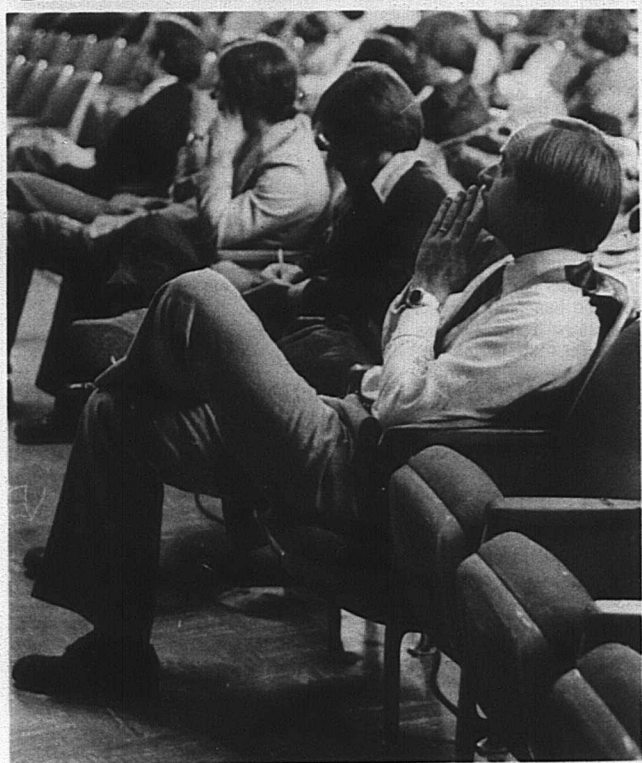


The Houghton Star

March 21, 1980

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

Volume 72, Number 18



Current Issues Day Speaker Mel White

Jonestown Expert Warns Audience Against Dangers of Cult Deception

by Pam Altieri

Mr. Mel White, Associate Professor of communications at Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena, California, urged his Current Issues Day audience to "Question your authorities! It's a tremendous test if they answer your questions and are willing to deal with them with you." Mr. White, one of four Current Issues Day speakers on the subject of cults, spoke after lunch on "The Deception Process."

After describing three personal friends—how they left Jones' church, escaping the Jonestown mass suicide and how they were recently murdered—White examined the question, "What happened to Christianity in Jonestown?" His text, John 13-15, dealt with "truth, the other side of love, and obeying His [Christ's] commandments." He mentioned five important areas in which cults, and especially Jonestown leader Jim Jones, deceived people.

First, the route to power lies in replacing traditional authority figures with the sole authority of the cult leader. Cultists invariably get between a person and those he trusts, the speaker asserted, stealing them from all past security. White stressed that Christians must love and respect their primary authorities enough to test them. Otherwise, they will be prepared to accept anything.

"If a person sits and listens now and never questions, then that person is set up for deception," White declared.

Second, cults deceive people by robbing them of their time. Workers laboring for "the dream" are exhausted and drained for lack of rest as they are literally worked to death. "When you are too tired to think, you are in for deception."

Money is a third area cults prey upon. According to White, control of money and stewardship leads to control in all other realms, so a person should always know exactly where his money goes. The Jonestown population generously gave between \$10 and \$26 million, believing it to be for the "cause," when it really it built up Jim Jones' personal treasure. Once again, we need to question and check out what our money supports.

Fourth, all intimacy with others is broken. "Jim Jones knew that if he could cut someone off from other people, he could win the battle." White emphasized the need

for establishing close friendships, and the need to maintain intimate family relationships in order to prevent vulnerability to cults.

Regarding discipline, White concluded, "We're so namby-pamby and unconfident. God knows we need more of it. Jesus cared enough about even the Pharisees to rebuke them. We need discipline administered in love."

Mel White, a graduate of Warner Pacific College, received his M.A. from the University of Portland and his M.Div. from Fuller Theological Seminary. He is president of Mel White Television and Film Productions, and has produced television specials for World Literature Crusade. He is the author of four books, *In the Presence of Mine Enemies*, *Tested by Fire*, *The Other Side of Love*, and most recently, *Deceived: The Jonestown Tragedy*.

Brothers Turn Barn Into Pizzeria

by Adele Anderson

The Pizza Barn, a new restaurant owned by Warren and Al Bushart, has opened for business on Route 19 in Houghton. The restaurant serves mainly pizza (for now) and will add subs to the menu in a week or so.

