

"Little Prince"

by LOIS LINDSAY

A frail prince, his conceited pet flower, an "all-knowing" fox, and a pilot who ponders it all form the unlikely four-some for the moralistic drama, "The Little Prince".

The play, produced by the Junior Class under the direction of Phil Bartsch, is Bartsch's adaptation of the children's story by Antoine de Saint Exupery. The story, says Bartsch, "is an experience in dealing with consequence."

The drama unfolds in the context of a bedtime story which the narrator (Gaymon Bennett) is reading to his daughter

ter. It tells the tale of a little prince (Susie Sandberg) who leaves his tiny planet and his prideful pet flower (Jill Shockley) and travels through the universe seeking the answers to life's inconsistencies.

On his way, he meets various adults whose measure of the important aspects of life differ strongly from that of the little prince. No one possesses the wisdom the prince seeks until, on planet Earth, he encounters the fox (Sue Belzer, Tricy Koffel) who shows him the secret of life. Having imparted this knowledge to his friend the pi-

lot (Rod Leupp) and instructing him to tell others, the little prince returns to his planet.

Although basically a children's story, this is a play for all ages. According to director Phil Bartsch, the drama "is designed to teach us we're all children; it brings out the child in each of us."

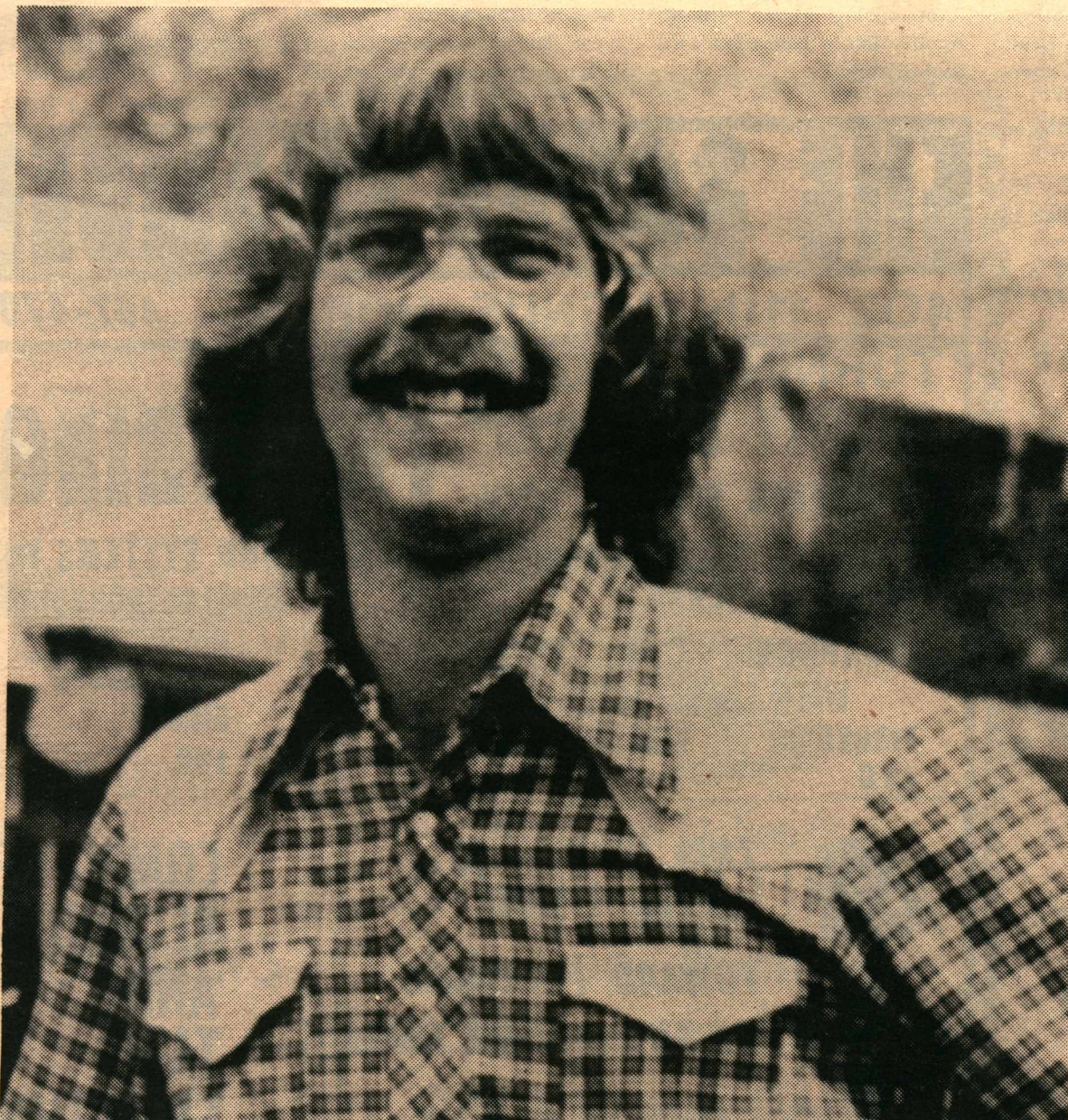
The 2-act production will be staged for elementary children only February 21 in the afternoon and at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. both Friday and Saturday, February 22 and 23, for all ages. All performances will be in the Science Lecture Hall.



THE CRUSADER

NAMPA, IDAHO

FEBRUARY 15, 1974



Blues Singer Coming Monday

Blues singer Denny Stahl will appear Monday night in the Science Lecture Hall and also in Monday morning's convocation. The ASNNC-sponsored concert in the evening will begin at 8 pm and cost \$1.

Stahl has sung with several Christian rock groups including Maranatha, Love Song, Shiloh, The Way, and Blessed Hope.

Before becoming a Christian Stahl was heavily involved in drugs. After his conversion, he traveled the West Coast with Maranatha.

He is presently a staff member at Long Beach (Cal.) First Church of the Nazarene.

Summer Ministers Soon to be Announced

NNC's Vice-President for Student Affairs came home with news for students interested in summer ministries after meeting with leaders of the Church of the Nazarene over the weekend. Student Mission Corps members will be announced February 20 and those selected to Lost and Found will be announced March 1, Rev. Irving Laird said Wednesday.

Roger Bowman, Director of Outreach of the Department of Home Missions, will be on campus March 11 to spell the details of the "inner cities" and "muscle" team projects in which students will have the opportunity to work this summer. Students may also help run Vacation Bible Schools in small churches throughout the northwest. The details of the VBS projects will also be discussed in chapel March 11.

