

1-28-1972

## Glimmerglass Volume 31 Number 11 (1972)

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### Recommended Citation

Turner, Garn (Editor); Cotner, John (Faculty Sponsor); and McClain, C.S. (Faculty Sponsor), "Glimmerglass Volume 31 Number 11 (1972)" (1972). *GlimmerGlass*. 455.  
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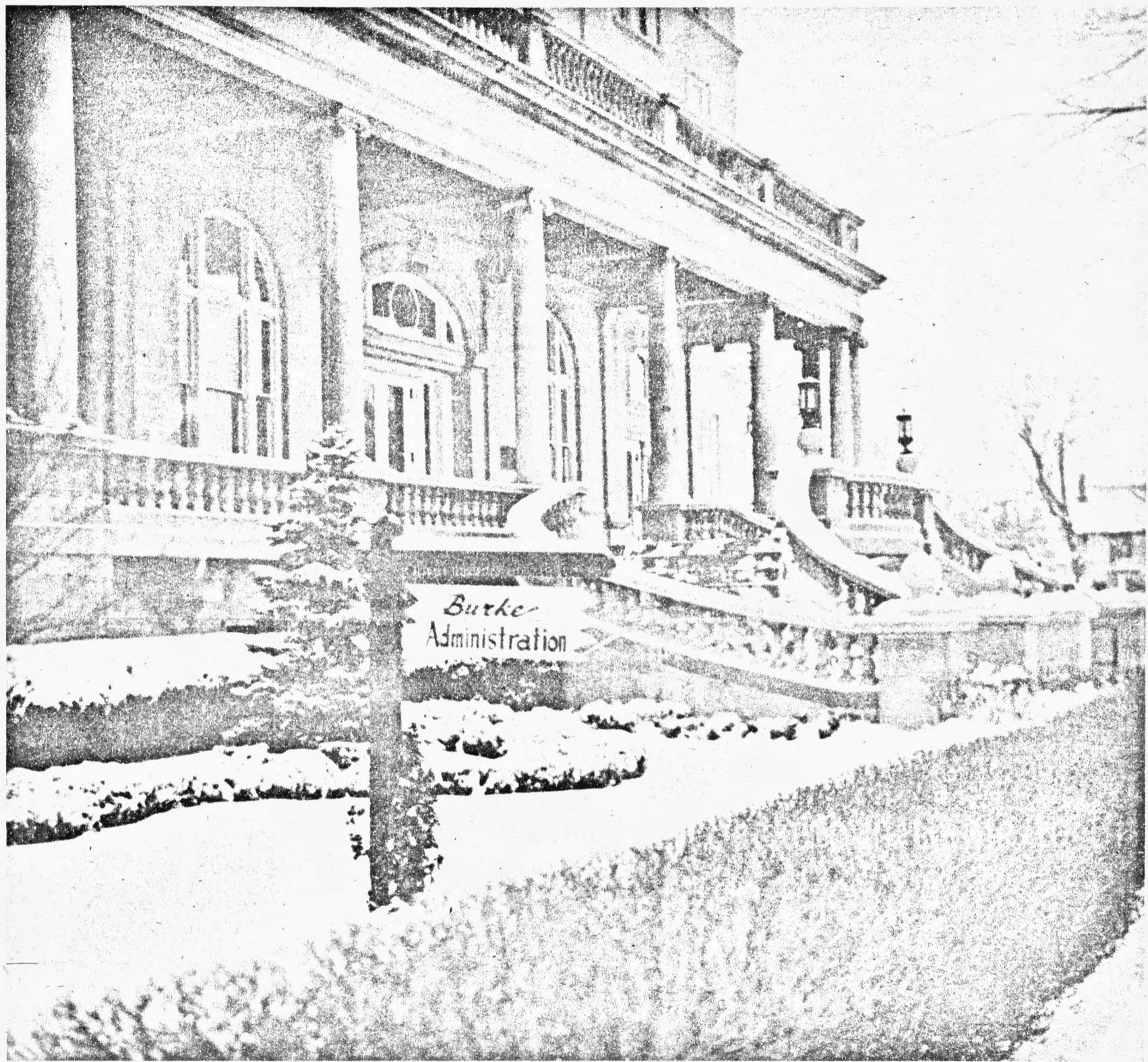
# Glimmerglass

Volume XXXI, No. 11

Olivet Nazarene College

Kankakee, Illinois

January 28, 1972



## Dr. Young Brings Humor, Warmth to Youth Revival

Olivet; January, 1972

(photo by A. Leonard)

With last Wednesday night's church service, Rev. Samuel Young delivered the first of his five evening revival services. It marked the beginning of Olivet's annual youth revival, which continues through Sunday night. Emphasis is being placed upon reaching and ministering to the needs of the community's young people.

Rev. Samuel Young, D.D., of Quincy, Mass., is one of five men elected to the highest office in the Church of the Nazarene, that of general superintendent.

Born in Scotland of Irish parents, Dr. Young was converted under the ministry of Dr. George Sharpe, founder of the Nazarene

work in the British Isles. In 1916 the Young family emigrated to the United States, where he became an accountant and business analyst. Later called to preach, he attended Eastern Nazarene College, Quincy, and Boston University.

After graduation Dr. Young pastored churches at Salem, Ohio, and South Portland, Maine. He was elected superintendent of the New England district and continued in that assignment for seven years. In 1945 he was called to Eastern Nazarene College, where he served first as pastor and teacher, and then as president. From 1938 to 1948 he was a

member of the General Board, and served in the department of foreign missions and the department of publication. He was elected general superintendent in 1948.

Dr. Young is an able expositor of the scriptures. His preaching is marked by humor, warmth, and a depth of understanding. He is a world traveler, visiting and supervising work in the British Isles, Latin America, the British West Indies, and the Cape Verde Islands. In addition to preaching he is well known for his doctrinal studies, especially the Wesleyan emphasis upon entire sanctification.



Rev. Young

# EDITORIAL

## Who Do You Worship?

Have you ever made the startling and uncomfortable discovery that the God you thought you believed in and the God your imagination has constructed are not necessarily the same? No, that isn't intended as blasphemy. It may very likely be a widespread problem—I have personal knowledge of at least one case.