Warren and Al put their idea for a restaurant into action last Thanksgiving. After leasing the barn around Christmastime, they began total renovations. Because Route 19 is completely commercial, they had no legal problems

with zoning.

"We believe there's potential here for a good business, but it has to be done right to be successful," commented Al. The business is mainly aimed at the college students. It is nearby and costs are moderate.

Although the Busharts haven't done any major advertising, their sign "Watch this Spot!" has aroused curiosity. The two lauded their business venture by word of mouth and by signs in the Campus Center.

Even though the Pizza Barn is so

close to campus, it offers free deliveries, a service not available from any other fast food restaurant in this area. The Pizza Barn will cater to parties, and hold frequent Specials along with their regular menu.

The Pizza Barn is open Monday through Thursday from 4 p.m. until 12 p.m., and Friday and Saturday from 4 to 1 a.m. (possibly 2 a.m.). It will be closed on Sundays.

"We offer good service and good products. We try to be accommodating," concluded Al.

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Dr. Williams Discusses Moral Issues In Book "Free Will Vs. Determinism"

by Glenn F. Thibault

Free Will and Determinism: A Dialogue, by Clifford Williams, is a new paperback on the shelves of the Houghton College Book Store.

"I wanted to write something on free will and determinism. I have always been intrigued by the problem," said Dr. Williams, Interim Associate Professor of Philosophy. "I wrote it so that the student can grasp the main issues in the controversy in a readable and interesting dialogue."

Most of the book is a dialogue between three characters: Frederick, a free willist; Daniel, a determinist; and Carolyn, a compatibilist (a determinist who believes that determinism does not conflict with free will).

Determinism is defined as the belief that everything that happens is caused to happen. A free willist says the opposite.

"The book starts out with the three characters considering the Leopold and Loeb murder trial. Leopold and Loeb were eighteen-year-old boys who murdered a lit-

tle boy just because they wanted to commit the perfect crime. Clarence Darrow, the defense attorney in the trial, argued that the judge should have compassion on the two young murderers because what they did was a product of causes over which they had no control. Frederick, the free willist, thought that strategy was absurd, because it was based on the false belief that everything we do is determined. Daniel, the determinist, thinks that Darrow was right in believing that everything we do is determined. But Carolyn comes back with the compatible solution that everything we do is caused, but that we are also morally responsible for what we do. So that gets them going," Dr. Williams explained.

The discussion ends with Daniel saying, "One wonders whether it is possible for anyone ever to know what the right answer is."

Carolyn says, "It looks as if we will never solve the issue."

That reminds Frederick of the punishment that the fallen angels received at Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which was to discuss the problem of free will and determinism forever. "Couldn't they stop?" Frederick asks.

"No," Daniel replies. "Everything they said was determined."

Carolyn decides to leave, before the discussion starts again. She expresses her enjoyment at having discussed the problem with Daniel and Frederick.

Dr. Williams thinks the book will be easy to use in a classroom situation, in philosophy classes, because it will stimulate discussion.

"In one sense, the book is written to make the material easier to learn. The sections are clearly marked for the reader to follow the discussion more easily; the first letter of each character's name corresponds with the first letter of the position he holds. There is a prose summary at the end."

"But I don't water things down at all. I give the arguments straight out. They are clearly stated. I made a very strong effort to strive for clarity. The arguments, as I said, are clearly stated, and the opposition is also clearly stated, and they get down to the fundamental issues: moral responsibility, free will," continued Dr. Williams. "I am using it for my metaphysics class this semester."

Dr. Williams, Associate Professor of Philosophy at St. John Fisher College, is replacing Professor Mullen, who is on Sabbatical this semester.

Houghton Holds Steady In Language Program

by Nancy Parker

In an interview Monday, Prof. Paul F. Johnson, chairman of the Division of Foreign Languages, said that he was pleased at the direction that language enrollment at Houghton seemed to be heading. While enrollment in language programs at other schools seems to be tapering off, Houghton is "holding steady."

"Americans have had a provincial attitude," Prof. Johnson stated. The attitude of "let them learn English" has meant the downgrading and elimination of many language programs in various schools.

