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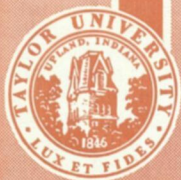
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TAYLOR BULLETIN

News from Taylor University, Upland, Indiana

May 1956

Taylor-Industry Relationships Discussed

Taylor's application for membership in the Associated Colleges of Indiana was considered at a recent meeting of the college presidents. All problems except that of support of industry in our area were cleared up. After a financial drive, to be conducted in the fall, it is believed that we will become a member of the association which will assure us of additional financial support.

The Associated Colleges was organized a few years ago in order that the colleges of Indiana could make a concerted effort in an approach to industry for financial support. The movement has been successful, and from a small beginning, last year the average support to the colleges belonging amounted to approximately \$45,000. Industry is allowed to contribute five percent of its profits before taxes, and it is believed that the amount of support received will grow with the years.

Recent meetings of the executive committee of the association with the executive committee of Taylor's board cleared up all problems except that of support of industry in the Marion and Hartford City areas. Two meetings with the Marion Chamber of Commerce members have assured us that a financial drive can be carried on in September of this year. All monies received during the drive will come to Taylor. If the association has assurance of the cooperation of business and industry in this vicinity, it is believed that Taylor will become a member of the money-raising association.

Plans have been laid to contact businessmen of the area and with the assurance of the cooperation of the press of Marion and Hartford City the Taylor administration feels certain that in the future there will be a more adequate support of the work on the campus. One of the factors which helped to assure the Associated Colleges of the soundness of the Taylor situation was the fine support given the University by its alumni.

Harold E. Camp
Vice-President

Climax to 110th Year Planned June 1-2

Eighty-nine seniors will join the ranks of the Taylor alumni through graduation on Saturday, June 2. The Hon. Walter Judd, Congressman from Minnesota will be the Commencement speaker.

Alumni Day has been set for Friday, June 1. Highlights of the day will be class reunions, the Alumni Business Meeting, the Alumni Banquet and the evening College-Alumni Program.

TEAM NAMED FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Dedication services for the Venture for Victory basketball-evangelism team traveling to South America next summer were held at Taylor University on Thursday, April 12. Dr. P. B. Smith, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church in Terre Haute, Ind., spoke at the event in Maytag Gymnasium.

Coach Don Odle of Taylor who will lead the Youth for Christ team announced that ten outstanding basketball players from U.S. colleges have been selected to play on the team. Most recent appointments include George Selleck, All-American from Stanford University, Jerry Truax, leading scorer at Wheaton College, Clyde Cook of Biola College in Los Angeles and Howard Habegger, former Taylor athlete who has done graduate work at Biblical Seminary in New York. Habegger is assisting with arrangements and will be assistant coach. Wayne Allen, a Biola College student will help with music at the halftime religious program. Film producer Keith Reinhard will travel with the team to make a motion picture telling the story of the venture.

Other players previously announced are Bob Culp, Anderson College; Ken Stark and Joe Grabill of Taylor; Paul Benes, Hope College; Dave George, Seattle Pacific College; and Jerry Miller, Wheaton College.

The "Alumnus of the Year" award will be presented to Dr. John C. Bugher, Director for Medical Health and Education of the Rockefeller Foundation, at the Alumni Banquet. Dr. Bugher was graduated from Taylor in 1920 and in 1929 received an M.D. degree from the University of Michigan. In 1937 he joined the Rockefeller Foundation after teaching at Taylor and Michigan. He became director of the Division of Bi-



Dr. Bugher

ology and Medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission in March, 1951 and served in that capacity until rejoining the Rockefeller Foundation recently. Last summer he went to Geneva as part of the U. S. delegation to the international conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy and is now co-editor of the conference papers.

Three Appreciation Awards will be presented by the Alumni Association to the members of the Taylor Advance Planning Committee, David Cox, Elmer Seagly and Clarence Varns.

Sunday, May 27 will be Baccalaureate Sunday. The exercises will be held in Maytag Gymnasium at 7:30 p.m. with Pres. Evan Bergwall bringing the address. The Fine Arts Division will present the Commencement Concert at 3 p.m. on Baccalaureate Sunday.