By "the God you think you believe in" I mean the God you would profess as your Lord if you were pressed for a description. Everyone has some conception of God that is fairly adult, composed of a score of scriptures and dozens of sermon illustrations. The God your imagination has constructed is not so easily discovered, described, or understood. He is the product of an infinite number of little experiences, many of them so buried in the subconscious that they can no longer be resurrected for conscious scrutiny except after psychological probing and introspective honesty.

The problem stems from the simple fact that people learn much more than just those things the public or Sunday School systems would like to teach them. To complicate the trouble, all things one learns are not of equal value or influence. As any teacher can verify, formal learning is valueless unless transfer takes place; that is, unless the material learned is put to practical use in altering behavior, attitudes, and perceptions. Formal learning has no corner on transfer. Experiential learning (learning in the context of real life, as one learns to walk, talk, drive, etc.), does. Every day is a blizzard of impressions, an avalanche of misunderstood and half-understood sensations, which the mind doggedly attempts to sort and file away and make some sense of. Every impression subtly influences the mind's perspective, or deepens the imprint of a previous impression. Out of this vast rag-bag of mental paraphernalia the mind structures its concepts and molds the personality's behavior.

Now, if this accumulation of experience is understood as learning, especially as behavior- and concept-modifying learning, one can understand how a disparity between formal and actual God-concepts can arise. A child can be taught in Sunday School that God is Love, God is Love, but if the teacher (God's representative), is harsh and authoritarian, the lasting impression is of a harsh, authoritarian God. The child-become-adult can still parrot "God is Love", but in the back streets of his mind there roams a thin-lipped, grim God ready to crack down on any horseplay. Similarly, one can hear Bible accounts of heroic men who trusted in God and had close communion with Him, but far more memorable is the fact that the pastor (the holy one), must address God in archaic English, in rhetorical phrases. The one leaves a strictly intellectual account of a God who works with and through men; the latter leaves an unforgettable impression of a God aloof and almost a stranger, whom even Rev. Hallowed is hesitant to bother. Or a child is told how strong and manly Jesus was—but on the wall of the classroom is a picture of Jesus ascending into heaven with a sugary smile on His face, clad in a pink nightie. Which does the grown-up child remember, and live by?

"But we're adults now. Can't we just be sincere Christians and forget our childhood foolishness and misunderstandings?"

Perhaps we could if we were strictly intellectual beings. However, we aren't organic computing machines. We don't live merely by our more rational processes. We behave in accordance with our subconscious thought-patterns, most of which are unknown to the conscious mind. So what we are intellectually convinced of and what we subconsciously acknowledge as God can be two distinct and conflicting ideas. And where there is internal conflict, when one secretly fears and dislikes God (at least, his conception of God), it is a great strain psychically to profess love.

Just who do you worship? For God's sake—literally—look for the reality behind the popular conceptions, find the truth hidden in the cliches, realize the misconceptions that can dog and drown any adult relationship with God. Once discovered and understood, the childish bogeys that haunt our spiritual health are laughable; in the dark of the subconscious they can be real and active and fatal.

garn turner

## Soul Food: Person Is Important

by Ken Ripley

Editor's note: Ken Ripley is Feature Editor of the University of North Carolina's newspaper, THE DAILY TAR HEEL; he also writes a weekly column for the paper called "Soul Food," which was declared "best regular editorial column" in the '70-71 Southeast College Newspaper Competition. With his very generous permission, one of his columns is reprinted here.

"Some of these people who call themselves Christians amaze me," she was saying. "They spend all their time worrying about their 'souls,' and mine—and that's all, I don't want to be a soul; I want to be me."

She isn't alone. Not too long ago a black Christian, discussing racial prejudice, told several Christians, "I get tired of being looked at as some kind of disembodied 'soul,' as if my soul was separate from my color, my manhood, or my personality. Don't deny me the privilege of being fully human. The Gospel frees all of me, not just a part."

They've got a point. Too many times, it seems, Christians are so eager to get "converts" they manage to somehow split a person's personality. They get so lost in a person's "soul" they become blinded to the person. The joyful sharing of "good news" becomes militaristic "soul winning," all too often losing the concern and compassion for people that supposedly marks Christian love.

And if that's all that being a Christian means to us, then we've

missed the point. Loveless evangelism is a cruel mockery of the way that Jesus moved among people as he dealt with their problems, healed their hurts, challenged their complacencies and pointed to a new relationship with God.

Jesus looked at the crowds and saw people, not "disembodied souls." He was vitally concerned with the souls of men, to be sure, but in a way that sometimes we forget.

"You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind," he said. "This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it, You shall love your neighbor as yourself."

To be a follower of Jesus, as Jesus meant it, does not mean merely to believe a certain creed, follow certain prescribed rules and religious practices, or to say the right thing. Anyone can go to church. We all have beliefs. When John the Baptist, Jesus, and, later, the apostles, said "Repent," they didn't mean "get religion."

Jesus wasn't trying to change beliefs. He was trying to change people. Christianity is concerned not only with the soul, but with the heart and the mind of the whole personality.

"Therefore, if anyone is in Christ," Paul wrote, "he is a new creation. The old has passed away. Behold, the new has come."

The power of the Gospel is that through Jesus a person can be radically transformed. Instead of being separated from God and

worshipping ourselves, we are offered a new and dynamic relationship with God. Jesus talks not about a "self-help" theology, but about the power of God to change us if we want to be changed.

The person who becomes a Christian finds his beliefs changing, his attitudes rearranged. "I have been crucified with Christ," Paul wrote. "It is not I who live, but Christ who lives in me."

But if Jesus talks about the "soul" of man being transformed, he also talks about—and demonstrates—that to be a Christian goes beyond an inner transformation.

Jesus emphasized that Christianity is not a message to be believed—it is belief to be lived. Wherever men were cruel, immoral, unjust, Jesus was quick to speak out. The early Christians were to be sent out into the world not only to "preach the Gospel" but to love their neighbor, to practice righteousness and justice. Not just on Sunday in church, but during the week—in all that we do and say.

The soul is important. The things we do and believe can only come out of what we are inside, and no amount of "doing good" will make us "good," if we aren't already. The power of the Gospel message is that we can be changed, made whole, transformed, as followers of Jesus Christ.

But if our lives don't change, if our personalities remain untouched, if our actions remain uncaring and unloving, then not only have we "disembodied" our soul, we have stifled it.

## Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to Scot Norris' "For What It's Worth" on December 15. I don't know if Mr. Norris' article was sincere or whether he was trying to stimulate intellectual interest, but in either case his article was not worth much.