But Houghton has had a steady flow of language majors and minors in recent years in spite of the general trend away from language study. Presently Houghton has 40 language majors and 66 minors enrolled, and next year's incoming freshman class has a large number of students interested in languages.

An encouraging sign, said Prof. Johnson, is President Carter's establishment, one and a half years ago, of the Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies to find ways to increase the study of language in America. If funding this commission remains in the budget, schools with languages will be greatly helped, while those who have cut them will not.

The Language Department has goals for the next few years. Next September, a Foreign Language Reading Room will be established on the fourth floor of Woolsey Hall. This will include magazine racks, and study tables, as well as lounge furniture when budget money becomes available. Another longer-range plan is for the establishment of language houses, with native speakers to live in and direct them, providing an atmosphere where the language is continually spoken.

Editorial

After thirty minutes' debate, many "points of order", and appeals approaching rhetorical fisticuffs, Senate voted to uphold vice-president, Craig Long's, right to interpret the Senate Constitution as it relates to Senate procedures.

The interpretation in question stated that no write-in votes would be counted in Thursday's Senate election. When this decision was made known a group of students collected signatures on a petition demanding that write-ins be allowed. (Some claim they signed under pressure and fatigue.) Later, students received an appeal intra-campus for support of the write-in vote from the "Campus Issues Committee." This committee has never been formally recognized by any part of Houghton College.

Many strong-arming the write-in campaign allege independence from candidate bias yet expressed no desire in the meeting for due process to meet their ends. When a motion to overturn the Election Committee's decision was ruled "out of order", the ruling was contested. Senators voted to deny the contest.

The effect of all the politicking at Wednesday's Senate meeting should remain foremost in our minds. Student concern was not ignored. The issue was raised properly and dealt with. Senators voted, though indirectly to support their vice-president in his decision.

Congratulations! You (and I) have made it through an entire editorial administration without enduring a word about food fights. We have overcome.

As many of you are aware, this issue of the *Star* concludes my term as editor. Graham Drake will storm my office after Easter break to find a clean—though somewhat beat-up—desk waiting to be filled. Drake's aim, like mine has been, is to serve Houghton students. Throw him your support; throw him your thoughts and reactions. Address your letters to Graham N. Drake, intra-campus, or Houghton College, Houghton, NY 14744. As always, letters should be typed, double-spaced, and submitted by the Monday evening preceding publication.

Kay E. Hendron

The Right to Write

Dear Kay:

I feel that I am not being represented by the Student Senate. I want the right to write in my choice of qualified candidates if my choice does not appear on the ballot. According to Leah Omundsen's response to David Ragonesi's question at Tuesday night's Senate meeting, I do not have the right to do so in this election, nor will I in coming elections if the constitution and Senate cabinet interpretation thereof stand.

I was told at Tuesday evening's meeting that [even though the constitution says that no action taken by the senate cabinet shall be contrary to the will of the senate, (the senate supposedly being a body representing the opinions and desires of the students), and that contrary action to the Senate implies and reflects contrary action to the students], after electing representatives I have placed it all in their hands: I have no way to say that the Senate has made a decision that is not in accord with my views and have anything done about it. We students cannot reverse a decision made by our representatives even if the decision is clearly contrary to the will of the majority.

Some senators expressed the opinion that, for the senate to reverse a decision made by the Senate Vice-President would be to weaken the senate. I contend that for the senate to overturn a decision made by the Vice-President is favor of a decision that better reflects the interests and feelings of the students would be to bolster the student body's confidence in and support for the Senate and thus strengthen—not weaken—the Senate.

I fully realize that the Senate cabinet has neatly arranged, by stipulating that only candidates who took first of second place in last week's vice-presidential primary are eligible to win and therefore that we students can vote either or neither—but no other. I feel that I should have the right to express my true choice of leaders.

I am sure that there are many students who would not choose Scott Zimmerman for their Student Senate Vice-President. I do not believe that he is the only logical choice from the junior class or the

only person that could effectively fill the position, but given the choice I would choose him above the other candidates.

I do believe that a majority of the students could envision (or at least not preclude) a situation where they would like the right to write-in their choice rather than vote for a candidate listed on the ballot as opposed to not vote at all. The Senate has upheld an interpretation that has stripped us of this right. Are they representing what YOU want?

