

The Houghton Star

December 14, 1979

The voice of the students at Houghton College, Houghton, New York 14744

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"Evangelicals for Social Action" Ask Houghton to Initiate College Chapter

by Denise Woodin

Tests or no tests, students, especially Christian students, should feel the responsibility to become informed and know the world issues, according to representatives from Evangelicals for Social Action, a group of "Christians committed to justice and liberty," who visited Houghton two weeks ago.

At several meetings, including one at Massey's home for all interested persons, Mark Cerbone and Marc Hoffman-Beals explained the basis and goals of E.S.A. The organization grew out of the Chicago Declaration of 1973, which recognizes the duty of Christians to confront social injustices and unite against them using a biblical foundation. Appealing to the students at a lunch meeting, they said, "We want outsiders to see this place as a center for Christian social action."

Although individuals are always free to join the national E.S.A., the idea of a local chapter interested some of Houghton's faculty, students, and community members, including Dean Massey and Park Smith. "E.S.A. can offer us information about social issues so

we can make informed decisions, and it will also link us to other people in other communities who struggle with the same concerns," Massey pointed out. "It would be a group that brings together college, church, and community."

Park Smith, graduate assistant in student activities, feels uncertain about the need for a local chapter of E.S.A. He asks himself, "Would it just be one more bureaucratic organization?" and answers the question, "No." Smith thinks that E.S.A. could unify the efforts that are now segmented. Mark Cerbone and Marc Hoffman-Beals emphasized the umbrella concept which views E.S.A. as encompassing and enhancing all other groups.

Cindy Martin, an interested senior, likes E.S.A.'s slogan of "Christians committed to justice and liberty," and also agrees with many Chicago declaration principles. "I don't see evangelicals doing much in the world," claims Martin, who currently works with Christians for a Better World; "there is a need for students to be challenged to be disciples. E.S.A. can help by making us deal with world issues."

At the lunch meeting two weeks

ago, Mark Cerbone referred to the 1960's, when everyone seemed concerned about social justice. "With everything that was happening, the Christians should have been leading the way. Instead, we just faded into the background . . . Houghton's original purpose was to produce radical Christians."

While Massey and Smith hesitate to use the word "radical" because of its bad connotation, they agree that Christians need to take an intelligent stand on controversial subjects. A problem which faces most of the Houghton community, they say, is a lack of adequate and accurate information. When asked if he thought the Evangelicals for Social Action could bridge the waters of ignorance which surround Houghton, Massey firmly answered, "Yes, I do."

Both Massey and Smith would like to see world hunger dealt with and Smith feels the nuclear problem should also be addressed. Each man has filled out a personal application to the national E.S.A. and is considering the possibility of a local branch at Houghton.

If a significant number of people show interest in E.S.A., Houghton could host E.S.A.'s first college branch

ACO's Holiday Outreach Festivities Offer Childhood Christmas Delights

by Melanie Murphy

Saturday afternoon, December 8th, East Hall echoed with the singing and laughter of the ACO children and their big "brothers" and "sisters." The children enjoyed musical entertainment, caroling, and a skit of the Christmas story performed by Houghton College students.

Later they toured the dorm halls

viewing Christmas trees, paper snowflakes, "toyland", "candyland," Scrooge's village, and many other scenes and decorations. College brothers and sisters served the children cookies, cupcakes and hot cocoa, and that evening, SAGA food service treated all the children to a free dinner.

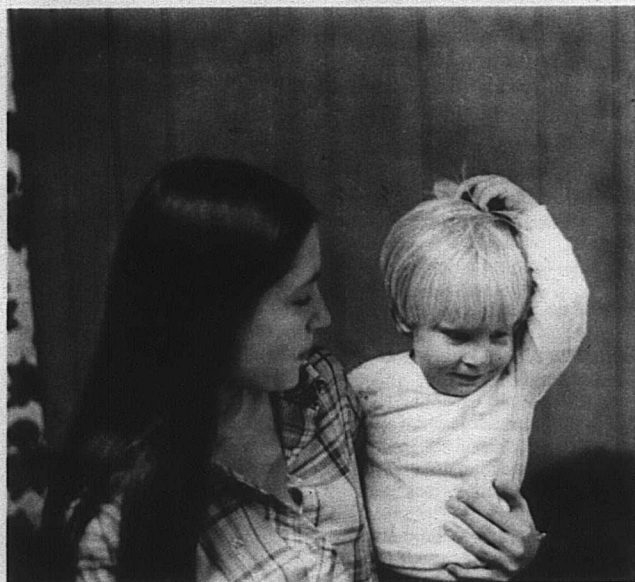
Allegany County Outreach is an organization of approximately fif-

ty students who work to meet the needs of underprivileged families from Houghton to Birdsall in Allegany County. Janice Tinch, president, states the purpose of ACO:

"Our purpose is to share Christ's message of salvation by meeting needs through His love."