I do agree that Joseph was an unsung hero, that he was an outstanding man and that he displayed much love and faith; but the trouble with Mr. Norris' article started when he "updated" the story. For some strange reason, it lost something very important in the translation.

I got the impression from the article that "Joe" was put in an absolutely hopeless situation about which he had no control. It is true that Joseph did not have control, but God did. This was of God, not man. If Mr. Norris will kindly find the closest Bible and turn to Matthew 1:18-25, he will find that unto Joseph an angel appeared like that that had appeared unto Mary. The angel instructed Joseph as to what God wanted him to do, not Mary. Some of the verses go like this:

Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: when as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of

the Holy Ghost. Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away privily. But while he thought on these things, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost. Then Joseph being raised from sleep did as the angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto

him his wife."

The point is, Mr. Norris, your article presented a rather twisted view of the events which took place.

In conclusion, may I advise Mr. Norris to consult the Bible when writing about Biblical things, he might be surprised what it has to say.

Sincerely,

Vicki Lynn Kiefer

# Glimmerglass

OFFICIAL STUDENT PUBLICATION OF OLIVET NAZARENE COLLEGE  
Kankakee, Illinois

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# OUT OF MY MIND

by Jim Vidito

This past weekend some twenty-three Olivet Student Council members, a handful of committee chairmen, various administrators, and the council sponsor met at Greenlake, Wisconsin for our second mid-winter workshop retreat. The main theme was: What have we done, where are we now, and where are we going? As is the case with many such workshops, the knowledge gained was invaluable.

One of the points made was that seemingly student government has been more valuable to the person directly involved with student council than for anyone else. We have involved ourselves with many different projects for leadership training and understanding leadership concepts.

In our evaluation this past weekend, we came to the general consensus that while we have continually busied ourselves with

matters, we have not really accomplished all that much. I am not apologizing, for I believe that we have tried to do what we have felt was right; but we have not been fully successful.

I believe that council is ready to act. It seems that we have traced our overall weakness to our committee structure. We have tried to get the most people involved in student government by placing non-council members on Student-Faculty Committees, Student Council Standing Committees, and making chairmen non-council members. As a result, a very loosely knit structure has been created. There is no link between council and standing committees and no tie between student members of Student-Faculty Committees and Associated Student Government. The only tie that exists is through the executive office, which is not adequate to control so directly such a broad structure.

In essence, I project that this year's Student Council can best make a mark on the existence of student government by seriously evaluating and restructuring its present committee system.

## Pastor's Corner

by Don Irwin

Here is a new answer to that old question, "What's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?" "The pessimist is better informed."

Television has forced the 'now' generation to be better informed concerning local, as well as world, events. I'm afraid, however, the information received has focused far too much on the problems, rather than the solutions. This usually leads to pessimism.

I was fortunate, as a young man, to have a very successful Christian businessman as a good friend and advisor. We often had lunch together and discussed some of the problems of the church. He repeated on numerous occasions, "There is always a way out of a problem." I remember challenging his statement: "Do you really believe this?" He answered that he

wouldn't be where he was if he hadn't believed it.

He related some incidents in which, as a Naval officer, his optimistic belief that "there is always a way out of any difficulty or problem" had kept him alive. Then there were business experiences that would have spelled failure, except for this belief that there is always a way out.

For years now I, too, have believed this and proved it. The idea even prompted a sermon titled, "Always a Way Out." The second book of the Bible, Exodus, means "a way out." In Exodus, in the life of my friend, and in my own experiences, the way out has been a divine plan - but always carried out by human effort. This is an unbeatable combination as a solution for any problem: A divine plan carried out by human agency and effort.

## Campus Colloquy

### What Are Ultimate Benefits of 'Space Race'?

by Alan Shepard

(Chosen as one of the seven original astronauts for the Mercury man-in-space program, Alan Shepard became the first American in space with the flight of Freedom 7 in 1961. Most recently, he commanded the flight of Apollo XIV to the moon, an adventure heralded as one of history's greatest contributions to scientific knowledge.)

To me, a charter member of the club, space is as inevitable as aviation. And certainly, people who today doubt the wisdom of space expenditures must have been sired by those who questioned the intent and usefulness of the Wright brothers' experiment at Kitty Hawk!

It is relatively easy to correlate a satellite weather map or live foreign television with space. But almost every citizen has difficulty of varying degree in justifying large sums of money for science and research. Technology has no tangible benefit, no immediate reassurance in this day of demanding domestic social problems. Let us deal specifically with some widespread misconceptions.

We are not in a "space race" with the Soviets. I admit to some strange feelings one, cold, clear night in October 1957 as I watched Sputnik I flash through the darkened New England sky. There was a sense of disappointment and an aura of uncertainty. Disappointment because my beloved country had not yet demonstrated this level of excellence, and uncertainty as to its true meaning. Rational thinking replaced these feelings; I knew something about U.S. progress at that time, and the difference was in the "noise level" of the data; i.e., insignificant over the long haul. And the long haul is what we must consider. Since technology benefits many facets of our civilization, then it has to be one measure of our country's progress. The United States has demonstrated since Sputnik that a comparable expenditure of

gross national product has put us ahead of the Russian endeavors, but again this is only "noise level." We must continue our efforts.

Why spend money for science when the products are not immediate and tangible? Science and research occur throughout our country, not only in space but in universities, laboratories and in the military. Certainly some research is serendipity—one doesn't know what really will develop until he arrives or the experiment proceeds to conclusion. But the majority of science is very specific and many times is bold and imaginative. What has space given us? NASA has a telephone book size document on this, but let me say many cardiac patients live today because of heart sensors developed for my first Mercury flight in 1961. The satellite tracking hurricane Camille in the Gulf of Mexico was so precise that objective evacuation only in the target area saved 50,000 lives! Gemini spacecraft sensing devices are today being used in local areas to detect corn blight and can be used in spacecraft in two years to assess crop damage over thousands of square miles. There are dozens more examples of space spinoff all around you today.

Let's talk about U.S. prestige abroad and also the morale within the country. Unless one has been abroad or has friends there, it is difficult to realize the interest. The live television audience in Europe has been consistently higher than here at home for all except the first landing on

the moon. Consider the things we do that are not popular in foreign lands and then rejoice as an American citizen that the favorable impact is tremendous. On a recent geology trip to Germany, my Apollo 14 crew and I could hardly work at the crater, the crowds were so large! And have you talked to your younger brothers and sisters or nephews and nieces about their enthusiasm on space? Astronauts get one half million fan mail letters a year—mostly from interested children.

