrath of the evil Jezebel. He is ministered to by angels and is sent on his way to Horeb, the mount of God where he is to present himself before the Lord. The prophet then continues on his way speaking words "like burning torches. Mighty kings by him were overthrown. He stood on the mount of Sinai and heard the judgments of the future, and in Horeb its vengeance." At last when the Lord would take him to heaven, Elijah was caught up into His presence by a whirlwind. The oratorio closes with the promise that someday our light too shall break forth into the presence of the

Father. There is a final burst of praise to the Creator.

The solos which help to comprise ELIJAH are among the most loved in all sacred literature: "Hear Ye, Israel," "O, Rest in the Lord" and "If With All Your Hearts." The role of Elijah, himself, may well be the most effective vehicle for baritone in all of oratorio. The chorus is cast in numerous characterizations: the languishing or exalting children of Israel, the prophets of Baal or onlookers and narrators to the miraculous acts of God, such as His appearance to Elijah on Mount Horeb or the ascension of Elijah into the presence of the Father.

The Biblical account of Elijah has thrilled the believer throughout the centuries as Felix Mendelssohn's dramatic setting of its scenes has given us a work of great beauty, excitement and pathos, one which rightfully holds its place among people who love the Lord and beautiful music.

One and one-half quarters of diligent rehearsals will culminate Sunday, February 17, when the Cedarville College Oratorio Choir, conducted by Dr. Charles Ellington, will perform Felix Mendelssohn's dramatic oratoria, Elijah. The melodious piece contains some of the best-loved choral music in the world.

Although it was written for an English choir and was first performed in English, Elijah's text was originally German. It did, however, lend itself beautifully to the English language.

The story begins in I Kings 17 and goes to II Kings 2. It is very congruous with the Scriptural account of Elijah's ministry, and the characters often cite Scripture in their exhortations.

Accompanying the 70 or so voice choir will be an orchestra which was assembled by Mr. Charles Pagnard. Students, faculty, and outside musicians will be participating. The orchestra is rather

large when compared to those used in oratorios of earlier periods, and Mendelssohn employs it very artistically.

The soloists include both students and faculty members. The role of Elijah will be sung by Dr. David Matson. Dr. Lyle Anderson will sing the parts of Ahab and Obadiah, and Mrs. Mary Cory will portray the widow.

The student soloists include the following: Janis Traphagen, soprano, Gwen Smith and Marcia Mallare as angels, and Debbie Wita as the youth.

The choir will play such roles as the sinful children of Israel, the prophets of Baal, and the exalting children of Israel.

The concert will begin at 3:00 p.m. and will last approximately one and three-quarter hours.

Special thanks and appreciation is extended to Ginger Ward for her fine job as rehearsal accompanist.

## Strauss Concert Coming

The Philharmonia Orchestra of the College-Conservatory of Music from the University of Cincinnati will present a concert in the James T. Jeremiah Chapel at 7:45 p.m. on February 15, 1980.

The Orchestra, winner of the 1978 Award for the Performance of Contemporary Music from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, plans a program of three selections by Richard Strauss. "Metamorphosen," a study for strings, and "Death and Transfiguration" are two of the works scheduled for performance.

In addition, lyric-coloratura soprano Blythe Walker will demonstrate her vocal talents in "Grossmachtige Prinzessin," Zerbinetta's Aria from Strauss's opera *Adriane auf Naxos*, Opus 60. Ms. Walker, a former winner of the Carnegie Award and the National Federation of Music Clubs Student Award, has studied at Mannes College of Music in New York City, Temple University Institute in Ambler, Pennsylvania, and the College-Conservatory of Music at the

University of Cincinnati. She has performed with groups such as the Pittsburgh Symphony, Cincinnati Chamber Orchestra, and Mendelssohn Choir of Pittsburgh.

The Orchestra will be conducted by Gerhard Samuel whose training has included study at the Eastman School of Music and Yale University, where he studied composition with Paul Hindemith. Throughout his thirty-one years of conducting, Samuel has been associated with the Minneapolis Symphony, the Oakland Symphony, the Los Angeles Philharmonia and the San Francisco Ballet as well as many other such groups. He is an international guest conductor of symphonies and presently serves as the Director of Orchestral Activities and Professor of Music at the College-Conservatory of Music.

Samuel, a staunch supporter of new music, has several compositions to his credit. These include "Requiem for Survivors," "Au Revoir to Lady R.," and "Out of Time: A Short Symphony." He is

presently working on an opera with Worth Gardner.

As the Philharmonia Orchestra Concert takes place during Parents' Weekend, a reception for students, parents and faculty will be held in the gym following the performance.

## Woods Presents Sr Recital

DAVE PRICE

The music program is unique in a college curriculum in that such a large emphasis is placed on performance, be it the student's own or study of the methods, practices and exploits of famous musicians in times past. Four years of concentrated study in this area are culminated by a formal exercise in the student's chosen proficiency area; in most cases, this is the first time that the budding musician has to take (and hold) the stage for an entire evening alone. This exercise is known, of course, as the senior recital.