The Alumni Banquet will be held in the College Dining Hall on Friday at 6:00 p.m. Following the meal the presentation of the alumni awards will be made by Alumni Pres. Milton Persons. The Alumni-Student program will be in Maytag Gymnasium at 8:00 p.m.

GIVING TO TAYLOR INCREASING

Gifts July 1, 1955-April 1, 1956	\$60,223.18
Total Gifts for March 1956	3,333.34
Alumni Giving since July 1, 1955	23,058.36
Goal for May, 1956	7,000.00

Taylor Students Name Contemporary Social Issues

The most important social issue facing the U. S. today is a general lowering of moral standards, say students at Taylor University. According to a recent survey of students, faculty and staff members, this problem ranked first over alcoholism (2nd in rank), social prejudice (3rd), crime (4th) and conflicts in marriage (5th).

Other social issues picked by students and the order of their importance are 6. drug addiction, 7. conflict of ideologies, 8. educational problems, 9. industrial relationships, 10. housing problems, 11. foreign affairs, 12. public health conditions, 13. recreational facilities, 14. compulsory military training and 15. conservation of natural resources.

How should we deal with these problems? What is taught at Taylor University about these issues? This is what Taylor faculty members say:

MORAL STANDARDS

The answer to this question has deep philosophical roots. In the Medieval period of history there was a strong emphasis upon relations between man and God. With the coming of the Enlightenment or Renaissance man began to see that there are some legitimate areas of investigation that deal primarily with himself. Out of this grew emphasis on science and literature and art—all fine things in themselves. But human nature seems to move by cycles of extremes instead of seeking the straight and narrow way that usually lies between the extremes. Hence, man's newfound elation that came with an emphasis on his own values, and with the discoveries of his intellectual abilities in controlling nature, led him on to the extreme of dethroning God and enthroning himself instead. He saw his own science rather than his worship of God as the means of power and attainment of his desires.

Scientific success with the natural world did two things. It elevated man's pride, and it led him to emphasize the material world. He did not seem to see that matter is not worthy in its own right but that its real usefulness is only as a tool to aid spiritual living. Added to science came the emphasis on making money, because this is the only means by which the average man can purchase for himself the things science creates. Man therefore set up two gods to worship: science and the "almighty dollar."

Added to the materialistic picture, and strengthening it, is the Darwinian theory of evolution, which was supposed to bring development by the "survival of the fittest." What could appeal more to man's natural sinful tendency and inherent self-centeredness than this? Man's greatest drive to sin now had the blessing of science.

Where does the Church fit into this picture? Why has it not hindered the downward trend in morals? Let it first be said that the Church has been

a real brake to this trend. However, it weakened its own cause by getting into an internal conflict between liberalism and orthodoxy. Not only did this weakness show up in diversion of its energy from the task of fighting the secular trend, but also in the incomplete strategy it brought to the battle. Liberals emphasized morals, particularly social ethics, but neglected to preach salvation through Christ, which alone could empower the individual in society to live up to his full moral stature. Conservatives, taking their cue from the opposition, preached the opposite, salvation through Christ for eternal life. They neglected the emphasis on living the moral and spiritual life in this world as the means of honoring their God. Both failed to see the true and full Gospel. They seemed to be saying that "moral" and "spiritual" are exclusive terms, with the liberal choosing the former as his term and the conservative choosing the latter as his. The true view however, sees that these are merely two aspects of the same phase of man's nature. A moral person is one who lives rightly; while a spiritual person is one who lives in a proper relationship to God. But no one can live completely in righteousness without the proper relationship to God, the Author of righteousness; neither can one be in that proper relationship without seeking to please God by righteous living.

The Church of Jesus Christ is the answer to low moral standards. It must attack the materialistic emphasis, and it must realize its own greatest power of attack in the union of moral and spiritual emphasis.

Paul Pixler

Assistant Professor of Philosophy

ALCOHOLISM

Of America's male population 75% and 56% of the women of this country use alcoholic beverages in some form. More than 4,000,000 sooner or later become classified as alcoholics. As a public health enemy, alcoholism ranks fourth following heart disease, cancer and tuberculosis in lethal potency.

Governments, both state and federal, use stern measures in efforts to stamp out traffic in habit-forming drugs, yet as a nation we go right on giving legal sanction to one of the four greatest killers of our times.