Laird said revisions will be seen next year in the summer ministries program of the church, including the addition of athletic teams which will tour the Orient.



Crabtree Available

Professor Bob Crabtree, Nazarene Theological Seminary, will be available today for interviews regarding the Seminary for any interested students in the Conference Room of the Student Center.

Free Rides Offered to Boise Air Terminal

by LOIS LINDSAY

Senate Bill #741-4, providing for free transportation to and from Boise Air Terminal for ASNNC students, passed the

ASNNC Senate Tuesday night. The legislation, introduced by the Ways and Means Committee, will go into effect at the end of this term. Besides serving all ASNNC students at the beginning and end of each term, a special provision may include like transportation for prospective ASNNC students as well.

Each driver of the transporting vehicles will be paid a reasonable fee not to exceed more than .01% of the total ASNNC budget. An allocation for this service will be written into next year's budget, but an additional bill must be drawn up to provide for the allotment of ASNNC

funds for the project for the remainder of this year. The total cost of this service is expected to run around \$300 per year.

Anyone wishing to take advantage of this free transportation will need to notify ASNNC officers by signing up on a roster or at the office or by dropping a note in the mail informing ASNNC of the time of arrival and departure.

This new service was first attempted at Christmas break and proved to be a success at that time. A total cost of \$80 was incurred in ferrying 65 persons to the Terminal and 75-80 persons back.

Dr. Robert Scalapino will not be appearing at NNC Thursday night as was scheduled due to a blunder on the part of the company with which NNC contracted the lectures. Keedick Lecture Bureau Company failed to inform Scalapino of the engagement and Scalapino in the meantime made arrangements on his own to speak elsewhere that day.

Scalapino is a professor of political science at the University of California in Berkeley and is known as an outstanding scholar in the field of foreign affairs, especially as pertaining to Asia. He has made two trips to China in the last year.

Dr. Thelma Culver said yesterday that Scalapino had been willing to come on one of two other dates this year to rectify his booking company's negligence, but NNC's Committee on Non-Western Studies determined that the suggested dates were unsuitable due to previously scheduled campus events.

Culver said that the Keedick Lecture Bureau offered to send a substitute speaker, but this offer was also refused due to the feeling that an inferior speaker would not warrant the \$1000 expenditure.

Scalapino, whose normal speaking fee is \$1700, had offered to come to NNC for the \$1000 because of his previous experience with and admiration for NNC's Non-Western Studies program, Culver said.

Anthropologist to Address Lecture Series Convocation

Dr. Carling I. Malouf will be visiting NNC Monday, February 18. He will appear under the auspices of the American Anthropological Association Visiting Lectureship Program.

Malouf comes with a distinguished record of publication and social involvement. His special interests include the archaeology and the contemporary Indian of this region. He

has published about eighty-five articles in scholarly journals on these and other subjects. He is a consultant to national policy-making groups including Head Start and the land claims commission.

Malouf will be speaking on the following schedule:

10:10 am in Montgomery PE Building on "The Now Indian in Western North America."

1:10 pm in Feltar Hall on

"Archaeology of Western North America."

7:30 pm in Feltar Hall on "Anthropology Today and Its Application in Education and Social Work."

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York Captures Two Firsts in Idaho Speech Conference

Ten NNC students participated in the Idaho Speech Conference held at Boise State College last Friday and Saturday. Six of the contestants made it to the finals.

Dan York took first place in both Junior Interpretation and Junior Oratory. J.D. Stewart placed second in Senior Expository while Colleen Hoeckle placed second in Senior Interpretation. Rick McCarty placed third in Junior Extemporaneous Speaking and was also a finalist in Junior Oratory. Terry Matt-

son and Steve Hicks were finalists in Senior and Junior Extemporaneous Speaking respectively. Also competing were Kathy Kraack, Jill Shockley, Harry Turner, and Carlton Harvey.

Next year NNC will host the Idaho Speech Conference.

Forensics has entered four contests this year but does not plan to enter any more. Lack of adequate funds prevents participation said Mrs. Marilyn Thompson, faculty sponsor.



NNC's Forensics team. Bottom row, J.D. Stewart, Dan York, Steve Hicks. Top row, Terry Mattson, Kathy Kraack, Harry Turner, Rick McCarty, Colleen Hoeckle, Carlton Harvey, Coach Marilyn Thompson. Jill Shockley is not pictured.

Take Courses at C of I

Terms of an agreement between NNC and the College of Idaho allow NNC students to take courses at the C of I and receive credit for them as if they were taken at NNC. They can do so without paying a cent more than NNC's regular tuition.

NNC students Neva Boyd and Van Cummings are presently enrolled in Spanish at the C of I under this program. Last term art students Diane Rowen and Bob Thompson received credit at NNC for an art methods course taken at the C of I.

NNC Registrar Wanda McMichael says that the contract stipulates that only one course per term may be taken in this way by a student, the course studied must not be offered at one's own institution during the term in which he attends the sister college, and the action is subject to the approval of one's major professor and academic dean.

She said the course credit taken at the C of I is listed as a "resident credit," meaning it is considered as having been taken at NNC as far as credentials for graduation are concerned.

Summer classes and "non-credit" courses under the C of I's evening session program are not included in the courses which come under this agreement.

The fact that the beginning and ending of the two schools' terms have in the past not corresponded exactly as well as the existence of tight daily schedules have limited the degree of utilization of the arrangement, says NNC academic dean Dr. Gilbert Ford.

The contract was formulated in 1966 to bolster NNC's political science program, said Mrs. McMichael. Due to cutbacks at the C of I, students from there will be taking advantage of the agreement to study in some advanced physics courses at NNC next year, Ford said.

Details about the program may be obtained from Mrs. McMichael in the Registrar's Office in the basement of the Administration building.

Pass-Fail on the Way Out

Looking for a pass/fail college? Don't bother.

According to *Time* magazine, the pass/fail system, which enjoyed widespread popularity in the late 1960's as a result of student complaint against traditional grading techniques, has for most purposes failed.

Educators and students agree, *Time* reports, that the pass/fail grading system is in-

adequate. Professors of leading U.S. colleges and universities feel that pass/fail "reduces student motivation, the amount of material learned, and their goals." Students themselves seem discontent. At USC, only 60% of undergraduate students take advantage of the optional pass/fail evaluation.