Naturally all of this space endeavor costs money—a lot of money. But how can one assess or relate to millions of dollars? Let's do it in pennies. The Federal Budget for 1972 for health, education, welfare, social security, veterans and poverty took 42 cents from every one of our tax dollars. The entire space program, manned and unmanned, weather, communications, etc., was only 1.4 cents from that same dollar. A ratio of 30 to 1 in favor of domestic problems already! The two cannot and should not compete. We need to continue research to provide the tools to cope with our daily problems.

This is a tremendous challenge to all of us today. We must meet it if our country is to remain great. The real clue to the solution, the single most important ingredient, has to be personal restraint. Let us all exercise this quality as we attempt to understand and cope with our problems, celestial and terrestrial.

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# Ecology Corner

Washington, D.C. (Jan. 12, 1972)—A National Wildlife Federation study reveals that Americans can have a cleaner environment and save \$12 billion per year.

The Federation study indicates that the typical American family can save \$13 per year with a national cleanup campaign which will reduce air pollution damages by 66 percent, and save \$87 annually while slashing water pollution damages by 90 percent.

Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director, today explained that a team of investigators spent months interviewing environmental experts and economists to assemble the data which forms the basis for the Federation's conclusions.

The Council on Environmental Quality has estimated that polluted air results in the following annual damages: human health, \$6 billion; materials and vegetation, \$4.9 billion; and lowering of property values, \$5.2 billion. This totals \$16.1 billion. Economists conservatively estimate that water pollution costs the U.S. \$12.8 billion per year.

Kimball said the taxpayer-consumer should begin realizing savings on air pollution control by 1976; on water pollution control, by 1980. The Federation estimates that the average family must invest some \$500 by 1975 without any return. However, by 1979, the average family will recover this \$500 and, by 1980, begin realizing annual savings of approximately \$200—plus having a cleaner environment.

"We believe that Americans will make this investment once they are made aware of the benefits," Kimball declared. He said the Federation has commissioned an independent poll to determine information on the public's attitude. The results of this survey should be available in the spring.

"We undertook the study because opponents of a clean environment apparently are embarked upon a scare campaign based upon inflated costs that do not take into account the benefits of

cleanup," Kimball declared. "Even the Council on Environmental Quality, which estimated the cost of pollution cleanup at \$105 billion, admits the figure is overstated because it includes \$43.5 billion for solid waste disposal—an activity largely devoted to garbage pickup. Garbage pickup is a service traditionally provided in urban areas and already is being paid for by most citizens." He said many important figures are unavailable and some Federal officials are embarrassed by this lack of research data.

Some economists and environmentalists interviewed by the research team say the U.S. Government is derelict in not developing return-on-investment studies similar to those conducted by major industries before they provide funds for new projects.

Reduced to its simplest form, the Federation study estimates the national bill for damages from air and water pollution at \$28.9 billion annually. Since citizens must eventually pay this amount through taxes or higher prices for products and services, the average family's share for pollution damage is \$481 annually. Cost of a reasonable cleanup program is estimated at \$10.2 billion annually, with a family's share \$170. However, NWF says that this investment will result in reducing pollution damages by \$22.2 billion, with a per family benefit of \$370. Thus, by paying out \$170 for abatement, each family can reduce its pollution damage costs of \$370 for a net savings of \$200.

"To us, this most certainly appears to be a wise and wonderful investment," Kimball emphasized. "How else can Americans improve the quality of their lives and at the same time save money?"

The investigation was conducted by a team directed by John Strohm, Editor of NATIONAL WILDLIFE Magazine. Results of this investigation will be printed in the February-March issue of NATIONAL WILDLIFE Magazine, which goes to the organization's members. Copies may be ordered by writing 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036.

# Nielson, Young to Give Piano Concert

by Sandi Hemmingsen

On Thursday, February 3, at 8:00 p.m. in Chalfant Hall, Stephen Nielson and Ovid Young will treat ONC to a concert of music for 2 pianos. As an appetizer for the recital I decided to interview Mr. Nielson and Mr. Young to learn more about themselves and their music. To my dismay, I found that Mr. Young was out of town. However, my interview with Stephen Nielson proved to be most interesting and enjoyable.

Stephen Nielson's background was much the same as many musicians. He was raised in a musical family who appreciated serious music. He began his formal training on the piano at the age of seven in Dallas, where he spent most of his early life.

Mr. Nielson has always felt that music was his 'bag'. He hopes to combine performing with teaching at the collegiate level for his life work. He said, however, that he would jump at the chance to teach gifted young children, because he feels the early years are the most important in musical study. At present he is working on his masters degree at Indiana University.



Stephen Nielson

As far as the future of music itself is concerned, Mr. Nielson feels that the centers of the performing arts are shifting from the cities to colleges and universities. The problems involved are most frequently social and economic. He does not feel that this will adversely affect the music education of the average person.

He said, "The Colleges and universities must reach out to nearby urban areas; promulgation of music literacy in an urban society is possible only as the artistic and intellectual resources of the academic community are combined with the human resources of the cities."

Asked if he could give some idea of the preparation for a concert, Mr. Nielson replied, "That would be like trying to describe electricity. Very difficult." He did give me a few steps he follows when working on a piece of music. The first thing he does is consider the historical perspective. —What was the composer like?—Was he writing about or for a certain event? The next step, of course, is to learn the music. Only after a musician has learned the notes can he begin to create music. This involves the performer's own personality and how well he can project it along with what the composer had in mind.

When playing music for two pianos, each performer must treat his part, in practice, as if it were a solo. The composer conceived the piece so that each part would be prominent several times through-out. The most difficult task is putting the two parts to-



Ovid Young

gether. Each performer must know the music well enough to be aware of what the other is doing to achieve a correct balance. On top of that, each performer must concentrate on his own pianistic problems. It is a complicated task!

I asked Mr. Nielson about the program for Thursday night. The two pianists will be playing "Sonata in D Major", Mozart; "Scaramouche", Rachmaninoff; "Polka" from the ballet "L'Age D'Or", Shostakovich; "The Ritual Fire Dance", de Falla; and "Variations on Yankee Doodle", Mario Braggiotti. They are playing the variations in the style of Chopin and Gershwin. The variation in the style of Gershwin is reminiscent of "Rhapsody In Blue". Of course, all of these are for two pianos.