Although these needs are primarily financial, the fifteen to twenty families the students serve also have emotional, mental, and physical needs which the students attempt to fulfill. From the "ACO closet" in the basement of East Hall, the organization provides clothing, toys, and other articles as needed. The organization also helps meet the high cost of heating. Students lend a hand with children's homework and offer rides to the doctor's office when necessary. They provide love and support to meet emotional needs. Finances for all these projects come from chapel offerings, private donations, and student funds.

Allegany County Outreach are: President-Janice Tinch Vice President-Gloria Clements Secretary-Donna Marshall Treasurer-Brenda Clements Chaplain-Jeff Tarbox Family Visitation Chairman-Mark S. Anderson Party Chairman-Denise Calhoon Big Brother/Sister-Program Chairmen-Jeff Tripp and Marion Raymond.



Sally Youd entertains ACO brother



Barcus Family Accepts New Positions in Chicago

by Adele Anderson

"Ruts are easy to fall into, regardless of location. We need to challenge and be challenged. We've enjoyed our 16 years here," said Dr. James Barcus of his family's move to Chicago and their experience in Houghton.

Dr. and Mrs. Barcus will be leaving Houghton and heading for Chicago. Dr. Barcus has accepted a position as the Vice President of Academic Affairs at Trinity College. He will be responsible for faculty development, academic programs and policies of the institution, and accreditation.

Trinity is a college similar to Houghton. Though smaller, it offers comparable courses and is affiliated with the Evangelical Free Church.

The choice to move was a family decision.

"We need a change," continued Dr. Barcus, "Both personal and professional."

Mrs. Barcus said, "We have grown through our experiences at Houghton, but it is time to move on."

Mrs. Barcus will continue to teach writing, probably at an area college. "Either I will be working in a secular realm, possibly with adults, or in a college with students already committed to Christian service. Either way, it will be a challenge." She is teaching violin now and may continue this in Chicago with the stipulation that "I need time for my home and writing."

"The family has been mutually supportive about the move," said Dr. Barcus. "I think our sabbatical in Texas showed us we can adapt to new situations." Heidi, Hans, and Jeff, the rest of the Barcus family, have mixed feeling about leaving their friends, but are as anxious about the move as their parents. Flicker, Jeff's 4 foot Boa, will be left behind.

The Barcus family won't be moving until the second week of January, so Christmas will be spent here.

"Every moment will be important," said Mr. Barcus, "and will be savored more since it is our last Christmas in Houghton."

Houghton Villagers Aid New Laotian Refugees

by Toni-Lynn O'Shaughnessy

Two Laotian families, members of the persecuted Hmong tribe, have moved to Houghton under the sponsorship of Love in Action.

Mr. and Mrs. Moung and their four children, and Mr. and Mrs. Xiong and their two children are now sharing a house across the street from the Village Church. Though both families come from the province of Sayboury in Laos, they did not know one another before arriving at Houghton. Neither family speaks English yet.

They fled Laos in order to escape the strong communist persecution against their tribe.

Love in Action, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the welfare of refugees, was begun in 1976 by Houghton villagers. The purpose of Love in Action is "to aid

refugee families in making the transition to American life and bring them to a self-sufficient status," according to Donald Frase, Controller for the College and Treasurer of Love in Action.

About three years ago, Love in Action sponsored Tong Seng Vang and his family, who have since joined relatives in Detroit, and become self-supporting.

Persons interested in helping the Muongs and the Xiongs may do so through Love in Action. Financial contributions should be directed to Mr. Frase. Dr. Anne Whiting requests that those wishing to donate clothing check first with her to avoid confusion.

She stresses that although the Laotians have material needs, their greatest need is friendship and Christian love.