Most of the experts working on this grave problem are of the opinion that education in our public schools is the answer. If anything, the various educational media other than the schools—i.e., radio, television, advertising—all seem bent on educating the public **TO DRINK**. The "best" in radio and TV entertainment is sponsored primarily by either the tobacco or the liquor forces, and how expertly they use the psychology of suggestion!

It is merely a matter of logic that if the more than 4,000,000 Americans

now classified as alcoholics had never had the opportunity to take the first social cocktail in the home or in the teen-age crowd, these never could have become the hapless victims of their own weakness.

The urgent need today is an educational program so powerful and driving that every child from kindergarten on will have his motives and mind saturated with an understanding of the dangers in this first drink.

When the prohibition forces set up a program that will successfully compete with compelling advertising bombarding the millions of viewers and listeners of TV and radio, then, and only then can we hope to even begin to solve this problem.

Hildreth Cross

Professor of Psychology

SOCIAL PREJUDICE

To suggest that there is an easy solution to the problem of social prejudice is like proposing to fly to the moon in three easy lessons. Social prejudices have been such a constant part of every society that the social scientist could well become cynical.

In part social prejudice is the result of ignorance. When someone says that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" or that a Negro has no soul, he is ignorant of the fact that biological, psychological, and intellectual differences between races are insignificant.

Sometimes social prejudice is produced by unhappy individual or group experiences. When it happens to be a Hebrew that cheats me, I conclude that all Jews are dishonest. The Mau Maus of East Africa have been exploited by some whites, so they conclude that all whites are oppressors!

The leaders in a society sometimes foment social prejudice in order to enhance their positions. The corrupt "boodlers" of San Francisco did not cry out against Japanese attendance at public schools because of genuine concern; they did it to obtain a stronger following.

How shall we deal with social prejudice?

The answer is obvious. Eliminate the causes. Education will take care of ignorance. Unfortunate individual or group experiences between social divisions should be avoided. We must learn that the Jew-baiter and the instigator of class hatred are usually interested mostly in personal aggrandizement.

But somehow the old adage will not down: "'tis easier said than done!" Maybe all persons, including most Christians, shall have to get an enlarged conception of that New Testament Greek term, "AGAPE!"

In the scriptures we are assured that someday "The wolf shall lie down with lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and young lion and fating together; and a little child shall lead them." Perhaps this should give us courage in our struggle against social prejudice.

Paton Yoder

Professor of History



Breaking the water-filled balloons suspended over the culprit in the cage was one of the stunts at the "County Fair" put on by the Community Recreation Class in Maytag Gym on April 6. Each student was assigned a booth to decorate and entice the passers-by to try their skill—or luck. It's all for free. Booths were judged and prizes awarded for the most original and ingenious.

CRIME

T. LYNN SMITH says:

"Crime and juvenile delinquency are human acts transgressing the regulations formulated, promulgated and relatively enforced by society in accordance with its code of acceptable human conduct. As a violation of law, they are among the more serious of the pathological phenomena in the United States today."

Crime has become a very perplexing social problem. It becomes even more apparent as one considers the structure that has evolved around it: the inconsistencies of legislation, of law interpretation and enforcement, of judicial decisions, and of legal penalties. An act which may be a felony in California may not even be a misdemeanor in New York. Hence the problem of crime presents a kaleidoscopic pattern. It is a sociological phenomenon which seems to resist measurement and remedial programs.

Crime has increased both in amount and cost since the FBI first began compiling official statistics. The United States has one of the highest crime rates of any major country of the world.

Many major crimes are still unsolved. Clearance rate of crimes against the person is higher than crimes against property. Clearance ranges from 75 per cent for aggravated assaults to 93.1 per cent for murder. This does not mean convictions were obtained in all these, but at least arrests occurred.

Detection and apprehension problems are aggravated by many factors. We see the police and public sometimes mutually suspicious and equally distrustful of each other. Policemen are expected to enforce what, in our day, may often seem to be stupid

and antiquated laws. Conversely the public may often be expected to obey such laws.

We very much need a re-valuation of our laws and an educational program to acquaint the general public with the adherent problems of detection and apprehension. The churches need to become more aware of this social phenomenon.