The weeks and months preceding the recital are filled with anxiety, anticipation and intense rehearsal; so it has recently been for Ken Woods, senior piano major. Ken is set to give his recital on February 23 at 8:00 p.m. in the Jeremiah Chapel, where he will impart to the Baldwin ivories the resplendent colors and rhythms of the compositions of Bach, Beethoven, Chopin and Debussy.

Mr. Woods has studied piano for approximately eleven years, formerly with Jewell Mittler of Oberlin and the Bob Bell Studios in Cleveland, and most recently with Mr. Philip McClure. The Elyria, Ohio resident intends to pursue training in piano tuning at the Perkins School of Piano Tuning and Technology in Cleveland after graduation, and then plans to eventually attend graduate school in music, preferably conducting. Professional goals include the conductorship of a symphony orchestra and possible a college professorship in conducting.

Ken is a graduate of Midview High School, and a member of the Abbey Road Baptist Church in Elyria.

## Area Arts Calendar

February 16

The Philharmonia Orchestra of the Cincinnati Conservatory will perform an all-Strauss program in the Jeremiah Chapel at 7:45 p.m.

February 17

The Cedarville College presentation of Mendelssohn's oratorio *Elijah* takes the stage at 3:00 p.m. in the Jeremiah Chapel.

February 19

Marcial Ciols, conductor of the Las Palmas Orchestra of the Canary Islands, will guest conduct the Springfield Symphony Orchestra at 8:15 p.m. in the Springfield Memorial Hall.

February 21-24

CCM will present Wolf-Ferraris' "School

for Fathers" in the Corbett auditorium at 8:00 p.m. on February 21-23 and at 2:30 p.m. on February 23-24.

February 23

Senior piano major Kenneth Woods will present his senior recital at 8:00 p.m. in the Jeremiah Chapel.

February 25

Classical guitarist Oscar Ghiglin will perform at 8:30 p.m. in the Corbett auditorium on the University of Cincinnati campus.

For further information on any of these events call Myron Youngman's office, ext. 287.

# The Limitations of Law

We fail to understand God's law unless we realize how carefully it limits man. God's law prevents man from placing too much trust in law, and from becoming a tyrant by limiting man's powers of enforcement.

An obvious limitation on the courts of law is the requirements of corroboration: one witness alone cannot convict (Num. 35:30, Deut. 17:6; 19:15). However, a more basic limitation is that many offenses, some very serious, have no penalties which any man or court can impose. For example, tithing is God's tax; failure to pay the tithe is theft; it is robbing God (Mal. 3:7-12). God Himself imposes very severe penalties on this kind of theft, but He does not call for any man-imposed penalty. Another example: Deut. 22:5 forbids transvestite dress, i.e., the wearing of clothing belonging to the opposite sex, and I Timothy 2:9 requires modest apparel of women, but no penalties for disobedience are cited.

God's law covers every area of life: the family, the church, the state, our vocation, our relationships one to another, the use of the earth, sanitation, sexuality, warfare, boundaries, weights and measures, and all things else. The Lord makes very clear the curses and blessings He places on disobedience (Deut. 28, Lev. 26, etc.) His government is total: we can never, for a moment, step outside of God's law and government. There is not a neutral corner or atom in all of creation. God is totally God, and His government and law are total, covering all things. At every point in our lives, we are face to face with the living God, in all things accountable to Him, and totally His creatures and servants.

Man, however, is not God, nor can he play god without being guilty of the great temptation of the evil one. Original sin is precisely this fact, the desire to be as god, to determine for ourselves what constitu-

tes good and evil, and to rule all things totally. Among Nietzsche's manuscripts, after his death, was found a slip of paper on which he had written these words: "Since the old God has been abolished, I am prepared to rule the world." This is the meaning of humanism's inescapable totalitarianism. Total government is a necessity, and everything in man requires it. If there is no God to provide it, then man must supply it. More accurately, when man rebels against God's total sovereignty and government, he replaces it with his own claim to total sovereignty and government.

Thus, the present totalitarian claims and trends of virtually every civil government in the world are aspects of their humanism and their explicit or implicit denial of God. Humanism says of God, our law and government provide a better way than God's, and ours is the way, the truth and the life. In the United States, the efforts of federal and state governments to control churches and Christian Schools are the logical results of their humanism. There must be sovereignty and the law, and it must be man's, not God's, is their faith. Clearly, we are in the basic religious war, and there can be no compromise nor negotiation in this war. Humanism seeks to abolish the God of Scripture and rule the world.

Humanism thus will permit no independent realm to exist outside its government. Every area must be controlled and ruled

by humanistic law and sovereign power. The result is a growing statist tyranny everywhere, and the death of freedom is in sight all over the world.