The major reason for rejecting the system is the highly competitive nature of graduate school acceptance. Northwestern University's Grad School Dean, Robert H. Baker states in *Time*, "If a student is really among the top 15%, but does not

have the grades to show that he is, you may pass him over." Other graduate school officials state that when a school receives as many as ten applicants for each opening, those whose records cannot be quickly evaluated may be automatically eliminated.

Law and medical schools are especially opposed to pass/fail. While many law schools consider college grades a better indication of success than the law board exam, they are forced to rely on test results if an applicant has no more conclusive background data than that sup-

plied by pass/fail records.

Educators do not plan to completely abandon the pass/fail system. It may still be used in many schools to grade subjects a student wishes to enroll in outside his major field of study. But the present trend in educational institutions is away from pass/fail and back to traditional grading methods.

Camera Contest

by SHIRLEY ROHRER

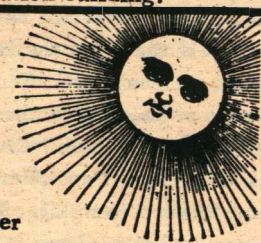
Are you a shutter-bug? The Educational Media Center is sponsoring a photography exhibit. The exhibit is for amateur photographers who wish to display a black and white or color picture. The picture must be mounted. The Educational Center will help with mounting.

There is no size requirement for the pictures and it is open to faculty and students alike. The pictures will be exhibited at Wiley Learning Center during the month of March. The pictures must be turned in to the Ed. Media Center by February 26.



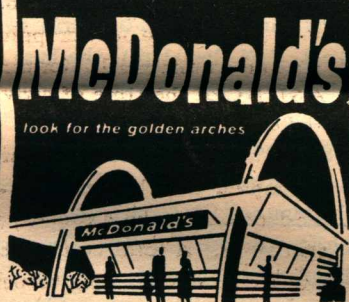
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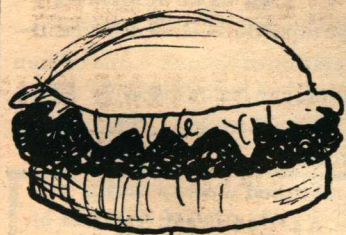


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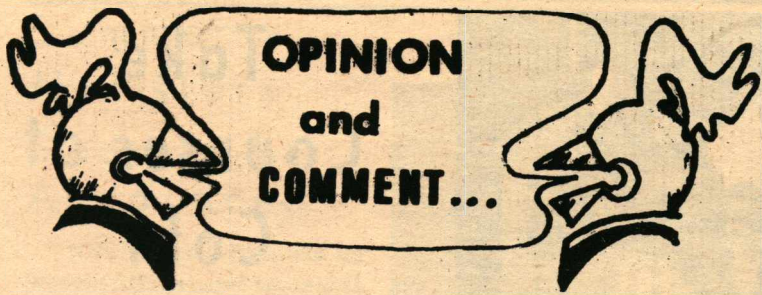
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cosmopolitics

The Russian Nobel Prize winning author, Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, was arrested in his Moscow apartment Tuesday by Soviet state prosecutors. Wednesday he was exiled from the country.

Solzhenitsyn had come under fire by the Soviet government since December, 1970, when his book, The Gulag Archipelago was first published in Paris. The book portrays the persecution and terror in Russia under the reigns of Stalin and Lenin. The book is only the first two parts of a seven part manuscript. The author had asked that the rest of his work be published only if he were arrested. The remaining portion of the entire The Gulag Archipelago is thought to be an ex-



Cagers React to Merkel

To the editor:

In regard to the letter of Will Merkel (Crusader Feb. 8) we fail to see any similarity between his description and the actual basketball program at NNC.

Mr. Merkel contends that "the system should be adjusted to the talent available rather than the available talent trying to be adjusted to the system." Mr. Merkel must not have observed the team the last two years. Our basic offense has been twisted, stretched, and re-formed for such individuals as Dick Luhn, Paul Ellerbrook, and Raynor Rumpel. Special plays and series have been developed for these players to use their talents and abilities to the fullest extent. Is this being set in a particular system?

This year, more than any other, we have had a problem of finding five players that can "click" together consistently. In an attempt to find a good combination Coach Hills has

by DENNIS JOHNSON
pose of the current system of Soviet repression based on that perpetrated by Lenin and Stalin.

When the book first appeared there was a large group of vocal Russian dissidents supporting the maverick author, but now the secret police have silenced all supporters. One can scarcely find a brave handful in Russia who would dare vocally approve of Solzhenitsyn. Many of those who originally did have been expelled from the country, are in lunatic asylums or are in prison.

The whole Solzhenitsyn affair is an affront to freedom of speech, a freedom which is considered by most of the world today to be an inalienable right of man.

tried many in practice, as Mr. Merkel points out. One gripe we players had 3 years ago was that the subs had no experience with the starters prior to playing in a game. This substitution matter is a two-way street and a medium needs to be established.

Staying with a certain system year after year isn't necessarily good. But check the records, Coach Hills has one of the best records in the district, and that should not be overlooked. There is no one who wants to win more than Coach Hills. Evidence of this can be seen by the fact that he tries anything and everything possible to win a game from starting freshmen to using every talent on the bench.

Van Cummings
Ray Rumpel
Paul Ellerbrook
Neil Castle
Ken Wesche
Doug Wilson
Darl Bruner
Ken Borbe

Gratitude Expressed

To the Editor:

I would like to thank the students and staff of NNC for their interest and prayers in behalf of my husband in his sudden illness last week. Their continued prayers would be appreciated.

Mrs. JoAnn Washburn

Hein Sights

by KAY SMITH HEIN

Get ready! There's a new bandwagon to jump onto! Children's Liberation. What?!! Yes, you read it right - - children's liberation. Dr. Richard Farson of California has written a book all about it: Birthright, published by MacMillan, Inc.

Dr. Farson suggests that children and parents are oppressed by the stereotypes set out for them and proposes to liberate them through that old Women's Lib trick: consciousness-raising. Farson feels children have their rights, too; he feels they need someone to liberate them from the shackles of an adult world which still advocates corporal punishment in public schools; "discriminates" by not hiring children; makes products that are lethal if children swallow them and forces children to attend school. Dr. Farson wishes to liberate parents from instilled notions that they are the only persons responsible for a child's outcome. He bases this idea on

findings which show that the environment is not the sole cause of the way a child turns out; studies show that eminent people come from neglected and coddled backgrounds says Dr. Farson.