Editorial

This Child and Redeemer Who comes amid the songs of angels to answer the prayers of all the Patriarchs and Prophets, and to satisfy the unrecognized longings of the whole lineage of Adam, exiled from Paradise, comes also to quiet the groanings of all creation. For, the whole world has been in labor and in mourning since the fall of man. The whole created universe, with all its manifold beauty and splendor, has travailed in disorder longing for the birth of a Savior. Every creature groaneth and travaileth in pain even until now...for the expectation of the creature waiteth for the revelation of the sons of God."

The mystery of Christmas therefore lays upon us all a debt and an obligation to the rest of men and to the whole created universe. We who have seen the light of Christ are obliged, by the greatness of the grace that has been given us, to make known the presence of the Savior to the ends of the earth. This we will do not only by preaching the glad tidings of His coming, but above all by revealing Him in our lives. Christ is born to us today, in order that He may appear to the whole world through us. This one day is the day of His birth, but every day of our mortal lives must be His manifestation, His divine Epiphany, in the world which He has created and redeemed.

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Student Recruiters Reap Personal Benefits

Dear Kay,

In the *Star's* November 9th letters, Ed Zehner addressed the dilemma of rising tuition rates coupled with salary cost increases. He stated, "Students feel they cannot afford higher tuition, yet faculty and staff need raises. It seems that one group's needs can only be met at the expense of the other group." Being one who likes to help resolve dilemmas, may I try to shed a little light on the matter?

Ralph Biesecker, Peter Luckey, and I, as Admissions Counselors, travel thousands of miles every year, attending Sunday School and Christian Education conventions, visiting high schools, both Christian and secular, putting up displays and doing a lot of talking at College Fairs, Days, and Nights. Sure, we would like to think we generate a lot of interest in Houghton on the part of prospective students. However, what most Houghton students do not realize, Kay, is that they themselves are our best recruiters. What was the major motivation for each student to come here in the first place? More than likely it was because of someone the student knew here—a friend or relative who had attended, or through some other person related to the college.

How does this all relate to tuition and salary increases? Ed said that he heard that 80 percent of Houghton's income is in the form of tuition, which means students, yes actual bodies. Correct me if my logic is faulty, but doesn't it make sense that if our enrollment increased (more students on campus), then tuition income would rise, which means that the 80 percent of total college income would be greater? I do not pretend to be a businesswoman who understands all the ins and outs of finances. I realize an increase in enrollment would not guarantee stabilization or even a decrease in tuition. But it certainly could not hurt the financial situation.

What I am trying to say, Kay, in brief (that never was one of my strengths), is that if current Houghton students would be willing to get involved in some way in the recruiting process, they would be helping not only us, but, in the long run, themselves.

How to help? There are lots of ways, and the student doesn't even

have to leave campus. Simply being willing to host a prospective student in one's room for a night or two is a tremendous help. Just a friendly "Hi-glad-to-have-you-on-our-campus-we-like-it-here" attitude toward visitors can go a long way in encouraging one to enroll. Sound corny? Maybe. But remember, we all were prospective students once.

Other ways to help? Students are invited to stop by the Information Desk in the Campus Center Lounge next week 11:45 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Chapel Policy: Lament for the Extra Half-hour

Dear Kay,

I am writing in response to the decision by the faculty to retain the four chapels per week policy, as reported in the last issue of the *Star*. It was interesting to read that our senators and faculty had arrived at a "final decision" concerning chapel. "Final decision" seems a bit too presumptuous when we have seen various approaches to chapel, and various methods of enforcing mandatory attendance, tried and changed on an annual basis in recent years.

Now I am certainly not arguing for a rigid adherence to a policy simply for the sake of permanence, but I am suggesting (and hoping) that this latest reversal is not a final decision, but only a part of the general lack of effective, intelligent administration of chapel policy, both now and in the recent past. This is evident first in the fact that a three chapels per week policy was recommended by committee, approved by faculty, announced to the students in chapel, and then changed. It was announced as the reality for next semester, but has now been denied even a temporary existence that would have allowed a comparison of the two systems. What could be so threatening about a fair chance for comparison?

Some of you are probably thinking that I should consider the process of change, including the Senate suggestion, and the faculty re-vote with increased participation. I have considered it, and I have a few questions for the Senate and faculty concerning that process.