The record of the church, while not as deadly as that of the modern state, is alone none too good. The church too has often played god on earth and sought to exercise total government in the name of God. Protestants and Catholics alike have been guilty of going beyond God's law and usurping judgments which Biblical law reserves to God alone. Humanists are very prone to exaggerating the evils of the church's record, and Protestants and Catholics too often dearly love to believe the worst and tell the worst about one another. Granted, that humanistic historians have not done justice to the history of the church, the errors there are still real.

The problem can be illustrated by the history of a large evangelical church of the 1930s. It sought to be strictly fundamental, a commendable goal, but, in the process, it usurped God's prerogatives. For example, in terms of I Corinthians 11:1-15, it held that Scripture has a requirement that women's hair be "long." Well and good, but Scripture neither sets a length nor attaches penalties; it gives to no man, nor to the church, any such power. This church, however, decided to legislate against "bobbed hair," and it specified a length in terms of inches; anything shorter meant an appearance before the church

court. Next, they specified the length of skirts, and so on and on. The results were devastating.

First, the central emphasis in the life of this once strong church became externals, with everyone overly conscious of appearances. Women eyed one another to see who was flirting with the limits of the law, and everyone began to develop censoriousness. Second, the youth became rebellious. The gospel was now reduced to compliance with externals, and they readily rebelled as soon as they went off to college. It was very difficult to talk with any of the youth about matters of faith and doctrine. For them, the church and Christianity represented not faith in life in Christ but a multitude of petty rules and regulations. Third, the church began to associate the purity of its faith more and more with its observance of forms, and less and less with a solid knowledge of Biblical doctrine. Faith was giving way to form. Rules lead to more rules, and the yoke of Pharisaic laws came to be rivalled.

Much more could be added, but suffice it to say that finally a rebellion set in, but a sorry one. The antithesis to Pharisaic legalism and to playing God was seen as being more loving, and a neo-evangelical emphasis on love was the next stage in the slide of this church into modernism, and, finally, the social gospel, with the state now becoming the universal rule and lawmaker in their sorry "gospel."

(Continued on page 7)

## Enrollment... (continued from pg. 1)

generally finds these students well-prepared for college level work.

Another portion of Cedarville's student body consists of transfer students. Out of the six hundred new students accepted last fall, approximately one hundred and fifty

were transfers. Transfers often don't pose the problem of overcrowding freshman classes as they're usually in upper level courses.

The enrollment statistics lead to the question of reasons for the increased interest in Cedarville College. Dr. White interviews many prospective students and hears varied reasons for wanting to attend Cedarville. They range from enthusiasm about the quality, God-centered education to appreciation of Christian professors who manifest a true concern for the student's well-being.

Another advantage in the realm of academics involves the fact that Cedarville only employs well-trained Christian educators or full professors as full-time faculty members. In many secular institutions, lower level classes are often taught by Graduate Assistants who frequently do not have the background or interest in teaching to be truly effective.

An adverse reason some students give for coming to a Christian college is to escape from an unpleasant situation, be it home life, "the world," or personal problems.

An understanding of why students come to Cedarville is important for planning and evaluating as the college seeks to expand. During the past year increased efforts have been put into student recruitment. Three thousand mailings which included college information were sent to supporting churches this year and close to two hundred so far, have returned cards requesting further information.

In addition to public relations through travelling groups such as Abundant Life, Kingsmen Quartet, The Master's Puppets and Swordbearers, Cedarville employs a full-time student recruiter, Dave Ormsbee. However, according to Dr. White, "The strongest, best recruitment force we have right now is our student body." He commends the efforts of the student body to welcome friends and visitors and believes that the Tour Club is a valuable asset in the area of public relations.

Planning committees are kept busy attempting to meet the problems and needs which arise due to the sudden

student population growth. Students and faculty members have expressed concern for adaptation in areas such as teacher-student ration, dormitory space, and continuing academic excellence.

Throughout expansion, Cedarville is attempting to maintain its 20:1 faculty-student ratio. Some part-time faculty have been hired to teach classes but they do not act in advisory capacities to students, so are not considered in the ratio. The careful screening process of hiring faculty at Cedarville aims to ensure the quality of spiritual as well as academic education.

In regards to the problem of sufficient housing, two new sixty-four unit dormitories are presently under construction of the new Field House. This project will allow the cafeteria to expand into what is now the gymnasium.

The present concern seems to be lack of adequate classroom space. The College would like to accommodate as many students as possible without jeopardizing or sacrificing the well-being of existing students. A cut-off program is under development should lack of adequate facilities and other problems necessitate limiting enrollment.

Also, in addition to the usual return of applications in winter and early spring, many young people who are either saved or dedicate their lives at summer camp send last minute applications for the autumn quarter. The Admissions Office attempts to reserve a few places for such students, but this is increasingly difficult as general enrollment grows.

Apparently, Cedarville will experience some growing pains, as do all institutions in the process of expansion. The College is becoming better known for its academic excellence and strong spiritual emphases and people are responding to these positive features.