Some of Farson's propositions include allowing children to choose the type of education that they want, if they want any at all, by offering them a choice of schools; giving children the option to become apprentices in a business if they so choose and to allow children to achieve financial independence by managing money and developing credit ratings. Farson says that since childhood was an invention of the 16th century, children won't be missing anything. He contends "the joys of childhood" are merely a fabrication of the adult world.

Would Farson know what he's talking about? Well, he does have 5 children. . . whatever that's worth.

* * * * *

Just a word about the proposed "ASNNC Counsel." For the first time the students will have a chance to obtain defense for themselves on cases of minor offenses, if they so desire. Students will be able to choose "lawyers" for themselves who have been trained by the Judicial Board. This group of trained students will be known as the "ASNNC Counsel." Before this group can come into existence, students need to apply. If you are interested in becoming a part of the "ASNNC Counsel" contact Judicial Board Chief Justice Dave Parkin through Box 2021, Campus Mail. Give him your name, phone number and box number before next Friday, February 22. All next year's sophomores, juniors and seniors who have attended two consecutive terms at NNC are eligible. It is going to be a good thing; make the most of it.

Paul Believed in True Lib

by BONNIE WOODBECK

dignant rejection of the idea altogether. When Paul says that "the head of every man is Christ, the head of a woman is her husband, and the head of Christ is God," (1 Cor. 11:3), the husband's tyrannical control over his wife is not that which is being suggested.

Ernest White, in St. Paul: the Man and His Mind, explains that woman is never to be in bondage to man. The relationship should be like that of Christ to God: "One of perfect love, and of complete unity of will and purpose." God's will was never imposed or forced upon Jesus; He was in perfect unity with the Father. White says, "If there is true love between husband and wife they will serve one another, each in his own particular sphere."

One of St. Paul's basic messages is best stated in an article from "Christianity Today": "... let us all remember... the Apostle believed in the liberation of women - and of men - through submission to Christ and his Lordship. That is true liberty."

states in Galatians that there is "neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female." Both are "one in Christ," and therefore represent beings of equal worth.

Those who question the Apostle's admiration and respect for Christian women should give attention to the many salutations he sends to women, particularly found in Romans 16. Among others is the commendation of Phoebe: "... receive her in the Lord... and help her in whatever she may require from you, for she has been a helper of many and of myself as well." In the letter to the Philippians Paul refers to women who "have labored side by side with me in the gospel." Throughout his writings is a sense of undiscriminating love to those who are "workers with Him," be they male or female.

The issue of submission or subjection seems to be a focal point for either overemphasis in literal meaning, leading to a distorted picture of the overdominance of man, or to an in-

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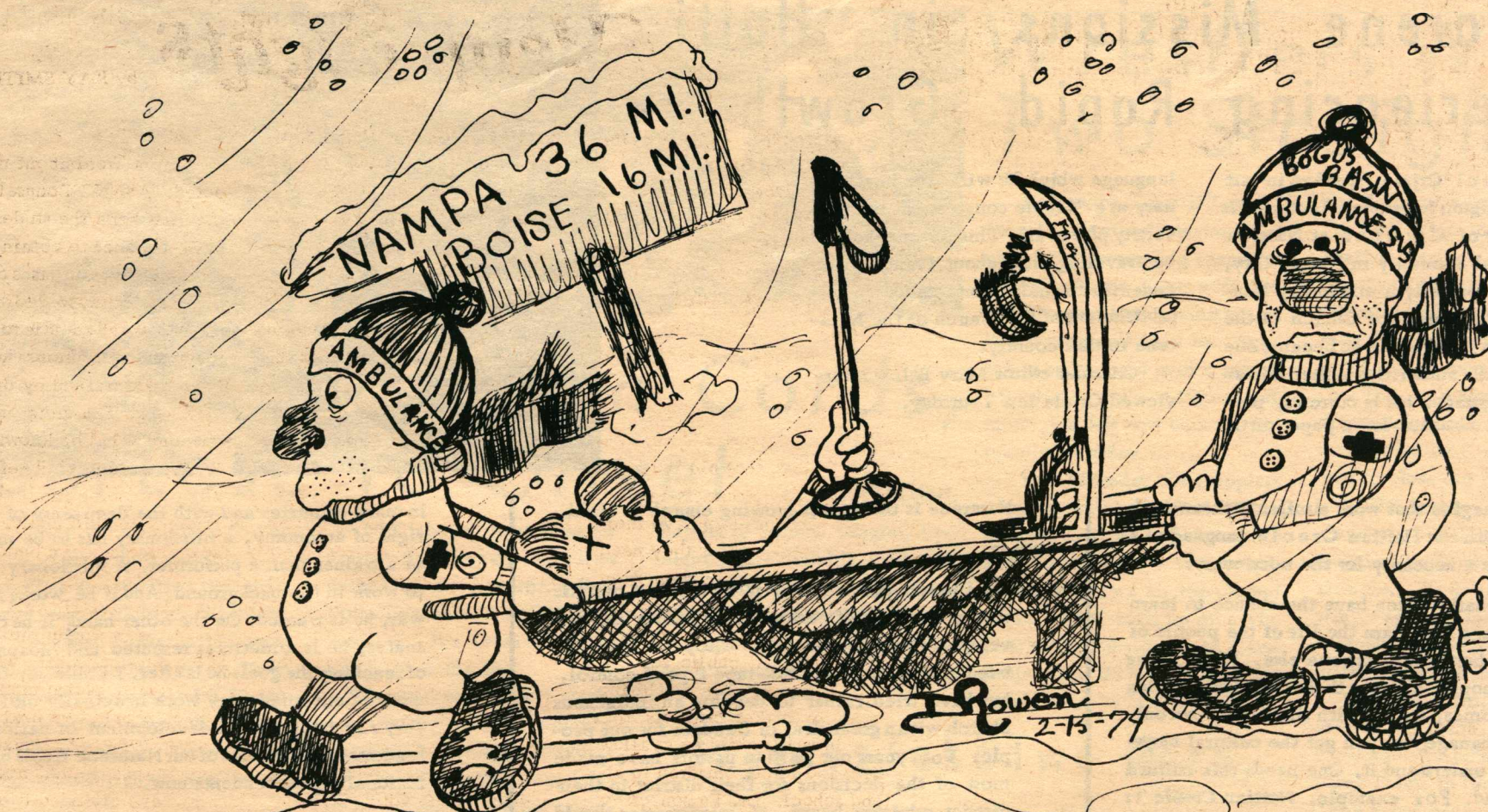
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Signed letters to the editor are welcome. The Crusader reserves the right to withhold any letter it views as outside the bounds of good taste. Writer's name may be withheld from publication upon request.