Frank Royce

Assistant Professor of Sociology

CONFLICTS IN MARRIAGE

Many of the strains in marriage are the result of rapid cultural change. The most conservative observer must agree that marriage patterns are in a state of transition. Industrial and economic revolutions, urbanization, emancipation of women, mass education and co-education, mass communication and mobility, and expanding definitions of operational democracy are changing the marital relation. The increase of secondary contacts for all members of the family has weakened the primary relationship of marriage. Life in the United States is not as family-centered as formerly. The roles of husband and wife and parent and child are inevitably reacting to outside, social change.

The role of women socially and economically has been a most obvious change. Husband and wife roles are not as economically complementary. Services and functions of the wife in the economy of the family have been taken over by outside agencies. Women now possess an equality to secure education and training and to become economically independent. In this new role, women are socially accepted and have a freedom of personal mobility.

The new emphasis in husband-wife relations indicates that marriage ex-

Plan Conference Banquet

A Taylor Fellowship Banquet has been scheduled at the North Indiana Methodist Conference in New Castle on May 25. Harold Camp, Vice President in charge of Development, will be the speaker. The supper will begin at 5:30 in Trinity Methodist Church. Conference ministers, lay delegates, parents of Taylor students and alumni in the area are invited to attend as well as other friends of the college.

OPEN DATE FOR EVANGELIST

Rev. Dave LeShana reports that due to a meeting cancellation in June he has an opening from June 6 to 17 when he could schedule evangelistic services or weekend appearances. Churches interested in his services should write immediately.

WINONA BANQUET SCHEDULED JULY 7

Another Banquet at Winona Lake is being planned this summer. Plan now to be at Winona for the Taylor Fellowship on Saturday, July 7 at 5:30 p.m. Dr. Bob Cook, President of Youth for Christ, Intl., will be the speaker. The banquet will be held at the Westminster Hotel. Send your reservations to the Public Relations Office at Taylor. Tickets will be sold at the door to those who have made reservations at \$1.50.

ists for personal satisfaction. Community and religious obligations are secondary. Companionship, equality, mutual planning, understanding, and affection are modern values. Dating and courtship patterns are evidences of the desire to provide opportunity for personality evaluations and personal choice in marriage. Present-day advertising appeals to the newer standards of success in love and happiness in marriage, and graphically portrays national transitions.

The change in goals and values in marriage has led to new appraisals of the continuation of marriage. Divorce and remarriage are accepted in large areas of society. A divorced person is not thought of as questionable in morals or a failure in character. Modern society speaks of maladjustment and incompatibility. The decline of religious authority has made divorce and separation acceptable.

Conflicts in marriage? Many conflicts are the result of the confusion in traditional and contemporary values and ideals. The needs of love, security, and purpose and fulfillment in life are still basic; but individuals are not always capable of relating a changing society to personal needs and values. Spiritual unity in marriage is not integrated with new social diversity by chance but by dedicated individuals with religious convictions and social perception.

William D. Green
Dean of Students

TAYLOR UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

May 1956

UPLAND, INDIANA

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NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

THE FACULTY

Dean Milo Rediger has been named to the Liberal Arts Committee of the North Central Association. The committee is the sponsoring group for the study on liberal arts education. Pres. Bergwall and Dean Rediger met with the NCA in Chicago April 10, 11 and 12.

One of the speakers at the convention of the National Association of Evangelicals in Cleveland during the week of April 9 was Coach Don Odle. Taylor was represented at the NAE convention by Dave LeShana and during the previous week Warren Lewis attended the convention of the National Holiness Association.

Two members of the Taylor faculty will attend summer workshops of the North Central Association Liberal Arts Study. Dr. Hazel Butz will be at Michigan State in July and Dr. Paton Yoder will attend the workshop at the University of Minnesota in August.

STUDENTS

Pride and Prejudice a play adapted from the novel by Jane Austen, was presented by the Senior Class on March 16. Kathryn Epp, senior speech and dramatics student, directed the production which starred Lillian Farrell, Donald Love and Arlene Gerig.

About 30 secondary and 24 elementary student teachers entertained their critic teachers at an informal banquet on the campus March 9.