Various committees are constantly working on building plans and other provisions for Cedarville's continued growth. Any expansion must avoid altering the standards of the College. This presents a challenge which can only be met through the dedication and cohesiveness of the College as a whole.

## Theological Insights

In the last column this author offered the thesis that the base for meaning and purpose of God.

There is a basic problem that is inherent in such a statement, the most obvious being that man can only know the plan and purpose of God to the extent that God has revealed it in the Bible.

Man cannot know the decreative will of God unless God has given man the information by revelation. How then can any person know that their life has meaning, except on a purely theoretical base? The answer to this question is the base for this week's column.

Since God has given man an all-sufficient revelation in the Bible, everything man needs to know to have a meaningful life can be found in it. To value anything correctly, and to give that thing the meaning that God gives to it, man must view the thing in light of the revelation that the man has.

Therefore if we want to have a meaningful life, then we must live it as God has instructed us to live it, in other words, we must live a life in accordance with the commands of Scripture.

Some psychologists would say that the meaningful life is the self-fulfilling life. Their basic assertion is that man should do the things that bring him the most satisfaction if he is to have a meaningful life.

Lamentably many Christians have taken this statement, have tried to mix in some verses, and then have proceeded to call the view "Christian."

In order to have a meaningful life, man is not to seek self-fulfillment, but rather he needs to seek to bring his life into align-

ment with the commands of Scripture. Once again the chief problem is that man, as a selfish creature, wants to see everything as revolving around him, and he wants to see the purpose of everything as aimed toward his satisfaction.

Some evangelicals would have us believe that the reason we should be doing things for Christ, and the basis for living the life that Scripture demands, can be found in the gaining of future rewards.

We are commanded, by these people, to witness so that we can gain more "stars for our crown," and that we should always be seeking to do those things which will make a larger reward for us in heaven. Surprisingly, we fail to see the basic materialistic drives that are behind such assertions.

As Christians, we should be resisting our culture and not submitting to its materialism. We should be living the life Scripture demands for the very reason that Scripture demands it, and not with the hope of some future material reward.

We must remember that all that we do for Christ is dependent upon the work of Christ, and it is He that will be honored and glorified forever.

Man can live a meaningful life because of the plan and purpose of God, and he can see the meaningfulness in his life if he lives his life in obedience to the commands of the Word of God, for no man can be out of the perceptive will of God by keeping it fully.

Truly all that man can do on his own is "vanity of vanities," but Christ came that "we might have life, and have it more abundantly."

## Mascot Incites CC Spirit

Have you ever wondered who was behind that laughing grin and those jiggling antennae that regularly appear at Cedarville's basketball games? If so, you are not the only one who is in the dark.

Three years ago at the beginning of the 77/78 basketball season, the cheerleaders approached an unsuspecting sophomore pre-seminary major with the prospect of being the school's mascot.

The first time the cheerleaders' victim donned the yellow jacket costume, he was only filling in for another person. His unique activity, however, soon became a regular job.

Cedarville's present mascot's first night on the job was a totally new experience for him. After exchanging his costume's blue leotards for blue corduroys, though, he felt quite at home.

Cedarville's yellow jacket wasn't able to get rid of all the uncomfortable parts of his costume, though. That mask which he wears tends to get a little hot, but he admitted that it is a tolerable condition.

Cedarville's mascot is pretty much a "domestic bee." He usually only attends post-season tournaments and home games, but occasionally he will buzz over to a big away game.

Our yellow jacket friend really enjoys his job. He stated that as mascot, he can do more than the average member of the crowd although in essence he is simply a "spectator in a suit."

Cedarville's bee also enjoys reacting with the children at the games. Some of them will become quite attached to him by the end of the season. He mentioned that one time Lori Phipps, a favorite fan of his, baked him some brownies.

The Cedarville yellow jacket also stated that getting to know our team and the visiting teams is an added benefit of his job. One time he and Mt. Vernon Nazarene's cougar mascot played a game of their own for the fans at halftime.

When asked about the difficulty of his assignment, Cedarville's mascot admitted that it is easier to operate when the crowd is up. A tense game is perfect for his role because then he simply reacts with the crowd.

For times when the crowd is down, though, the bee stated that he turns his position into one of a clown and attempts to bolster spirits. Whatever the situation, however, he maintains that keeping enthusiasm going is a joint effort by the team, the audience, and himself.

Sometimes Cedarville's mascot has to be creative. He affirmed, though, that he gets helpful suggestion from others, and he has even used the San Diego Chicken for inspiration.

When our smiling yellow jacket first began his job, he considered it as just something to do. Now, however, he realizes that his job is a ministry. He believes that he can perform to the glory of God in accordance with Proverbs 17:22: A meery heart doeth good like a medicine . . ."

Yes, Cedarville's bee is thankful for his opportunity to be a part of the school's basketball games. He'll definitely be missed by the team and the fans alike when next season rolls around.