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Miss Helen G. Wilson is The Crusader advisor without the responsibility of prior censorship. Subscription rates are \$4.50 per year. Second class postage is paid in Nampa.



ATTENTION SKIERS AND WOULD-BE SKIERS . . . WHEN SEVERE INJURY OCCURS WHILE SKIING, PLEASE BRING THE STUDENT TO NAMPA RATHER THAN STOPPING IN BOISE. THIS ELIMINATES SOME PROBLEMS FOR OUR OWN SCHOOL DOCTORS.

EUTERPE



COMPANY

by ANDY BENNETT

One Third Ninth

Nampa Concert Series presented its second concert last Friday, a piano trio called "One Third Ninth." They gave an extremely varied program, presented in a warm personal manner.

I had a rather unique vantage point for the concert, possibly the best seat in the house:

I was recruited to turn pages for the pianist, Gloria Saariman. This gave me the opportunity to see how complex some of the music was, even when they made it sound easy. The Ives piece was particularly complex and difficult.

The variety was outstanding, ranging from Haydn through Debussy and Ives.

If the remaining three concerts are of the quality of this and the last, the membership will be worth many times its cost.

Revised Opinion

If you think I'm narrow-minded now, you should have seen me before I was liberalized. In several articles and letters in last week's issue remarks were

made to the effect that I and others have been too critical. It has made me reassess some of my thinking and attitudes. Therefore, I offer some observations about criticism in general, and a revision of a previously stated opinion.

Criticism is the life-blood of progress. Without criticism most things would remain unchanged indefinitely. Louise Davis correctly observed in a recent Crusader editorial, "Criticism is not leveled as a personal affront, but as a catalyst for needed change." If it is a personal affront it becomes a spiritual rather than intellectual problem. Criticism may call for the creation of something new, the destruction of something old, the change of an established institution, or may simply point out good or bad qualities in something. Criticism is neither constructive or destructive action. It may, therefore, be good or bad in any case.

Criticism should be analyzed and critized. The opinions of different people should be compared. Criticism serves a purpose if it heightens the individual's awareness of the problem involved, and of others' opinions.

When one expresses his opinions regularly in a structured manner (such as writing a newspaper column) one is forced to organize and think carefully about those opinions. When one receives feedback concerning those opinions one has the opportunity to re-evaluate and possibly change them. This has happened to me many times since I began writing "Euterpe."

Two weeks ago I criticized the way Dr. Knight conducts song services in chapel. That criticism was somewhat overstated. "A change of pace" can indeed "add meaning to familiar songs."

Too many of these changes at a time however, distract from the songs themselves. Besides, we don't go to chapel to rehearse, but to worship.

Art Exhibit

The Fine Arts building is full of fine art (a less common event than one might think.) There is an exhibit of prints by 59 contemporary Americans. There is one print by each artist, and every common printing technique is represented, so naturally there is a wide variety of style and subject matter.

I suggest that more exhibits of this kind be brought to NNC. This would be possible if the money were available either in the Art Department budget, or from some other source. Both student and community interest warrants it. When no exhibits such as this are available select student art should be shown. Art of some kind should be shown on campus all the time.



beyond these walls...

by WAYNE MACKESON

As it stands, an act committed by a single individual qualifies as genocide under the convention -- and is raised from the level of a domestic crime to an international offense if it is found to be motivated by ethnic, racial, or nationalistic reasons.

Consequently, Senator Ervin feels that the treaty will expose Americans to ill-defined or exaggerated charges in foreign courts without basic constitutional protections. Similar concerns led the American Bar Association's House of Delegates to vote twice against supporting the treaty.

Supporters admit that American ratification would have no real effect in preventing genocide. They feel however, that ratification would be an important symbolic step towards substituting international law for the law of the jungle. Symbols can be important reminders of desirable goals and it may be that the symbolic advantages of ratification outweigh any potential drawbacks.

As future debate becomes more intense, it's important that the Senate and public be aware of these potential drawbacks. Furthermore, people should be able to disagree with the merit of the Genocide Convention without inviting charges that they've sold out their country or are in league with extremists.

The US Senate will soon begin debating whether to ratify the 25-year-old United Nations Genocide Convention. Although it is hard to imagine anyone refusing to oppose the systematic destruction of human beings, the usual extremist groups are working feverishly in hopes of blocking ratification. Unfortunately, the publicity they have received has overshadowed the fact that there are valid objections to ratification.

Question has been raised by competent legal scholars and constitutional authorities of the convention's cloudy definition of what constitutes genocide. The convention defines it not in terms of physical destruction or bodily harm, but as "mental harm" intended to "destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnical, racial or religious group." Senator Sam Ervin for one, insists that the phrase "mental harm" is too vague and should be clarified.

Another problem arose at the outset of the convention when its authors refused to define genocide as killing committed with the consent of government. The US and other Western powers argued for this provision because they feel that genocide requires government's participation or sanction. But the Soviet Union objected to that definition and was given its way.

Nazarene Missions in Haiti Experiencing Rapid Growth

Dr. Paul Orjala, speaker in last week's Mangum Missionary Lectures, is a professor of Missions at Nazarene Theological Seminary in Kansas City, Missouri. Formerly a missionary himself, Orjala started the Church of the Nazarene in Haiti where he became one of the world's authorities in the Haitian Creole language. He is currently preparing an abstract for a paper on the

language which he will give next January at a "Creole congress" at the University of Hawaii. This summer he will be traveling throughout France in an endeavor to make contacts for the establishment of the Church of the Nazarene in that country.

Crusader editor Marv Belzer interviewed Orjala last Thursday.



I would imagine that work similar to that which you did with the Haitian Creole language is sometimes a necessity for the missionary.

Missionaries often have the chance to learn the language and learn the life of the people of a country better than anyone else. When living with the people, visiting their churches, staying in their homes, eating with them, you not only get the language, but you get the cultural background to understand it. One needs this cultural background. For example, Haitian Creole is filled with African proverbs—you almost have to know a stock of 100 or so proverbs to be able to understand the allusions they make.