Sound exciting? It will be. They have an offering for all kinds of musical tastes.

Mr. Nielson suggested that I close with an account of a conversation someone had with the president of Harvard University. The president was once asked what courses he would require of all students. He replied, "Literature and music. Nothing reflects history more, or calls for a greater output from a man than literature or music."

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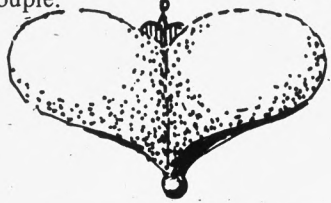
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## Valentine's Party

On Wednesday, January 26th, tickets went on sale for the 1972 Valentine's Party. This year's party, "The Twelfth of Never", will be held Friday, February 11th, at 7:30 p.m. in the Crystal Ball Room of the Sheraton Blackstone Hotel, in Chicago. Entertainment for the evening will be provided.

On February 3rd, nominations for sweetheart couples will be accepted and preliminary voting will be held for the sweetheart couple of 1972. Tickets are available at Ludwig desk. Cost is \$15.00 per couple.



ONCE AGAIN...



### SOMEBODY GOOFED

Editor's note: The book review of DROODLES by Roger Price in the December 14 issue should have carried the following credit line:

Reprinted with the permission of Price/Stern/Sloan Publishers, Inc., Los Angeles, from the book, Doodles, copyright 1965 by Roger Price.

The book is available from Price/Stern/Sloan Publishers, Inc., 410 N. La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90048 for one dollar, which isn't outrageous. If you're broke, write to the same address for a free brochure.

Great music which is enjoyed by the thousands of music lovers who attend the Sunday Concerts by the CHICAGO CHAMBER ORCHESTRA at the Museum of Science and Industry, at the Chicago Historical Society, St. James Cathedral, in Chicago's parks and more recently at the new Beverly Art Center, will come to OLIVET NAZARENE COLLEGE on February 4 at 8:15 p.m., in Chalfant Hall.

The concert will be under the direction of DIETER KOBER, permanent conductor of the orchestra now in its 20th season of public cultural service. The 30-piece group has been heard in more than 500 concerts in the

Chicago area and has appeared on college campuses in many parts of the United States, as well as in major concert halls in the Midwest and South of the country. This will be the third appearance of the orchestra sponsored by the Lyceum committee at Olivet Nazarene College.

The program will be highlighted by the appearance of four soloists—artist members of the orchestra in Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's "Concertone" a multiple concerto for two violins (played by principals DAVID MOLL and FRED SPECTOR), oboe (played by Carl Sonik) and violoncello (played by Lawrence Lenski). Also as soloist will be featured harpist DEBORAH

WEDYCK in Gymnopedie No. 1 by the native Australian woman composer PEGGY GLANVILLE-HICKS, who is now residing in the United States, Miss WEDYCK will also be heard on RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS "Fantasia on Greensleeves." The remainder of the program includes the ever popular "Water Music Suite" by George Frederic Handel and Symphony No. 20, a festive work with trumpets and kettledrums by Franz Joseph Haydn.

Students, faculty and members of the community are cordially invited to attend this outstanding event.

\*Recorded on Vox-Trunabout by the Chicago Chamber Orchestra.