So if you see Jim Footman around, you might tell him thanks for being such a great mascot. That would certainly be a "sweet" thing to do.



## Jackets Move on to Victory

Cedarville College continues to play exceptional basketball as the 1979-80 season enters the final two weeks of regular season play. The Yellow Jackets also continue to maintain a high scoring percentage while opposing tough MOC challengers. Cedarville posts an 88 point scoring average per game, 10 more per game than their opponents.

On January 22, Cedarville defeated Urbana College, 95-88. Kim Kauffman led CC with a career high 40 points. Kauffman hit 18 of 29 field goals for 62 percent and also added 13 rebounds. Eric Mounts equalled his seasonal average of 23 points, and Drew Baker added 15 in the Yellow Jackets victory.

Rio Grande College visited the Jackets on January 22, the seventh MOC opponent in as many games. Rio Grande presented a tough challenge in a crucial game for Cedarville, but the Jackets came away victorious, 93-84.

One of the toughest challenges in MOC play came against Walsh College on January 29. Drew Baker, Cedarville's leading rebounder with 10 per game, and averaging 14 points per game had to sit out with an eye injury.

Cedarville defeated Walsh, however, led by Eric Mounts' 30 points. Greg Greve scored 18 points in Baker's absence and Mark Womack added 19 in the 91-89 vic-

tory.

Cedarville faced Mount Vernon Nazarene on February 2. Mount Vernon supports the poorest record in MOC play this season, but presents the potential to beat any opponent.

Cedarville defeated Mount Vernon, 80-73, while three starters connected for 16 points. Rick Hickman, Eric Mounts, and Mark Womack each contributed 16 points and Hickman also dished out 10 assists. Sophomore Drew Baker returned to action against Mt. Vernon to lead Cedarville with 21 points.

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## Women's Team Tries for Tournament

The Cedarville Women's Basketball Team will complete regular season play in a final game at Central State. Thursday, February 14. Four games away from the Satellite Tournament the team had a 9-10 record with high hopes of finishing 13-10.

The Satellite Tournament for District 3 begins at Cedarville February 19, with games the next two days at Defiance and

Ohio Northern. The State Tournament will be here as well, February 28-March 1. The home team is automatically entered in the tourney, but Coach Sandy Schlappi commented that they are hoping to continue to play well against fellow district teams, place first in the Satellite Tourney, and earn a place in the state seedings.

Games during the past few weeks have been difficult; some, disappointing. After

victories over Xavier (81-47) and Wittenburg (71-53), the team dropped two to Wright State (72-88), and Defiance (59-69). With back-to-back contests February 1-2, the exhausted team lost again to Malone (58-69) and Akron (63-82). By Tuesday the 5th the women were back in stride, defeating Ohio Dominican 63-49 on Cedarville's home court.



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# The Origin of the Universe

BY LARRY FLOOD

**INTRO:** In this article, which is Part III in a five-part series on Thermodynamics and the Origin of the Universe, the Ambiplasm [Antimatter] hypothesis is discussed in light of thermodynamics and the Bible.

The Ambiplasm (Antimatter) hypothesis was formulated in 1965 by Hannes Alfvén and Oskar Klein. In their hypothesis they state that in an indeterminable time in the past there existed a structure called the meta-galaxy which occupied an enormous spherical region  $2 \times 10$  to the twelfth light years in diameter and was composed of a mixture of protons, antiprotons, electrons, and positrons called the ambiplasma. These particles were assumed to also have been created 'ex-nihilo' at some point in the distant past.

Then over a period of trillions of years gravitational attraction gradually brought about a contraction of this metagalaxy. Particle annihilation occurred between caused an expansion. During this expansion separate localized clumps of antimatter and matter contracted to form the galaxies and stars. To overcome the prospect of total annihilation of all the antimatter and matter Alfvén postulated the influence of some unknown mechanism that kept the two kinds separate.

In relation to thermodynamics and assumption Alfvén and Klein made concerning the 'ex-nihilo' creation of some of the antimatter and matter causing an increase in radiation pressure that eventually reversed the contraction and

## Re-enact the draft?

In his recent State of the Union address President Carter announced that he would be in favor of a system which would require 18 to 26 year olds to register. It should be noted that this procedure would be a registration process only and not a call to active duty in the Army.

Our top Army boss, the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Edward Myer favors some form of registration as it relates to the draft. But he is not necessarily in favor of a return of the draft at this time.

Keyes stated that he sees no need for resumption of the draft at this time . . . This applies to a draft for active or reserve forces. To enact a draft, he believes would be unnecessary, unfair, and counter productive to the Army. While the new defense budget calls for increased spending, Army manpower is not expected to increase. The additional dollars would be spent for new equipment and for inflation.

What will mandatory registration do for ROTC? However, if you look at past history, students in ROTC were exempt from the draft. There is no reason to believe that history will not repeat itself.