How do you account for the tremendous spiritual awakening that has taken place in recent years in Haiti?

A tradition of spontaneous evangelism has developed there. We have many churches which have almost continuous revival because their people are constantly winning new people. Our rate of growth based on new members has been one of the most rapid rates of growth of any Nazarene field in the world. The Church of the

Nazarene is the fastest growing church in Haiti.

Why?

I would put a lot of it to the fact that this strong tradition of personal evangelism has developed among our people. Also, we have not tried to develop a rigid red-tape type of control, but have tried rather to develop an indigenous church with a great deal of freedom for our people. For years our Haitian pastors have made most of the decisions for their district in their district advisory board. If missionaries should have to leave Haiti due to international complications or political problems, there would be no problem whatsoever with our church continuing to go right ahead without them. Missionaries are wanted in Haiti and they are needed, especially in education. But as far as the continuance of the church, we have strong well-experienced leaders who are practically running the district work of the church right now.

Is this what missions should be like?

This is what it must be. The older, missionary-centered type program functioned in a day when it was needed. But with nationalism rising

in many countries and with the deep sense of the right of autonomy, a missionary has to be more of a trainer than a performer. A missionary has to work in the background. And if he works this way, he is wanted. On the other hand, if he dominates, he is sometimes resented and incapable of reaching the goals he is after. I would say that most of our missionary work is actually moving very rapidly to the development of national leadership. About 75% of our Nazarene fields have national superintendents now.

Is the "dominant" missionary rejected because of the fear of the influence of Western culture?

No. Western culture is generally wanted. The problem is generally that of the fear of foreign leaders displacing indigenous leadership within a country.

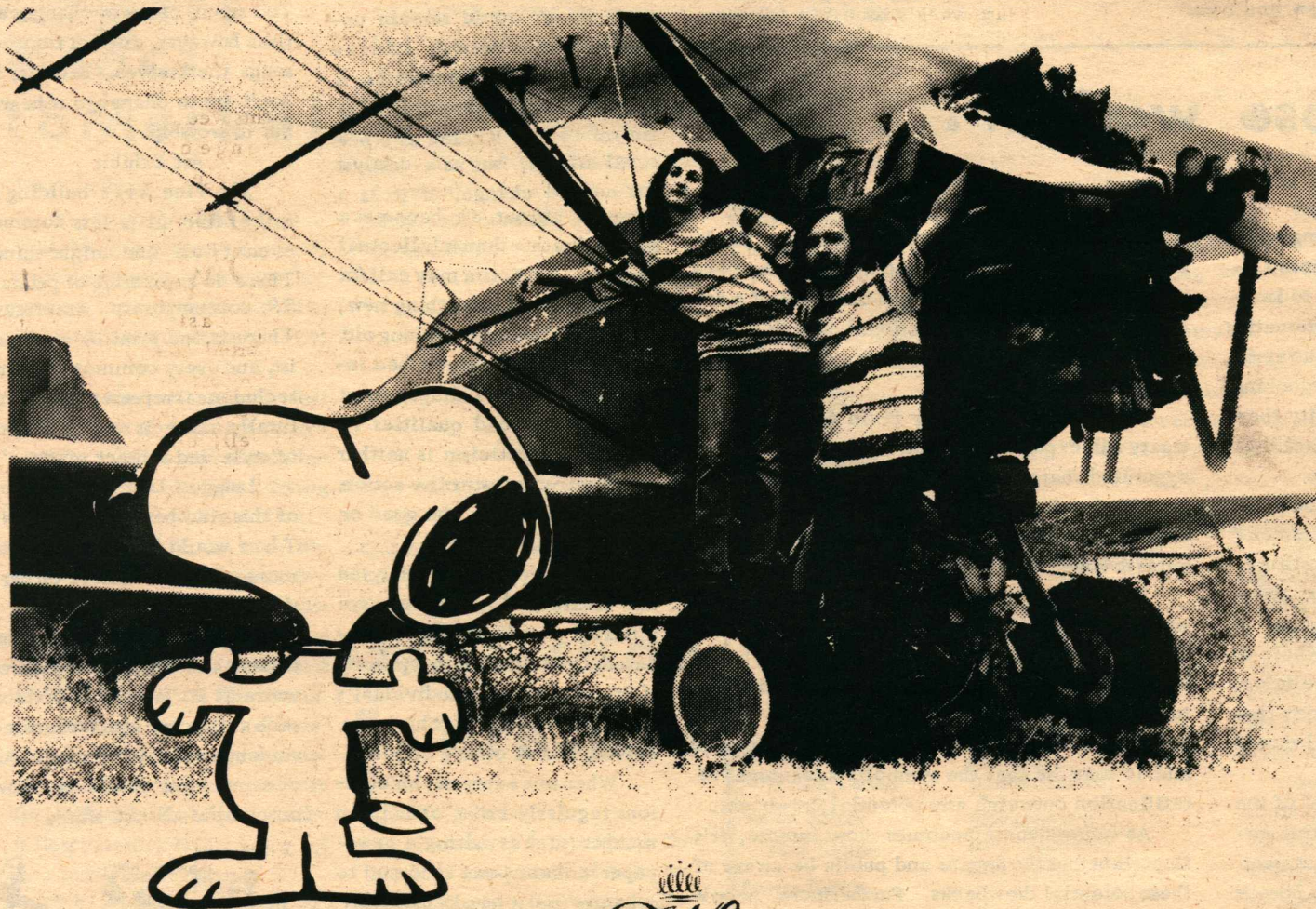
You mentioned yesterday the delineation that has been made between the spread of western civilizations and that of the Christian gospel. What has this distinction meant?

The problems of this nature have primarily been faced in Africa and in East Asia where, for

Continued on page 8

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Recruitment Aids Planned

The NNC ad hoc recruitment committee held its final meeting last week. Several recruitment devices, including a greatly expanded scholarship program, were recommended.

Randy Morgan, ASNNC President and the committee's student representative, stressed that the committee's recommendations were just that: recommendations. The final word is with the Board of Regents, scheduled to meet March 7-8 to discuss recruitment suggestions.

"NNC is working to improve recruitment in a business-like, proper order," Morgan stated. One method of improvement would be to increase activity scholarships. NNC's present activity scholarship program entails an outlay of \$14,500. The committee proposed that that amount would better than double, over a four-year period.