# Chicago Chamber Orchestra To Perform Concert Here

## Can There Be Freedom Within the Standards?

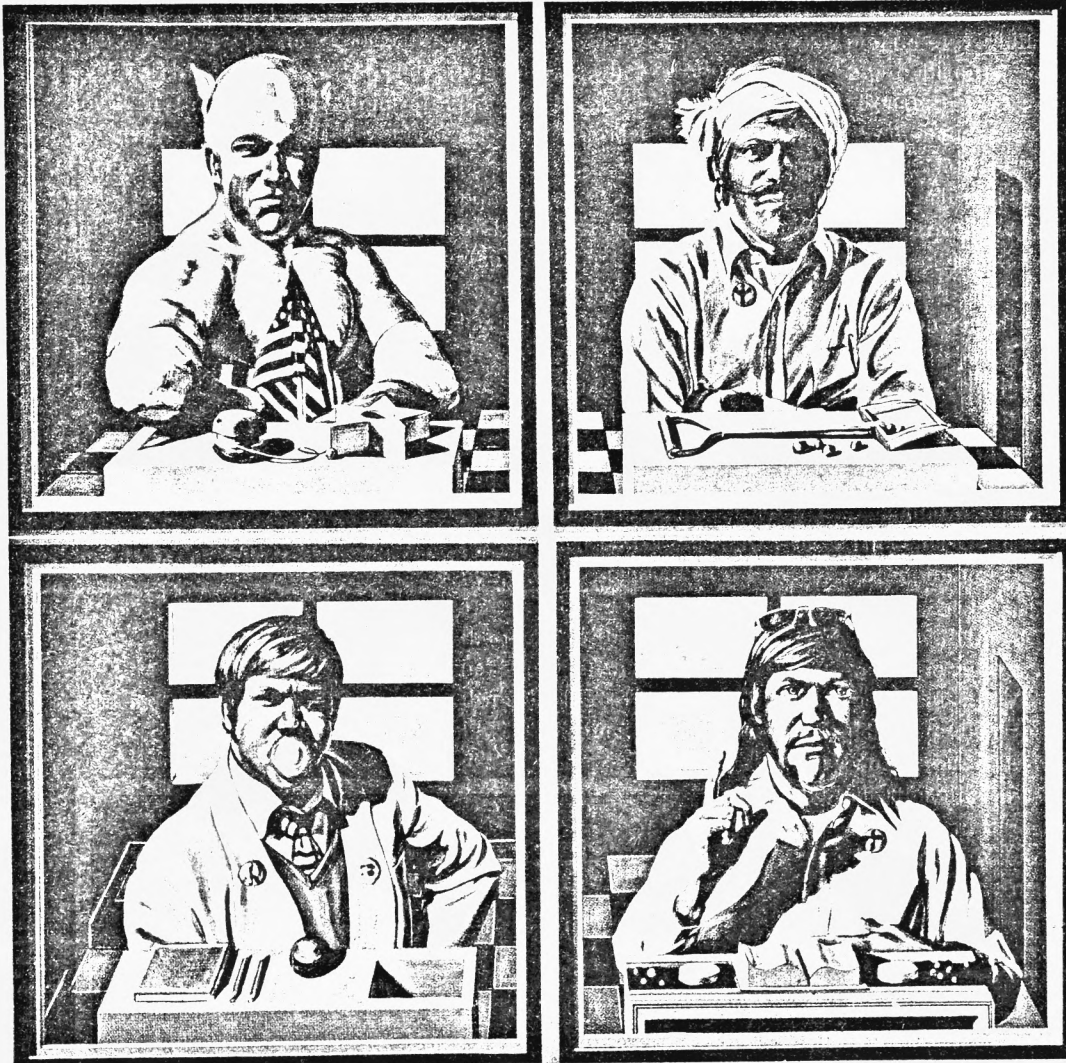
by Ron Farris

Individualization is adapting to the needs or special circumstances of an individual. So when it is said that rules and conformities, or even attitudes, should be more individualistic, it does not mean they should be changed. They just should be set up with enough freedom to be adaptable to individual needs or special circumstance. It is fine to say rules should be generalized, but why limit ourselves? We let ourselves be walled in by our own generalization, and have no recourse but to lash out.

It is not my place to give specific examples, and I'm not necessarily talking only about the rules of this school. We have trouble with this in our own lives. As Christians, we try to live by too general a set of standards. One of our evangelists last

year said that Christianity is endangered by over-emphasis on individualism. But oftentimes young Christians fail to live up to these over-generalized standards, and they become discouraged and disheartened, when they should have learned to adjust to the circumstances. This is true in judging others also. We tend to judge them according to a general plan of salvation while God is judging them according to their individual needs and motives.

We need to be more aware on a personal basis, in the way we conduct our affairs, and in the way we run our school. Rules do need to be applicable to the whole body, and they have to be universal, to be fair. But we are not all wholly alike nor universally equal. That is why we need to allow ourselves the freedom to be individuals.



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16-week course TT (1 hr.), 8:30, 11:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30  
8-week evening course TT, 6:30-8:00, 8:00-9:30  
See Prof. Henry Engbrecht in Burke 404.

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\*\*\*\*\***EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW TO**\*\*\*\*\*  
**REGISTER & VOTE**  
 \*\*\*\*\*

The Presidential election figures on this page are all the proof anyone needs to assure him how much his vote can count in 1972. To make your registration easier wherever you are, we're publishing this state by state guide compiled by the Youth Citizenship Fund, Inc., in Washington, D.C. All home states of Olivet students are included.

1960 Less than 1% of the popular vote put Kennedy into the Presidency over Nixon. Kennedy, 49.71; Nixon, 49.55.  
 1968 Less than 1% of the popular vote put Nixon into the Presidency over Humphrey. Nixon, 43.16; Humphrey, 42.73.  
 1972 8 percent of the voting-age population will be made up of the eighteen- to twenty-one-year-olds.

State	You must register by: primary election      general election	Where to go— write—phone	Residency requirement	You must be 18 by	Can you register absentee?	
Alaska	Deadline: August 7 Primary: August 22	October 23	Contact Lt. Gov. in Juneau	1 yr. in state; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 22 for primary	Yes
Calif.	Deadline: April 13 Primary: June 6 (P)	September 14	County clerk or registrar of voters	90 days in state and county; 54 in precinct	Nov. 6 for general June 5 for primary	Yes
Colo.	Deadline: August 11 Primary: September 12	October 6	County clerk; Denver Election Commission	3 mos. in state; 32 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 12 for primary	Yes
Conn.	Nominations made by convention	October 14	Town registrar or town clerk	6 mos. in town	Nov. 6*	No
Fla.	Deadline: Feb. 12; primary: Mar. 14 (Pres. only). Dead- line: Aug. 12; Prim.: Sept. 12	October 7	County supervisor of elections in county seat	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county	Nov. 6* for general March 13* or Sept. 13*, primaries	No
Hawaii	Deadline: August 23 Primary: October 7	October 12	County clerk in county seat	1 yr. in state	Nov. 6 for general Oct. 6 for primary	Yes
Ill.	In doubt	In doubt	County clerk or election commissioner	6 mos. in state	Nov. 7	Yes
Ind.	Deadline: April 3 Primary: May 2 (P)	October 9	Clerk of circuit court or bd. of registration	6 mos. in state; 60 days in township; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 2 for primary	Yes
Iowa	Deadline: May 27 Primary: June 6	October 28	City clerk or county auditor	6 mos. in state; 60 days in county	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes
Kans.	Deadline: July 11 Primary: August 1	October 17	County clerk or county election commissioner	6 mos. in state; 30 days in town or ward	Nov. 6 for general and primary	Yes
Ky.	Deadline: March 28 Primary: May 23	September 9	County clerk, bd. of registration in cities	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in county; 60 days, precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 23 for primary	No
Md.	Deadline: April 17 Primary: May 16† (P)	October 9†	Board of registry in county seat	6 mos. in state; 28 days in county	Nov. 7 for general and primary	Yes
Mich.	Deadline: July 7 Primary: August 8†	October 7†	Township, city or village clerk	6 mos. in state; 4 wks. in town	Nov. 6 for general Aug. 7 for primary	Yes
Minn.	Deadline: August 22 Primary: September 12†	October 17†	City, village or town clerk	30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 12 for primary	Yes
Mo.	Deadline: varies July 12 to 15; Primary: Aug. 8	Varies October 11 to October 14	Board of election commissioners or county clerk	1 yr. in state; 60 days in county; 10 days in pre- cinct (in some counties)	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 8 for primary	Currently being established
Mont.	Deadline: April 26 Primary: June 6	September 27	County clerk & re- corder in county seat	1 yr. in state; 30 days in county, precinct; 6 mos. in city	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes

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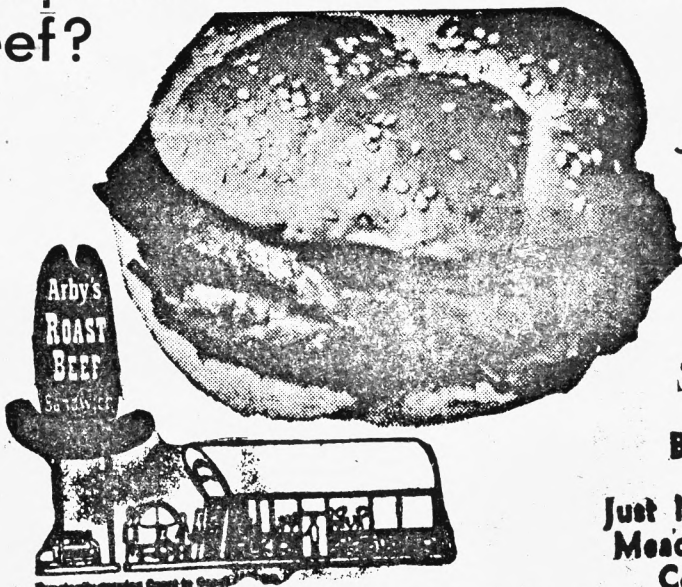
167 North Schuyler      Phone 933-3361      Kankakee

Nebr.	Deadline: April 28 Primary: May 9 (P)	October 27	Election commissioner or county clerk	6 mos. in state; 40 days in county; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 9 for primary	Yes
N.J.	Deadline: April 27 Primary: June 6 (P)	September 28	Supt. of elections or sec. of county election board	6 mos. in state; 40 days in county	Nov. 7 for general and primary	No
N.Mex.	Deadline: April 25 Primary: June 6 (P)	September 26	County clerk	12 mos. in state; 90 days in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general June 6 for primary	Yes
N.Y.	Deadline: June 9 Primary: June 20† (P)	October 14†	Inspector of election	3 mos. in state, county, city; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general June 20 for primary	Yes
N.C.	Deadline: April 3 Primary: May 2† (P)	October 9†	Registrar in county seat	1 yr. in state; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general May 2 for primary	No
N.Dak.	No registration in ND Primary: September 5			1 yr. in state; 90 days in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 5 for primary	
Ohio	Deadline: March 22 Primary: May 2 (P)	September 27	County board of elections	6 mos. in state; 40 days in county and precinct	Nov. 7 for general and primary	No
Okla.	Deadline: August 11 Primary: August 22	October 27	County elections board	6 mos. in state; 2 mos. in county; 20 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 22 for primary	No
Oregon	Deadline: April 22 Primary: May 23 (P)	October 7	Registrar in county seat	6 mos. in state	Nov. 7 for general* May 23 for primary*	Yes
Pa.	Deadline: March 4 Primary: April 25 (P)	September 16	County commissioners or Registration commission in Phila.	90 days in state; 60 days in county or precinct	Nov. 8 for general April 26 for primary	No
Tenn.	Deadline: April 4; primary: May 4 (Pres. only†); Deadline: July 3; primary; Aug. 3†	October 6	Registrar-at-large in county seat	No durational residency requirements	Nov. 7 for general Nov. 6 for primary	Yes
Texas	Deadline: April 6 Primary: May 6	October 7	County tax assessor-collector in county seat	1 yr. in state; 6 mos. in city	Nov. 7* for general May 6* for primary	Yes
Va.	Deadline: May 13 Primary: June 13†	October 7†	General registrar	6 mos. in state; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general and primary	No
Wash.	Deadline: August 19 Primary: September 19	October 7	County auditor	1 yr. in state; 90 days in county; 30 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Sept. 19 for primary	Yes
W.Va.	Deadline: April 8 Primary: May 9 (P)	October 7	Clerk of county court	1 yr. in state; 60 days in county	Nov. 7 for general and primary	Yes
Wis.	Deadline: varies March 15 to March 22 Primary: April 4 (P)	October 18 to 25	or county board of election commissioners or city clerks	6 mos. in state; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general April 4 for primary	Yes
Wyo.	Deadline: August 7 Primary: August 22	October 23	City or county clerk	1 yr. in state; 60 days in county; 10 days in precinct	Nov. 7 for general Aug. 22 for primary	Yes

Some states provide registration only on certain days throughout the year and are marked by a †. Call the local official early to be sure of time you can register. Some states provide complicated procedures for those who turn 18 after the registration deadline but before the election and are marked by a \*. All other states allow those who haven't turned 18 to register if they will be 18 by the age deadlines listed in column six. States holding primaries for the Presidency at the same time as local contests are marked (P).

# 2 INTO 3 WILL GO!!

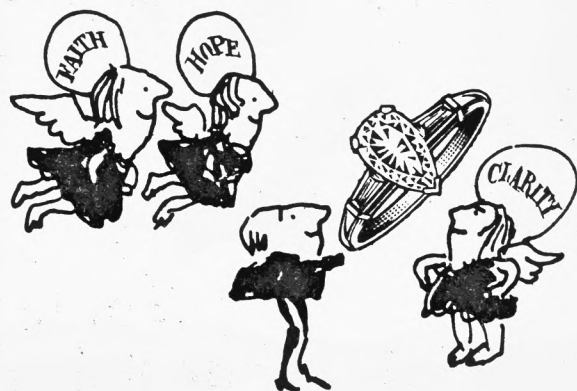
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JEWELERS



### Tigers Play for Conference Lead

Undisputed possession of first place in the Prairie College Conference is on the line tomorrow night as the Tigers travel to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa to take on Iowa Wesleyan. The game will be broadcast on WKOC-FM beginning at 8 p.m.

Olivet carries a 3-0 conference won lost mark into the contest while Iowa Wesleyan is 4-0 in league competition. Probable starting lineup for the Tigers will be Larry Schmalfeldt and Tres Hodge at the guards, Chuck Olson and Dan Fowler at the forwards and Bill Zell at center.

Coach Barry Holtgrewe of

Iowa Wesleyan plans to counter with 6'-1" O. B. Thomas and 5'-11" Jim Welch at guards, 6'-1" Mike Horton and 6'-3" Dan Livermore at forwards and 6'-3" Sam Ross at center.

In the three years of the Prairie College Conference, Iowa Wesleyan has taken the basketball crown every year, compiling a 33-1 total league record.

This year Olivet could put an end to that dominance. Holtgrewe confesses to worrying about facing Olivet; "when we play Olivet, we'll be playing the best team in the conference."

## Olivet Breaks Home Scoring Record

Olivet shattered its home scoring record last Tuesday night in a 122-89 romp over the Bethel College Pilots. The Tigers scored the first seven points of the game and it wasn't even close thereafter.

Olivet led 63-42 at the end of the first half, and the lead reached 37 points on substitute Lynn Anthony's free throw with 6:33 left in the game.