The Men's Chorus traveled to Detroit the week end of April 19-22 for appearances in churches and two high schools. On the way they sang at Grabill, Ind. and at five churches in Detroit. Howard Skinner directs the group.

Members of the Echo staff heard Edgar Henderson, journalism teacher at Hartford City high school speak on recent trends in journalism April 17.

Ray Isely, junior from Minneapolis, was elected as president of next year's student council by the student body.

Four students attended a College Conference on Politics at Purdue in March. The conference included debates and speeches by Sen. Capehart and Rep. Brownson of Ind. and John Brademas, personal secretary to Adlai Stevenson, and Claude Wickard, former secretary of agriculture.

THE COLLEGE

Taylor was host to physical education teachers and coaches from a number of Christian colleges April 20-21. Norm Wilhelmi, a Taylor grad of Kings College, was responsible for calling the meeting which is expected to be an annual event for discussion of mutual interests.

The fourth Shakespearean Festival will be held at Taylor on Thursday and Friday, May 3 and 4. Dr. Bob Jones Jr. of Bob Jones University, Greenville, S. C., will speak at a special convocation on Thursday morning. The two-day festival will also include readings, lectures, music and panel discussions.

"Chapel Meditations" a program of music and devotions by Dave LeShana is scheduled over WARU Peru. Harold Camp presents a weekly radio program over WMRI in Marion in which he discusses a wide variety of topics. "Chapel Meditations" is heard at 3:30 p.m. EST on Fridays over WARU (1600 kc.) and "Hal Camp Speaks His Piece" is at 11:30 a.m. each Saturday on WMRI (860 kc.).

Senefelder Vallejo, who graduated from Taylor in 1920, sent to the college museum a piece of pottery estimated to be over 1,000 years old. The piece called "Haucos" is of the type which was buried with the Peruvian Indian for his use on the long trip he was thought to have taken after leaving this life. He is also sending some Indian weapons from the jungle of Peru similar to those used by the Ecuadorian Indians who recently killed the five missionaries.

Dean Robert Farber of DePauw addressed the Chi Alpha Omega honors convocation on March 16.

WHAT'S NEW

President Bergwall is driving a new 1956 Pontiac given to the college by Mr. Oren Coney of Kendallville . . . Miller Motor Sales in Upland made it possible for the college to trade a 4 door Ford for a station wagon . . . The duplicating and mailing department has added a folding machine, two automatic typewriters and some self-feeding addressing equipment recently as a result of gifts . . . A new dictaphone was given to the college for use in the President's office.

Youth Challenged to Live Abundantly at Y. C.

Busses and cars with license plates from about 12 different states began to arrive on Taylor's campus the afternoon of April 13 for the 1956 Youth Conference. At the registration line arrangements for accommodations were completed and the guests were showed to their rooms. Bellhops assisted, loaded from nose to knees with suitcases, blankets, and other necessities. At the appointed room the door was opened and the occupants within yelled, "No! Not another one!"

Inspirational services in Maytag Gymnasium were led by Evangelist Pete Riggs and Dr. Eugene Nida. Taylor students were featured in special musical numbers. One of the highlights of the missionary program was the announcing of the missionary project, Venture for Victory IV. Several members of the team were present and took part in the service.

As a result of the challenging messages, 212 decisions were recorded, 112 of which were for full-time Christian service.

Behind the scenes as well as on the stage, students worked. For six weeks, 48 altar counselors had been trained in special classes. One of the workers, Ron Trapp, observed after the conference, "I was greatly impressed and almost surprised as to how the Holy Spirit can work."

At Swallow Robin Dorm about 30 freshman girls banded together and painted the dormitory halls before the Youth Conference visitors came; some worked into the wee hours of the morning. Della Koch, one of the workers, expressed the idea this way: "We just wanted to give the girls a good impression of an effectively Christian College, and that means in appearance too."

Jim Robertson, a member of the cabinet, expressed the feelings of perhaps every Taylor student in this way: "It's the most thrilling thing I've done in my life. Through this experience I've seen over and over again that "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature."

To many Taylor students perhaps the highlight of the week-end was the meditation period Sunday evening after the Conference was over. In the quiet moments with God many made decisions to live more effectively "The Life That Lives."