At the end of that period, the committee foresaw 30 one-term tuition waivers for athletic scholarships, amounting to about \$15,000. Fourteen one-term tuition waivers would be awarded to fine arts recipients, with ten each to scholarship winners specializing in speech and student government, respectively.

MIKE LODAHL



Crusaders Burn Cords, But Lose to Olivet

by MIKE LODAHL

How do you make 63 per cent of your shots and lose?

That is a question that may have passed through the minds of the NNC basketball players after last Saturday's game. They blistered the basket with 30-for-47 shooting in the Olivet Nazarene College Tournament championship game, yet lost to Olivet 76-69.

The Crusaders won the right for a shot at the championship by whipping Trevecca 87-67 in opening-round play Friday. Ray Rumpel and ever-improving Doug Wilson led the Crusaders with a combined 37 points and 22 rebounds. But it was far from a two-man show; NNC as a team hit on 56 per cent of its field goal attempts.

NNC's hopes of winning the tourney title the next night were dashed at the free-throw line. Host Olivet shot 24-for-35, NNC 9-for-16. The Crusaders trailed 35-34 at the half.

Rumpel (who else?) sparked NNC in the championship game also, totalling 23 points and 11 rebounds. Jim Page added 12 points, but Olivet's awesome free throw advantage was insurmountable.

NNC is now 8-14, including 4-2 in the past six games. The Crusaders host Western

Wrestling Last Night:
Boise State 44
Treasure Valley 34
NNC 23

Baptist of Salem, Oregon, tonight and Columbia Christian of Portland Saturday night. Eastern Oregon visits NNC Tuesday night in the Crusaders' final home game.

Jayvees Take Two More, Risk 17-4 Record Tonight

Riding high on the crest of a 10-game winning streak, the NNC jayvee basketball team takes their 17-4 record into battle tonight against Grizzly Bear, an independent outfit that handed the Crusaders one of their rare losses last month. Then tomorrow night Duffy Realty comes to town to try to avenge a previous defeat at the hands of NNC.

Last Friday the Crubabes dropped C of I 64-57, NNC's fourth-straight victory over the Coyotes this season. NNC took a 36-24 halftime lead and stayed in front, thanks to Dave Streight's 18 points. Ron Wilde and Doug Beggs chipped in 10 each to aid the winning cause.

Tuesday night Mountain Home Air Force Base flew in to challenge the Crusaders but left with their wings clipped, 99-86. After building a 43-23 halftime advantage, NNC let matters get

Wrestlers Win Two Straight

Bolstered by 177-pound Darrell Schreiner's devastating pins, NNC's wrestling team has suddenly come alive with two straight wins, both against teams it had previously lost to. Schreiner had missed over a month of training due to illness and injury, but has now become the team's mainstay.

Last Thursday the grapplers came up with a 27-21 decision over C of I, as both Schreiner and Jerry Shaffer at 142 pounds registered pins in the second round. NNC built up an early 18-0 lead thanks to wins by Gene Benjamin at 118 by forfeit, Brett Carl, 126, by a 7-5 decision,

Ted Bellamy, who blanked C of I's Ted White 6-0 at 134 and Shaffer's pin.

C of I then began to move, taking two of three matches before Schreiner sewed things up with a pin over the Coyotes' Guy Lee. Joe Sowell made his season debut at heavyweight but was pinned by C of I's Joe Parsons to close out the match.

NNC boosted its season record to 3-5 Tuesday with an exciting 24-20 win over Eastern Oregon. Benjamin's opening win -- again by forfeit -- gave matmen a 6-0 lead which proved just enough to insure victory.

Steve Watkins, a 142-pounder wrestling at 158, got the team a key pin when he stopped EOC's Larry Foley in the third round. Then Schreiner needed only 30 seconds to put the clamps on Bob Murphy, giving NNC a safe 24-10 lead, which held up despite the loss of the final two matches.

Women Grab Third

by MARJEAN BROTHWELL

NNC's women's basketball team took third place at a tournament sponsored by the Idaho Women's Sports Association. The site of last weekend's tourney was Ricks College in Rexburg.

NNC lost a pair of games before they defeated College of Idaho 46-23. Earlier in the tourney Ricks felled NNC 48-47 and Boise State won by ten, 60-50.

The girls travel to La Grande this weekend to meet the challenge of Eastern Oregon State College.

Our Very Own Star

Last week's Crusader reported John Wilcox's new record of traversing Kurtz Park on the curb in only 12 minutes. Well, this feat has challenged other NNC students to push themselves to new heights of glory.

In a ding-dong battle with Jim Wilcox, a relative of the former recordman, Crusader editor Marv Belzer raced around Kurtz's curb in the incredible time of 4 minutes, 57 seconds, to chop an impressive 7:03 off the old mark. Wilcox, meanwhile, lost his bid for athletic immortality when he took a spill---nothing serious---from the curb within sight of the finish. He had been leading Belzer at the time. Al White was on hand to confirm the new record.

Holding up the women's end is freshman Lea Bateman, whose time of 9 minutes flat is currently the female standard.

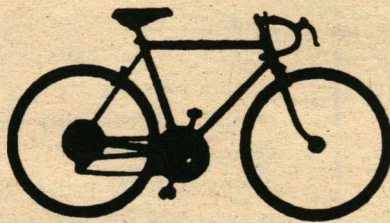
Tonight: One on One

Semi-finalists in the One-On-One basketball tournament will be playing tonight at halftime of the NNC-Western Baptist game. The finals between the two winners will be tomorrow night at halftime of the NNC-Columbia Christian game.

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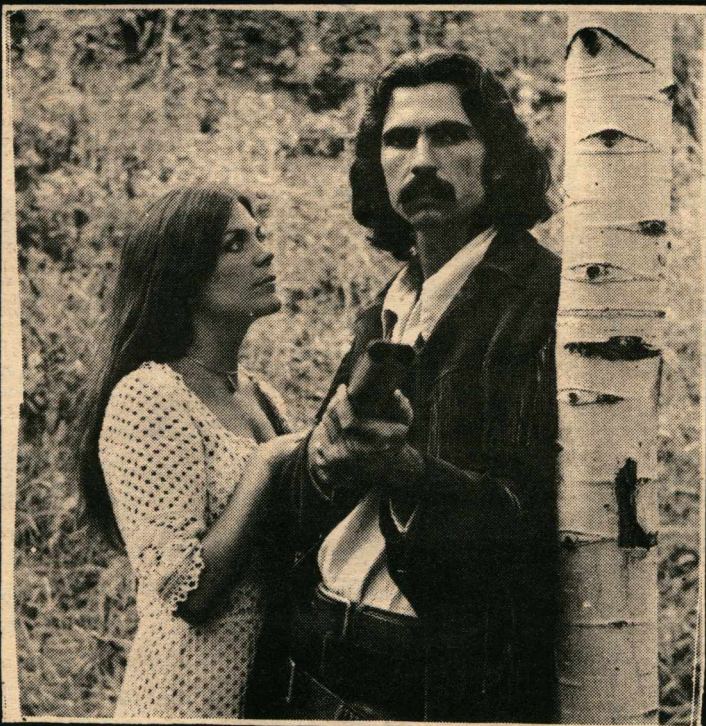