By now, cabinet elections are over. Elections for the Senate are upon us. Do not elect the most popular people in your class. Do not elect your friends. Do not elect those who are strongly opinionated. Elect those who will listen to you no matter who you are. Elect those who will attend Senate meetings eager to express your ideas, not those eager to get the meeting over. Elect those who will canvas you and your classmates on current senate topics and those who will inform you of the issues at hand so that your views may be represented.

Mark T. Zaranski

Dear Kay,

Recently in Chapel Dr. Perkins reminded us that as Christians we must have a certain intolerance. Unfortunately, there is a popular confusion of doctrinal and personal intolerance which has led some to reject both. The responses to Joe Igle's letter seemed to reflect this misconception. We seem to fear being narrow or controversial. Of course we realize that it is in a sense narrow to believe anything. But we do not call someone narrow-minded simply for having convictions—that is, not in most matters. However, religious convictions are frequently referred to as "narrow" and their adherents are labeled "Dogmatic" and "fanatical." I'm afraid many Christians accept these evaluations and accordingly attempt to be non-controversial.

Yes, I am advocating that we be narrow. The "one-way" gospel we proclaim is narrow (John 14:6). And though Christ "opened the life-gate that all may go in" it is still a narrow gate (Mt. 7:13). Paul

Dear Editor,

Most contributors of letters usually have some burning complaint to air; few seldom write to offer support or commendation for a job well done. Although I am writing a "positive" letter, it is written, however, because I feel an injustice has been wrought.

Recently, the SAGA food service has suffered abusive attacks in the pages of the *Star*. Frankly, I feel these criticisms are rendered simply because someone has been inconvenienced rather than because there is something wrong with the "system." It's not that I don't have sympathy for those who walked through the rain to get their ID cards. I can relate to that. I feel I have had more "run-ins" with SAGA than anyone—from forgetting my card to being refused bag lunches to going up the exit stairs and hearing harsh words to getting reprimanded for bypassing the checker to creating a fuss when I was left unfed and hungry. I understand the frustrations people feel. But these problems are my fault.

Secondly, are SAGA's requests unreasonable? It doesn't take much perception to see that a lot of planning, close planning, goes into the feeding of such a great quantity of people. Food is very expensive. I, as a paying student, would be quite distressed to learn of waste and inefficiency within the food service. But it seems some of the student body are quite offended by the cost-saving measures taken by SAGA.

Again, it doesn't take too much concentration to figure out that SAGA needs the statistical information, not to be "big meanies," but to insure that they have prepared enough food, and that they have not wasted money in the process. To assume anything less is simple-minded and short-sighted.

Thirdly, I think it would be a different story if SAGA's responsibilities were not being carried out. As a senior, I can authoritatively speak of the improvements in quality and quantity of food that the food service has brought. We have lost nothing over the old service; we still have banquets, salad bars, late breakfast—nothing was lost. But we

have gained—in quality of food, adequate supplies (which was frustrating with the old service when vying for second helpings), and in innovations such as better salad bars, more milk machines, faster tray disposals...the list goes on.

Furthermore, SAGA is doing this cheaper than the old service did. How??? The answer is quite obvious. They are better planners. If we are the benefactors of their policies, why then should we complain about them?

Lastly, I think our emphasis on this issue should be a personal responsibility. For most, carrying a meal card presents no big challenge. Maybe for those who are having difficulties, we stronger brethren could render some pointers to make this task a little easier to bear. In closing I say to SAGA, keep up the good work and to the students I say, don't bite the hand that feeds you.

Sincerely,
Brian Warner

Chapel Policy Enforced

Dear Kay,

Did you know that when a student is suspended from Houghton for missing more than ten chapels he not only isn't allowed to eat the food he has paid for, stay in the dormitory room he has rented, check his mail, or take out library

books, but that person also cannot attend the Sunday service at Wesley Chapel?

Rather fair treatment, don't you think?

Sincerely,
Wayne Rhodes

Feminists in and out of the Garden

Dear Kay,

Here goes one of those 1,100 Letters to the Editor Deb Kreider predicted in chapel on Tuesday:

Debbie quoted me as saying that a "feminist" is a person who maintains that "The non-physiological (i.e., social) differences between males and females are innate, inherent, and God-ordained." Good grief, No! That's the definition of a sexist—not a feminist.