What about registration of women? As far as women are concerned the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Clifford Alexander, favors some form of registration for women. Keyes said the push for an Equal Rights Amendment for women almost assures their involvement in a registration process if enacted.

Whether you, as a student, are concerned about registration or not, you are invited to investigate the opportunities offered by the Army ROTC. Concerned or interested individuals may call LTC Al Keys (513) 376-6279, Central State University.

matter out of nothing at the beginning of the metagalaxy contradicts the First Law as noted in the discussion about the Steady-State hypothesis in the previous article. In relation to the Second Law the hypotheses can be held as valid up to a point. The contraction of the metagalaxy causes a decrease in entropy. However, there is an overall net increase in entropy due to the energy released in the particle annihilation. Thus up to this point the hypothesis conforms to the Second Law. At the point in the expansion, however, when the clumps of particles begin coalescing into the galaxies, there is no annihilation to offset the decrease in entropy. This then is in violation of the Second Law.

In relation to other areas of physics the

Ambiplasma hypothesis runs into major difficulties. On the initial contraction of the metagalaxy Alfvén and Klein assume that only partial annihilation will occur, with the resulting radiation pressure offsetting the gravitational forces and causing expansion. However it must be noted that the electrostatic forces between the matter and antimatter particles should be great enough to overcome the radiation pressure and cause total annihilation, thus indicating that the hypothesis is invalid. Also Alfvén postulated the existence of some mechanism to separate the matter and antimatter, but this should only be accepted as a crutch, since there is no such natural mechanism known today.

From a biblical perspective the

Ambiplasma hypothesis like the Steady-state hypothesis is thoroughly atheistic, since it assumes the creation of matter and antimatter 'ex-nihilo' by naturalistic forces, which is in contradiction with Psalms 33:6 - 'By the word of the Lord were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth.'

Thus from a thermodynamical, physical, and biblical standpoint the Ambiplasm hypothesis should also be held as invalid as an explanation of the origin of the universe.

In the next installment the Big Bang hypothesis on the origin of the Universe will be discussed in light of both thermodynamics and the Bible.

## Gas shortage . . . (continued from pg. 2)

short run reduction in gasoline supplies this summer. Some of these policies were changed, but only after the shortage reached crisis proportions in some parts of the country. The clumsy actions of the visible hand of the government is in contrast to the dexterity of the invisible hand of the market which usually allocates goods so smoothly that the average person does not even notice that anything is happening.

It is ironic that California was so hard hit by the shortage of gasoline. Plenty of oil was available from Alaska. The refineries in California, however, could not handle this oil. It had to be shipped all the way to the Gulf or east coast refineries. Plenty of Mexican oil was available much closer to these refineries. The Mexican oil was shipped to Japan which is much closer to Alaska. So why not ship Alaskan oil to Japan and use Mexican oil here? It is against the law. Government prevents the efficient use of the oil which the free market would automatically achieve.

There are thousands of oil wells in California which were not producing. There were thousands more in other parts of the country. How could this be in a time of shortage? With price controls on old oil it just was not profitable to pump oil from these old wells. For many more it was not profitable to spend money to keep production up.

Perhaps the most important long term effect of governmental policy has been to make it unprofitable to build new refineries. Environmental requirements cause long delays and raise costs. Price controls decrease revenues. Caught in this squeeze of high cost and low revenue major oil companies have not built new refineries. The lead time required for refinery construction means that this is a problem which will be with us for a long time to come.

Government regulation adds uncertainty to the oil business. Even at best this is a risky business. Now, added to the risks presented by nature and OPEC are those

of highly changeable and unpredictable federal policies. A high risk project must offer the chance for a high return. Otherwise people will invest in more certain projects. The greater the risk, the greater the return which must be expected. By increasing the risk which the oil industry faces, government has made only projects with very high expected returns justifiable. Risk can be reduced by diversification. But now we hear threats against oil companies which wish to diversify into other lines of business. Yet the government's policies themselves have made diversification more important.

Of course not all oil companies are hurt by government regulation. The entitlements program amounts to a subsidy for imported oil financed by a tax on domestic oil. This helps oil companies which import oil at the expense of American producers. It also increases our imports and, therefore, our dependence on foreign supplies of oil.

## Limitations . . . (continued from pg. 5)

God's law, by reserving, in one area after another, the right of enforcement to God alone, severely limits the power of all human forms of government. Neither church, nor state, nor any other human agency is empowered to play God. Moreover, we do not gain in holiness by becoming "stricter" than God: we gain only in presumptuous sin. God alone is God: He does not delegate His throne nor His sovereign law-making power to any human being or agency. To become "stricter" than God's law, as one pastor boasted to me of being, is to imply a moral defect in God and is blasphemy.

God's law thus allows man many years of freedom to obey or disobey without man-imposed penalties. The result is a great freedom for man to sin or to obey than most man-made institutions believe is wise. Certainly, church and state have alike worked to limit the freedom God allows.