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Health Clinics Fill A Real Need

Providing for the health needs of Treasure Valley's low income group is a task undertaken by the Community Health Clinics. Based with administrative offices in Nampa, the organization has clinics in Nampa, Parma and Homedale. In the latter two towns, Community Health Clinics provide the only medical facility available.

The organization had its inception in May, 1971, with the founding of the Nampa clinic. Terry Reilly, 27, and Dr. C. A. McIntyre were co-founders.

Today Reilly oversees the entire operation.

Since its beginning nearly three years ago the clinics have encountered many problems threatening to suspend or alter their services. The Nampa clinic has faced relocation more than once since it started in Reilly's home.

Last month the Community Health Clinics' funds from the Idaho Migrant Council were cut off. The suspension of funds resulted from a squabble between the two organizations as to who

would establish policies of operation.

The Idaho Migrant Council had provided the Community Health Clinics with two thirds of their operating expenses, the remainder coming from the nominal fees charged to patients. Reilly was optimistic about having the funds restored but noted that the clinics would have to close within two or three months should outside money not be forthcoming.

During 1973 Community Health Clinics counted 18,000



patient visits in their three clinics, with an additional 17,000 contacts outside the clinics. About eighty percent of their patients are among those with low incomes who really cannot afford regular community health services.

Reilly said that although the clinics prefer to serve low income patients, no one is turned away. However, patients who can afford health care elsewhere are encouraged to seek treatment there.

The three clinics are staffed by thirty full time workers, including three doctors and four

nurse practitioners. Half the staff are Chicanos and most workers are bilingual.

The Nampa clinic has four examination rooms, two of those being primarily for pediatrics. A drug dispensary and small laboratory further assist in patient care.

Initially, the work of the Nampa clinic centered around pediatric services rendered to the north Nampa community. The clinics have since expanded their operation. Today common ailments treated include infections and respiratory problems.



Orjala Envisions Missions Explosion

Continued from page 6

example, in Africa early missionaries often labelled everything African as pagan. The colonial governments were trying to civilize the people and they gave missionaries special privileges partly because they considered them to be some of the best civilizing agents. The very earliest missionaries often saw things very clearly and they saw that it was not wise to try to make these people Europeans. But the next wave of missionaries who came in were often influenced strongly by colonial policies. Many Africans saw the personal advantage in becoming Europeanized and wanted it. The culture of the colonial power, by inference and often by direct statement, was held up to be superior to the indigenous groups. Quite often there were, as in Africa, a number of practices that were anti-social and not compatible with the gospel, but rather than trying to single out some of these things, a wholesale condemnation of things African came about. The missionaries were caught in a system and had to go along with much of this. Things which were not necessarily evil in themselves were often classed as pagan. You have this very interesting contrast, for example: in South Africa today, the use of drums is considered to be totally pagan and they are never used in the church, but in West Africa this kind of judgment was never made. The West Africans use drums in the church and they distinguish between a pagan use of the drums as in witchcraft and a legitimate Christian use of drums as in accompanying instruments for their singing in the church. This shows two different approaches—one which used the indigenous culture, another which was built on a colonial system which suppressed the indigenous culture.

What has been the result of the suppression of indigenous ways?

The general result was slow growth and al-

most the forcing of some people into a syncretizing pattern. There are 6000 Zionist cults in Africa, mainly in South Africa, and these have taken some elements of African culture and some elements of Christianity and developed their own mix. Some are almost totally Christian while others are almost totally pagan. This is a reaction that anthropologists call "revitalization" or "nativistic" movements. People who were threatened with the extinction of their indigenous culture suddenly felt like they had to do something—they were suffering from a loss of identification, a cultural identity crisis—and many "prophets" arose and founded many of these so-called Zionist sects. It was really more of a cultural movement in search of identity as Africans than anything else. In West Africa, by way of contrast, there are many strong indigenous churches which have incorporated much African culture into the life of the church without syncretism; that is, they are just as strongly evangelical Christians as you and I are, but the form of their worship is African. The form of their government within the church is African. Consequently, they have not had all the syncretism that has for the most part taken place elsewhere in the strongholds of 19th century colonial power.

It seems that many Christian students today have a defeatist attitude about Christian missions. This is perhaps due to their feeling that missions has done little good in the world, or has done for foreign people as much harm as good.

I think that we have probably been quite heavily influenced by a neo-isolationist mood in our country. Right after the second World War we went all out with US aid; we were trying to help everybody and we got our faces slapped a few times. Then we got involved in the Korean

War and in Viet Nam, and we began to realize that maybe we were sticking our noses into other people's business in ways that perhaps we shouldn't. But I'm afraid that the pendulum has swung so far away from involvement that we have caught as evangelicals in the general mood and have failed to realize how wide open the doors are for missions and particularly for an adequate approach to missions. This week I've tried to present the fact that there are ways that people have tried to do missionary work that are less than adequate. But there are other ways that are really effective and that do not violate personality, and that do not violate the principles of applied anthropology. These principles can, incidentally, be used in a very wonderful way in helping missionary work to become firmly established in the indigenous cultures. I know that there is this feeling generally in the churches, and yet today I think we have more opportunity, we have better tools, more open doors—there are more people wanting us to come with the gospel than in any other period in the history of our own church.

What do you think the future actually holds for missions?

I believe that we are going to see a rather sudden expansion, almost an explosion, of our missionary program. In 20 years, if we don't have at least twice as many missionaries as we have now, I personally am going to be disappointed. This does not mean we are going to be increasing our missionaries all in the countries in the world in which we already have them. I think it means we are going to be going into new areas. I believe we are going to be able to do a better and faster job in getting to the place in which we can develop a strong indigenous church with a strong holiness emphasis and vision for evangelism.