Concerning the Senate action: In contrast to the heavily advertised Senate debate on a Current Issues

Dear Kay,

I would like to make a reply to Candra Huston's letter of November 16, entitled, "Cults Topic Lacks Energy." I would like to express my disagreement with her position, and I would like to challenge some of the ideas which she presented.

1. Candra stated that the subject of cults was not a "valid" topic for Current Issues Day. I would like to know then exactly what is the list of checks which the Senate should go through before they can fairly judge what is appropriate and what is not. True, the cult question has not had as much cover space in *Newsweek* or *Time* magazine, but we can't allow this to be our determining factor.

2. Candra also said that cults are no longer current issues because of

Monday through Wednesday. We will explain how Houghton students can help recruit over the Christmas break.

In the brief one and a half years I have worked as an Admissions Counselor, I have become convinced that recruiting cannot be the sole responsibility of the Admissions staff. Everyone—faculty, staff, administration, and especially students—make Houghton what it is, and we all need each other.

Thanks,
Debby Rogers

Day topic, why were so many of us left uninformed that this reversal of chapel policy was even being considered? If senators really wanted to survey class opinion, why didn't they tell us, so that we could have given them our opinion?

Concerning the faculty action: If faculty has the power to determine policy, why aren't they required to attend chapel? If faculty want to maintain this power of policy-making, why do they leave all the responsibility for enforcing attendance in the Dean's office? Separation of power from responsibility may be comfortable, but it isn't realistic. Does the faculty's renewed emphasis on mandatory attendance mean that chapels are more important than classes? We are, after all, allowed to miss a much higher percentage of classes than chapels.

Why is it, as I have been reliably informed, that pressure from outside of Houghton (people "concerned about the college") was an important factor in the faculty vote? Is response to outside pressure a good way to handle internal affairs?

Assuming for a moment that chapel has some value, then why are four better than three? I was offered one enlightening response to that question: "What else would you do with that half-hour?" Is that it? Or is there some fear that fewer chapels would signal the loss of our distinctive character? If so, then the surest way to avoid verifying or dispelling that questionable fear is by never allowing a change, and thus never having sufficient evidence with which to compare and make a judgment.

Last week's article mentioned

their long existence. I have been engaged in a private study of the cults for almost two years now, and I recently spent an afternoon in Tarrytown, New York, at the international headquarters of Sun Myung Moon. After talking with members of that church I can tell you first hand that the cultic problem is not only relevant, but it is a current issue which needs our immediate attention.

3. She also stated that the alternate topic on nuclear energy is one that effects each of us as individuals and as an entire nation. I very strongly agree with her. However, the cult problem in this country is astronomical! Top Christian and secular sociologists and psychologists have been reporting massive growth in the cults in both membership and financial areas. Some of these people that join the cult movement come from born-again Christian families that love the Lord very much. These cultic groups are also getting Christians to give their money to so-called "missionary events," which adds up to nothing more than the pocket of some deceived leader. Without a doubt the cult problem in this country, in one way or another, effects us as individuals and the Body of Christ as a whole.

4. I strongly disagree with Candra's statement that the students here are drawn to the cults because of sensationalism. I really

think that there is only a handful of believers in this student body that really know what the cults are. They may say that the cults are wrong because their parents and/or pastor has told them so, but if asked about the effects that these groups have on people, or what they theologically believe (which would make them of satanic origin), I really doubt that most students here could give an honest answer. Also, if students here are, as she has assumed, "attracted to the sensationalism of the cults," this would be exactly why we need to seriously study them, and I feel that Current Issues Day is the best way to challenge the entire student body to do some intellectual thought on the subject.

In closing, please understand that I feel both topics are excellent for our Current Issues Day. I feel so strongly about the cults, because I have seen too many Christians playing dumb to the forces of Satan for too long now. If we, as born-again children of God, are going to fight the spiritual powers of darkness, we must know just what we are fighting against.

Sincerely, and with
great respect,
Maichle J. Gould

Intended

Louise Fazio ('79)
to
Dale Robinson ('79)

James A. Olsen Jr. and
William R. Horn Jr. ('78)
are intended to
Karen L. Burns ('81)
and Ann E. Higley ('81)
respectively

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U.S.—Khomeini Controversy Mounts; Houghton's Iranians Voice Opinions

by Charlotte M. Dexter

Since the seizure of the U.S. Embassy by Iranian militants nearly a month ago, Americans have witnessed a growing confrontation between the U.S. and Iran. The confrontation has triggered a wave of Muslim fanaticism and growing anti-American violence. The U.S. has responded by freezing all Iranian assets in the U.S. and considering a food embargo against Iran.