Bethel tried everything to stop the Tigers, but it was just the kind of night for Olivet when they could do no wrong. Missed free throws and fatigue have hurt Olivet lately, but that wasn't the case Tuesday night. The Tigers shot 74 per cent from the line and kept a fast pace going for the

whole game.

Six Tiger players scored in double figures as the team's season record went to 16-7. Bethel is now 7-8.

Dan Fowler led Olivet's first-half charge by scoring 15 points, and everybody contributed in the second half. Fowler finished with 24 points to lead the team and he was helped by Larry Schmalfeldt, Chuck Olson, Tres Hodge, Bill Zell and Anthony with 20, 17, 16, 15 and 11 points, respectively.

High man for the pilots was Larry Kowalinski with 24 points and he was joined in the double figure column by teammates Mark Taylor, Randy Klingle and Sam Watson with 15, 12 and 10 points, respectively.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BEAT Iowa Wesleyan

\*\*\*\*\*

After soundly defeating Trinity Christian College 99-84 on January 14th, the ONC Tigers turned in a repeat performance the following night against visiting Taylor University.

Gary Irwin was the star in the upset 83-74 win as he came off the bench to score 12 of the Tiger's last 20 points.

Olivet trailed 45-40 at the half but Irwin's 10-foot jumper with 6:09 left in the game put the Tigers on top to stay. With four minutes left in the game and Olivet on top 75-73, coach Butch Ward sent his team into a stall that consumed three minutes. The nine-point final spread did not indicate the closeness of the game since Taylor fouled repeatedly in the last minutes in desperate attempts to get the ball.

The victory was a big one for Olivet, as the Tigers have been struggling to earn some recognition in small college basketball circles. Taylor has been respected as one of the most powerful Midwest NAIA teams for years.

Irwin earned the title "super-sub" from his coach as he totaled 18 points in all with seven baskets in 10 tries and four for four from the free throw line. His heroics almost overshadowed the second strong performance in a row for Dan Fowler. Fowler led the team with 23 points and collected 16 rebounds.

The Tuesday after their victory over Taylor, the ONC Tigers travelled to enemy territory, where they blew a 15-point second half lead and had to go into overtime to defeat the Rockford Regents 85-82.

Poor ONC free-throw shooting enabled Rockford to tie the game 75-75 at the end of the regulation time, but Schmalfeldt came across for the Tigers by hitting

six of seven free throw tosses in the overtime period.

Three consecutive steals were converted into baskets by the Tigers in the early going and Rockford didn't catch up until Bill Kuss tied the game on a tip-in with two seconds remaining in regulation time.

The Tigers held a 39-30 half-time lead but the Regents nibbled away at the deficit with good outside shooting and tough, physical rebounding in the second half.

Olivet showed a balanced attack with four players in double figures. Hodge led the Tiger scoring with 23 points and was aided by Schmalfeldt, Olson, and Gary Irwin with 18, 17, and 12 points, respectively.

Irwin again supplied the bench strength needed by Olivet as he scored all his points in the second half and collected 13 rebounds to lead the club in that department.

Olivet's second half comeback led the Tigers to a 74-65 over the scrappy Judson College Eagles in a game played in Elgin on Jan. 21. Sloppy ballhandling and terrible shooting put the Tigers down 38-28 at the half, but Olson came through with eighteen second-half points to spoil Judson's upset bid.

The game was a prestige contest for the basketball conferences of the respective teams. Judson is leading the Northern Illinois Intercollegiate Conference while the Tigers are tied with Iowa Wesleyan in the race for the Prairie College Conference title.

Luck played an important role in the Tiger's fourth straight win. If Judson had not missed so many open layups in the first half, ONC probably would not have been able to catch up.

Tres Hodge's 22-foot jump shot with 6:06 left in the game gave the Tigers a 60-59 edge, and

they didn't relinquish the lead thereafter. With that shot, Olivet finally settled down and played near-perfect ball to the end.

Olson led all scorers with 25 points as he hit on eight of 14 field goal attempts and nine of 10 free throw tries.

Hodge, Schmalfeldt, and Fowler also scored in double figures with 16, 12 and 11 points, respectively. Zell collected 16 rebounds to lead the club and was assisted on the boards by Fowler, who rebounded 13 times.

After their come-from-behind victory over Judson Friday night, the Olivet Tigers' upset bid over the North Central College Cardinals failed as they dropped a 108-107 heartbreaker in double overtime at Olivet on Jan. 22.

The Tigers were able to build up a 107-102 lead in the second overtime of the game, but North Central racked up the last eight points to ice the victory.

Shawn Jeggers was the hero for the Cardinals as he scored two free throws in the one-and-one situation with :06 left in the second overtime.

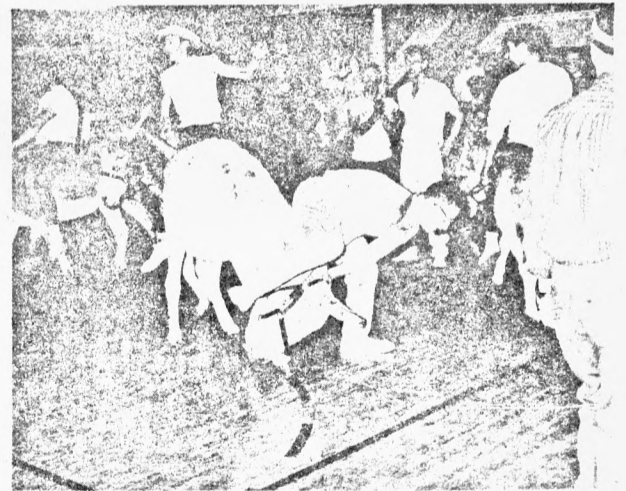
Hodge kept the Tigers from being blown off the floor in the first half as he continually got past the Cardinals' inside defense to score lay-ins. North Central shot 70 per cent from the field in the first half to build a 54-45 halftime edge.

With the continued fine shooting of Hodge and the catching-fire of Schmalfeldt, ONC fought back to tie the score 89-89 at the end of regulation time. Hodge ended with a game-high 32 points while Schmalfeldt scored 29.

North Central's fine balance and free throw shooting made the final difference. The starting five for the Cardinals all scored in double figures.

# Varsity Cagers Win 4 of 5 In Second Semester Play

## Donkey Basketball Game to Bring Out Best of Faculty



## ONC Faculty-Staff vs. College All-stars

on

Saturday, Nov. 5

at

7:30 p.m.