One critic of Biblical law has declared to me that any strict adherence in every realm to God's order would be "disastrous," first, because in a few areas God's law is marked by an "undue severity," as witness the death penalty for adultery. (The family being God's basic institution, treason in the Bible is adultery; there is no treason with respect to the state.) Second, in most areas, Biblical law would produce "anarchy," because no penalties can be enforced by man in any strict reading thereof.

From the standpoint of Scripture, God's rule is not anarchy but justice and free-

dom. Redemption is not by rules and regulation; salvation is not by law. It is by God's sovereign grace through Jesus Christ. The redeemed man, lives a life of faith and obedience in the Spirit and in terms of the enscriptured word. Our liberty in Christ is from the bondage or slavery of sin and the penalty of death, and it is a deliverance also from fallen man's way of salvation, a total government by the words of law, man-made law.

If we take any law of God and alter it, or go beyond it, we too become humanistic. We "correct" God as gods over God, and we limit and finally destroy man's freedom under God.

One of the more frequently repeated declarations of Scripture is, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord" (Rom. 12:19; Deut. 32:35, 41, 43; Ps. 94:1, etc.). Again, in Hebrews 10:30, we read, "Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord. And again, the Lord shall judge his people." In certain specified areas, and within carefully circumscribed limits, God gives to men and to courts of law the power to judge and convict. The word vengeance is in the Greek text *ekdikesis*, that which proceeds out of justice, *dike* being justice. God declares that He alone is the judge and Law-maker. No man can go beyond His law-word, for to do so is not that which proceeds out of justice but out of presumption and sin. Thus, when the Lord declares, "Vengeance (or, the enforcement of justice) is Mine," He bars man from playing God, from adding or subtracting from

God's law-word, or from attempting to rule over men in any way which exceeds God's word. Only as men stand in terms of this faith are they protected from being enslaved by, or enslaving, other men. The law-word of God is man's only charter of liberty, and man's only defense against the tyrannies of state, church, and man. The redeemed of the Lord will stand in His word as free men.

Rev. Rousas John Rushdoony

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## Did you know?

The kiss is not the sole property of the human species, for actions resembling the kiss are found among a great many animals. Birds use their bills in a form of caress. Snails and certain insects caress antennae. And monkeys, of course, are extremely fond of kissing.



# Popper Pops More Than Popcorn

The weather has suddenly taken a turn for the worse. The winds begin to howl and the snow begins to fall. Faster and faster it falls until, with a deepening sensation of dread, you realize that you're snowed in.

What will you do now? How are you going to eat if you can't make it to the cafeteria?

If you're an avid popcorn popper user, you don't have to worry. Believe it or not, popcorn poppers can make more than popcorn.

Take, for instance, that early meal of breakfast. With just a small amount of butter or some similar non-stick agent, plus a few necessary ingredients, you can make scrambled eggs, fried eggs, bacon, French toast, or pancakes at your convenience.

Even more delectable breakfast foods are not beyond your reach with a popcorn popper. Biscuit dough dropped in oil works admirably well for donuts, and those easy-to-open cans of instant frosting add a delightful touch to the finished product.

Do you ever get tired of eating cold Pop Tarts right out of the package? With a popcorn popper, those days can be over forever. Just warm it up, and it will turn those cold Pop Tarts into pleasingly warm pastries.

Now, consider the matter of lunch. If all you want is a relatively simple meal, toasted cheese or even toasted peanut

butter and jelly is very satisfying. For a more substantial sandwich, try a few hamburgers.

If you are after something different - not an ordinary sandwich - do not fret. You still have quite a variety from which to choose. Veteran popcorn popper users suggest Campbell's Soup, Kraft Macaroni and Cheese, or a final choice - Franco American Spaghetios.

Now, when it comes to preparing a meal for supper, the suggestions are not as numerous, but they are of high quality. Wouldn't you love to sink your teeth into a

thick, juicy steak, or maybe it's a scrumptious, tantalizing pizza that you've been craving. Wait no longer. Just get out the ingredients and your popcorn popper.

Pizza would also make a good snack, and there are other "popping" dishes along that line. Rolls, onion rings, and mushrooms fried in butter, make excellent snacks or side dishes.

Has that box of cookies that your mom sent run out? Have the cakes and the pies at the cafeteria been unsatisfying? Well, experienced popcorn popper users can even offer you some help for your sweet

tooth. Try some pudding! It comes in a variety of flavors.

Maybe you're a conservative popcorn popper user and would prefer to stay that way. In that case, give your popcorn a new twist. By using grease left over from frying bacon, you can enjoy bacon-flavored popcorn.

So you see there's more inside a popcorn popper than you think. Yes, maybe the snow will block your way to the cafeteria, but who cares? As long as you have your trusty popcorn popper by your side, you'll always have access to "popping" hot food!