Behind all of this uproar is the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's demand that the U.S. return the deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to Iran.

Khomeini wants to put the ex-Shah on trial for such crimes as torturing and killing hundreds of thousands of his subjects and looting Iran's countless billions. Revolutionary Council member Mohammed Javad Bahrani noted: "The U.S. insulted the Iranian national honor and the Islamic revolution by giving the deposed Shah a visa. The ex-dictator represents all the pain, torture, humiliation, deprivation and repression suffered for decades by our nation."

At this time, the former Shah is recovering from cancer treatments at Kelly Air Force Base outside San Antonio.

Officials expected the Shah to return to exile at his estate in Mexico; however, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda announced last week that his country would not permit the Shah to enter Mexico at this time.

While the Shah seeks refuge, the threat to the American hostages increases. Militants claim they have sold proof that several of the American Embassy officials are spies. They have threatened to put the hostages on trial "immediately." Under Islamic law, such a trial would begin with the assumption that one is guilty until proven innocent. In light of these circumstances, it seems unlikely that the Embassy personnel will stand even a slight chance of survival.

While President Carter firmly works toward a peaceful settlement with Iran, Khomeini and his 15-member Revolutionary Council declares, "This is not a struggle between the U.S. and Iran. It is a struggle between Islam and the infidels."

Carter warned that "the consequences of harm to any single hostage will be extremely grave," and reminded Iran that aside from military force, as evidenced by the ordering of extra carrier reinforcement into the Persian Gulf, "other remedies [are] available."

The U.S. has already ended almost all trade with Iran by freezing Iranian funds in American banks and halting the sale of Iranian oil in the U.S.

In addition, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began a European trip in London, on Monday, in an effort to step up diplomatic and economic pressure on Iran as they continue to refuse release of the American hostages in Tehran.

One response to these seemingly forceful threats has been a call for Iranian youths to mobilize for war. "Why should we be afraid?" said Khomeini. "We consider martyrdom a great honor." For an Islam believer martyrdom is the highest honor; if you kill an enemy you will go to paradise.

Another large group of Iranian youth are the Iranian students here in the United States. These students have begun to experience hardships. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has already questioned 17,799 Iranian students during the past few weeks. Over 200 were found "out-of-status" and are thus subject to deportation.

Q: The constitution calls for several changes back to strict Islamic social and religious structure. How is Khomeini bringing this change about?

A: They are trying to bring about change through TV, radio, and control of the press. Most of the third class—the poor people—are fanatics. They are willing to sub-



Houghton's Iranian students are careful about voicing their opinions on the U.S./Iran conflict. The following interview summarizes their reactions to the present crisis.

Q: How did most Iranians view the Shah before the revolution last February?

A: We were taught in high school that the Shah was the savior of the country, appointed by God to rule Iran. As a young boy he claimed to have had a vision of being this great man of Iran. He became an absolute monarch. At that time, feelings toward the U.S. were positive. We bought arms, made contracts with U.S. companies and many Iranians came to the U.S. to study or work.

Q: What replaced the monarch after the revolution?

A: During the revolution there was a complete turn over. Khomeini came in with a 15-member council. Each member is a "mullah," a religious leader. A few are civilians but they must also be sons or grandsons of a religious leader.

Q: Last week, Iranians overwhelmingly approved a new constitution providing for the establishment of a medieval Islamic theocracy. Doesn't this establish Khomeini as a dictator?

A: There was no alternative. The same thing happened last year; there was no option to Islamic Republic rule. We were not surprised by the vote because it is true that the majority of Iran is backing Khomeini. He doesn't deny that he is a dictator. In Islam, there are two kinds of dictators—one is appointed by God, the other is not. The dictator appointed by God must also be a religious leader, which Khomeini is.

mit to any God-sent leader. If they were told to fight, 95 per cent would go. On the other hand, loyalty for the Shah was a forced unity.

Q: How have lifestyle, appearance and family structure changed since the Khomeini takeover?

A: Before the revolution, women wore Western-style clothing. Since the revolution, they have worn veils and Islamic clothes. Before the revolution, women had equal rights. Now, women are subordinate and men are encouraged to dominate all.

Q: Do you believe that the students who took over the U.S. Embassy are backed by some other group?

A: Personally, we feel it could be both. It seems like they have been motivated by higher political powers supporting them.

Q: Why is there so much anti-American feeling among Iranians?

A: There are many reasons. First of all, during the Shah's reign, scientists and educated Iranians left for the U.S. This was called the "brain drain." They would not return, so the Shah brought in technicians from the U.S. This situation created great anger because it discriminated in favor of the U.S. American engineers were preferred over and paid higher than Iranians.

Second, Iranians cannot understand America's support for Israel.

Finally, American agents were found in Iran monitoring U.S.S.R. nuclear activity both during and after the revolution.

Q: How do you interpret Khomeini's action toward Carter?

A: Khomeini thinks of one word: Islam. If a group is not Moslem they are not worth communicating with. They are worse than Gentiles.

(continued on page 4)

Commentary on the News

Cambodian Relief Stymied

by Ed Zehner

The international relief feeding of millions of starving Cambodians has begun, but the distribution of food inside Cambodia has not nearly reached the goal of 34,000 tons a month needed to stem the tide of starvation. This is due to a lack of funds, to the difficulty of transporting the food, and to the complications of politics.

Cambodia's government has limited the freedom with which relief agencies can distribute aid inside the country. It has ruled out the transportation of supplies over the Thai border by truck, and it has restricted distribution in the central part of the country, where starvation is most serious.

US leaders are asking the Soviet Union to pressure the Cambodian government into opening more channels for relief, but the Soviets have held back. They note that Cambodia's government believes enough aid channels already exist. One reason for closing the Thai border to trucks was the fear that food would fall into the hands of anti-Vietnamese rebels operating in western Cambodia.

The Soviets themselves claim that they are shipping thousands of tons of food to Cambodia, and that the need for Western aid has been exaggerated. Relief officials do not deny that the Soviets have sent a great deal of food to Cambodia, but they claim that most of it has gone to Vietnamese troops operating against Cambodian rebels.

Some relief officials feel the United States could ease some of its difficulties by modifying its foreign policy toward Vietnam and Cambodia. American refusal to open relations with those two countries may be causing coolness toward the American-supported relief efforts. Consequently, agencies such as Oxfam and World Vision that have avoided close connections with the United States government appear to have greatest liberty to distribute food within Cambodia. Further, US aid, though substantial, does not include items such as improvement of Cambodia's deep port facilities at Kompong Som, and the purchase of farm equipment. These improvements would lay the economic groundwork for eventual recovery from the famine.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese are preparing for another offensive against the rebels that remain. The US is arming the Thais with tanks and other military equipment in case the Vietnamese should invade Thailand in pursuit of the rebels. New camps are being readied to house the several hundred thousand refugees expected to flee across the border the next couple of months.

The Vietnamese are powerful, and the Cambodians resent their presence so much that analysts doubt the Vietnamese can pacify the country. The need for famine relief is likely to remain as long as the fighting continues.

Concert Survivors Shaken

by Sue Facer

Some of the survivors of the rock concert that killed 11 people last week still cannot eat or sleep because of feelings of terror and guilt, disaster counselors report.

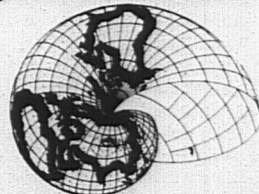
"People of that age think they're going to live forever," said Dr. Sandra Umbenhauer, coordinator for a psychiatric team that provides free counseling for survivors and families of disaster victims. "When they see people their own age killed, it has a profound effect," she said. "It really shakes them to the core."

She said the survivors might experience "nightmares or anxiety—not being able to sit still, trouble concentrating, trouble sleeping, not being able to fall asleep or waking up very early in the morning—the whole body reacting to the stress they are going through."

The team of psychiatrists and psychologists from the University of Cincinnati has counseled victims of tornadoes, floods, and other disasters. Its largest project was working with families of some of the 165 people who died in the Beverly Hills Supper Club fire two and a half years ago. "Some reactions, some of the distresses seem to be similar—the feelings of disaster, helplessness, and guilt," Umbenhauer said. The team is providing "a lot of the same services on a smaller scale."