## Senate Serves Students

As representatives of the Cedarville College student body, Student Senate has been making a more concentrated effort this school year to better meet the needs of the students. As in years past, members of Senaté are required to attend a formal session every week. At the present, this meeting takes place each Wednesday at 5:30 p.m.

Any Cedarville College student is invited to sit in on any of these meetings, and as students, this is a good way to keep up with what your representatives, who were voted by you for your own welfare, are doing for you. Smaller, more informal meetings are also held weekly for members of various committees.

Each committee has been formed for an express purpose in mind, and each member of Senate is required to serve on at least one committee. Smaller groups such as these, with specific duties, were formed with the intent of assuring more involvement by all those elected to serve in

Senate.

At a glance of what is currently being handled in some of the committees....The Financial Committee, headed by Student Body Treasurer, Greg Howe, is currently putting together a questionnaire to survey student interest in the possible installation of juice machines in the dorms.

The committee is also planning to do another survey to find out the feasibility of adding three more chip machines in selected form areas. It has not yet been determined which dorms these machines will serve.

Plans are also being made for money saving coupon books to be made available to the students in cooperation with business establishments in the Xenia and Springfield areas....Senator Howe is also the chairperson of the Auxiliary Services Committee, which works with the Food Service, Library, Health Service, Maintenance Department, and the Christian Service office.

This committee was responsible for the new bulletin board in the SCG hallway. The glass encasing will help keep vital information on the board intact, thus allowing all students to be up to date on what's transpiring in Student Senate.

The Student Body Loan and Grant Committee is being led by Vice President Clayton Beck. Senator Beck reports that the grant given for academic aid by Student Senate to a worthy student has been increased to a stipend of 1,800 dollars, and 800 dollar increase over last year's contribution.

The number of applicants has also increased from 30 to over 200 in the same period. Clayton along with his co-workers will make the award in a mature and objective fashion, working closely with Mr. David Gidley of the Financial Aid Department and other school officials.

The application deadline was February 11; recipients of the awards will be announced on February 25.

## "Escape to the Dawn"

"Escape to the Dawn" with Mrs. Rebecca Baker as she dramatizes a letter, written by a French Huguenot, Judith Manigault, February 22, at 8 p.m. in Alford Auditorium.

Rebecca Beker's recital was originally presented to fulfill the requirements for a Master of Arts degree in interpretative speech at Bob Jones University.

Judith escaped during the persecution of the protestants under the reign of King Louis XIV. Fleeing first to England, she then sailed to America in 1684, establishing residence at Charleston, South Carolina.

Her letter, found by Mrs. Baker in South Carolina Historical Society's library, was written to her brother who could not escape.

The letter is a "spring board of Judith's life" and "epitomizes in actual story, what all the Huguenots were going through," explained Mrs. Baker.

Christians of all ages can relate to Judith as she is forced to evaluate her salvation and doctrinal beliefs and how she struggles to maintain her own identity as a child of God.

## Christian Service Goes to Juveniles

One of the most challenging Christian Service ministries in which to be involved is that of working in a juvenile detention center. Two groups from Cedarville minister regularly to young people in such homes in Springfield and Dayton. Led by Steve Strock and Tom Bailey, respectively these teams have each had a vital impact on the youths in residence in these institutions.

Those involved with the Springfield group include: Bob Hanson, Tim Dowd, Barry Tindall, Jeff Rider, Dave Palmer, Jerry Maxey, Lisa Meharry, Ruth Miller, Laurie Strock, Diane Morgan, and Kay Johnson.

The team travels to the home every Sunday evening, where their time is generally spent in games and activities with the young people there. Most of the juveniles spending time in the home are guilty of minor offenses, such a habitual truancy from school or driving a car without a license.

The desire of each team member is to

establish friendships with the youths and to try to get to know them individually, with the hope of them being able to personally share the Gospel with them.

Since there are usually eight to twelve youths available for interaction on Sunday evening, only four or five team members will go each time. The group has also had opportunities to witness to those on staff at the center.

The Dayton team includes: John Mitchell, Mark Wells, Dan Sorber, Donna Winters, Debbie Kearsley, Connie Clemons, Dan Llewellyn, Dick Krewson, Debbie Myers, Dave Gabriel, Maria Martinez, and Randy Wilson.

This group is also involved with various activities of the center, and travels to Dayton on alternate Sunday mornings. Members personally interact with youths who have been involved in a wide variety of offenses, and again the desired end is the establishment of friendships subsequently leading to opportunities to share the good news of Jesus Christ.

A ten person limit has been imposed on the group, which restricts the number of people who may travel to the center on a given Sunday. The team has molded together well and exemplified a real unity as well as a good deal of patience in dealing with adverse circumstances, according to leader Tom Bailey.

Ministering to juveniles can be a very rewarding experience, as well as one presenting its own special challenges. At any rate, such a service is a vital outreach to these young people, some of whom know little of the life-changing message of the Gospel.



### CEDARS

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