The eleven were killed Dec. 3 when a crowd of rock fans hoping to get tickets to a concert by The Who began surging toward the doors of Cincinnati's Riverfront Coliseum, pressing on those nearest the doors. A preliminary report said the victims were asphyxiated. According to Umbenhauer, some of the young people caught in the pushing and shoving at the coliseum "might find themselves quite frightened when they're in a crowd again." This is a pretty overwhelming feeling. Feeling you're going to die, being side by side with someone, especially a loved one who died, and not being able to stop the press of the crowd. Or maybe they stepped on someone and didn't know it.

A colleague, Dr. Jack Lindy, said the team has observed that "people who help at the time of the tragedy do better" in coping with the disaster. But, he said, the deaths also have resulted in "a lot of kids in very precarious mental situations."



Highlander Men Win Home Game

by Scott Myers

The Highlander Men's basketball team won its first home game after two more defeats away.

The team played probably its toughest game of the season last Monday, December 3 against Buffalo State. Buffalo didn't have an exceptionally tall team, but their

players were good jumpers and quick. They gained the lead early in the game over Houghton and gradually increased their lead for the rest of the game. Some of Houghton's players said they felt Buff State is in a higher class than they, but not as high as the 63-93 final score seems to indicate. Tedd

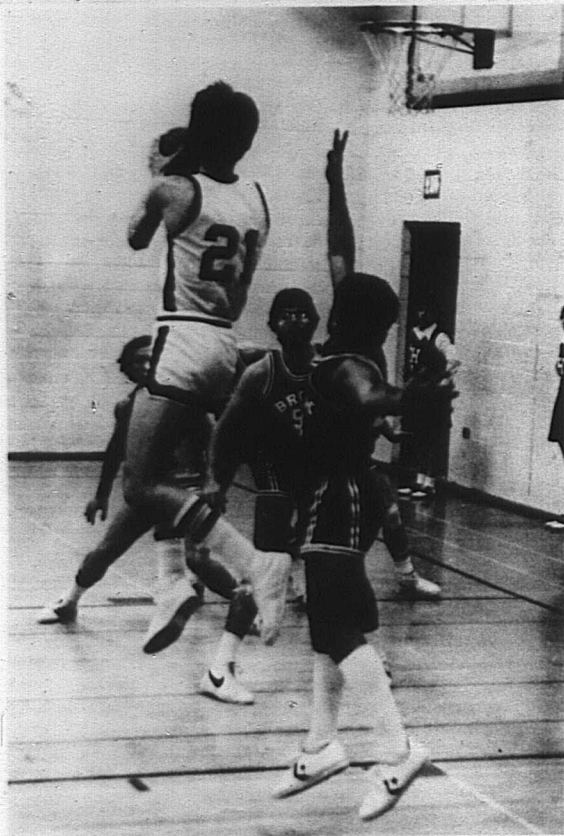
Smith led Houghton's scoring with 18 points, Bruce Allsop put in 10 and Del Stevens 9. Brian Rhoades led rebounding with 12.

Wednesday the Highlanders travelled back to Buffalo to take on Damen. Damen's big man was sidelined with a shoulder injury; but their other players made up for his absence with excellent outside shooting. The Highlanders hurt themselves with turnovers, giving the ball away 29 times. Damen developed a substantial lead that Houghton began to lessen towards the end of the game. The final score was 88-94.

Tedd Smith scored 18 again and Brian Rhoades and Del Stevens both had 12. Brian led the rebounds with 15, Del with 10.

Saturday the team hosted fans and Brock University to its first home game. At times they played together like a team, with some brilliant moments of quick, outside passing that pulled Brock's zone defense open and accurately executed fast breaks. But there were also times of some clumsy play, missing shots 4 or 5 times in a row. The guards seemed to have some difficulty moving the ball down court when Brock pressed them in the second half. Brock out-shot Houghton 28-19 and sunk 4 percent more shots from the floor, but also gave the Highlanders 45 freethrow attempts. From there the Highlanders scored 34 points to put them ahead of Brock and win the game 72-62.

Del Stevens led the scoring with 13 total points, Bruce Allsop second with 11 points, and Tedd Smith and John Baldwin both scored 10.



Tedd Smith twists towards the hoop.

Iranian Students—cont'd from page 3

Q: Washington has been unable to establish contact with Khomeini himself. How will a solution come without this direct contact?

A: Khomeini has made up his mind to ignore Carter's pleas for a peaceable solution. He speaks through the channels of moderates on his Council. The new Foreign Minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, is a hard-liner, but he may be more flexible than Khomeini.

Q: The U.N. Security Council has reached agreement on a resolution demanding release of the U.S. Embassy hostages without condemning Iran for the takeover a month ago. Do you think Khomeini will respond?

A: He won't ignore it but he will probably not accept, saying the U.S. is behind it all. [This weekend Khomeini dismissed the U.N. resolution as an "American plot."]

Q: Last week, Carter sent naval reinforcements to the Persian Gulf area. Do Iranians see this as a threat?

A: Carter's "threat" is no threat. To the Islamic fanatics, being

killed is no problem. Martyrdom is an honor to them. If you kill an enemy you go to paradise; but you also go to paradise if you are killed by an enemy. Therefore, this kind of threat unites them more strongly. Now it's serious. A minority might be afraid enough to give in. Under Islam, when you have an enemy, you don't back down. Iran has so much U.S. arms, they can at least resist for a while, and the U.S.S.R. would probably help—they are only 500 miles away. If it came to war, it would not be an isolated war. The Arab countries might defend them, too.

Q: Do you think the Shah will ever go to Israel or some other country to avoid Khomeini's demand on him?

A: The Shah is an opportunist. He's determined and has not given in. Up until last summer we were aware that he still has military plans to return to Iran. He would wait for Khomeini to get too tough so the people will turn against him. Then the Shah could return to power, perhaps through his son.

Q: How is all this affecting Iranian students in the U.S.?

A: Because all the assets are frozen, we cannot get any money. Physically, we are also in danger. Last week there was an anti-Iranian demonstration at Alfred University (30 miles southeast of Houghton). If one hostage is killed, people may decide to attack us. We are definitely not safe. Our freedom to travel outside the U.S. is limited because if the situation changes overnight, we may not be permitted to return. So we are staying in the U.S. and watching closely.

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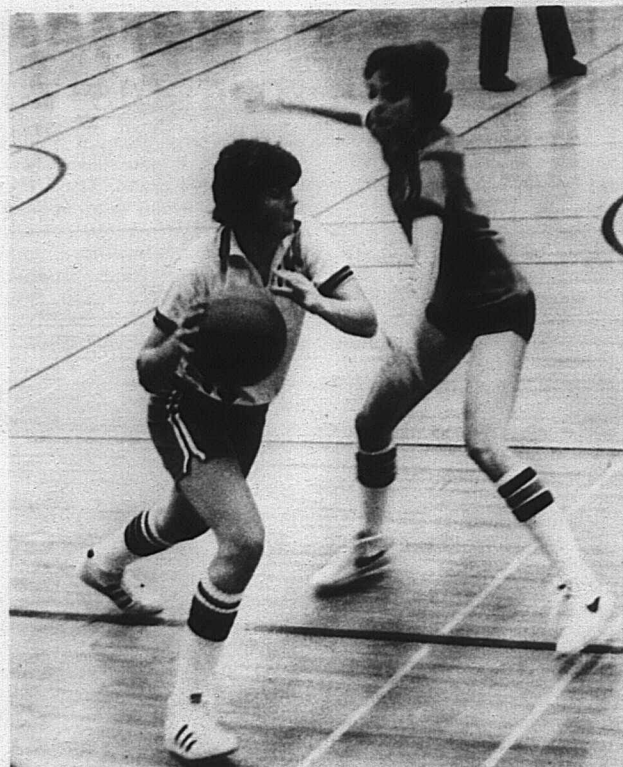
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Ann Taylor drives past a Buff State defender.

Buff State Tops Women

by Denise Woodin

Despite improvement over their first game, Houghton's women fell victim to Buffalo State's nice passes and skilled shooters, and were crushed 44-76.

Buffalo dominated the entire battle, taking a twenty point lead by the end of the first half. Among Houghton's high scorers were starters Ann Higley, who tallied 13 points, and Martie Winters, who captured 10.

The Highlanders tightened up at

the outset of the second half, but failed to stop Buffalo State. According to Ann Taylor, a strong point of this game was that more players were shooting instead of the same people all the time. "Buffalo is a very good team," admits Taylor, "but we could give them more of a challenge. We need to work on court communication and working together." That, and more aggressive tactics, concern the team as they face their next opponent.



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