The position I understood Deb was to take is that of "radical Christian feminist" (RCF); this is a very different position from that of what I could call a "garden variety feminist" (GVF). While these two groups hold some common assumptions (e.g., neither appreciates the rigid traditional American woman's role of bottle washer and cook), the RCF is utterly opposed to the "uni-sex" position of the GVF; women and men are not exactly alike, and they shouldn't be.

Some of these sexual differences are cultural and some are "inherent"—and we'll never know which is which for sure, but that doesn't negate the assumption).

Rather than try to conform to the male-dominant culture with its aggressively competitive individualism (as the GVF's wish to do), the RCF's maintain that women should be trying to revolutionize society. This position is based on the observation that typical female behavior comes closer to the ideals of Christian conduct given in Matthew 5 and I Corinthians 13 than typical male behavior (sample stat.: 90% of all serious crime in the US is perpetrated by 49% of the population: i.e., men).

Can this revolutionary switch from male-aggression to female-nurturance (hence the term "radical Christian feminism") be fostered by the mandatory female draft? I doubt it. We'll get more of the uni-sex system the GVF's want, but we'll also lose (or at least diminish) an important source our society has traditionally had for temperance, peace-making, and virtue.

When the women become just like the men...we're lost. What we need is the opposite: and that's the feminist position I advocate (and I believe Deb wants to advocate).

Rich Perkins

Church Should Not be Indifferent to Differences

Dear Kay,

Recently in Chapel Dr. Perkins reminded us that as Christians we must have a certain intolerance. Unfortunately, there is a popular confusion of doctrinal and personal intolerance which has led some to reject both. The responses to Joe Igle's letter seemed to reflect this misconception. We seem to fear being narrow or controversial. Of course we realize that it is in a sense narrow to believe anything. But we do not call someone narrow-minded simply for having convictions—that is, not in most matters. However, religious convictions are frequently referred to as "narrow" and their adherents are labeled "Dogmatic" and "fanatical." I'm afraid many Christians accept these evaluations and accordingly attempt to be non-controversial.

Yes, I am advocating that we be narrow. The "one-way" gospel we proclaim is narrow (John 14:6). And though Christ "opened the life-gate that all may go in" it is still a narrow gate (Mt. 7:13). Paul

showed us this "narrowness" or doctrinal intolerance in his valiant defense of the gospel against heresy (e.g. Gal. 1:6-10). This narrowness did not, however, preclude personal tolerance (1 Cor. 9:19-22; Phil. 1:15-18).

Perhaps the emphasis on our "unity in Christ" contributes to this misunderstanding about tolerance. We think we must choose between "focusing on our differences" and "emphasizing the common denominator." But this is a simplistic view of the matter. Spiritual unity binds us together in Christ; it does not blind us to all differences. The artificial unity many seem to advocate ignores serious differences. True ecumenicity, however, is not found in covering up differences and watering down doctrines.

Personal intolerance (or "provincialism") does not consist in holding certain convictions and rejecting others, but it concerns ns our attitude toward others with differing convictions. I have often

been told that some beliefs I regard as serious need not divide me from others because they are not really very important. Yet this attitude overlooks a vital part of

the issue, namely, my conviction that the doctrines are important. Such dismissal of others' convictions as insignificant trifles is true narrow-mindedness. We would rightly

(Continued on page 3)

The Houghton Star

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Meet the Candidates:

Compiled by Ed Zehner



Philip Crane

- Foreign:
- ☐ Opposes SALT II.
 - ☐ "We must regain a military capability second to none."
 - ☐ Increased military spending.
 - ☐ Opposes concept of "parity" with Soviets.
 - ☐ Increased military presence in the Middle East.
 - ☐ Continue negotiations on Palestine without pressuring Israel.
- Domestic:
- ☐ Constitutional amendment limiting spending.
 - ☐ Balance budget, control growth of the money supply.
 - ☐ A 30% tax cut, indexing taxes to inflation.
 - ☐ Encourage U.S. energy production, especially nuclear; abolish Department of Energy.
 - ☐ Reduce government interference in the economy.
 - ☐ Less regulation.
 - ☐ Abolish minimum wage.

George Bush

- Foreign:
- ☐ Increase defense spending, especially on new weapons.
 - ☐ Make changes in SALT II.
 - ☐ Firmer U.S. leadership in foreign policy linked to alliances.
- Domestic:
- ☐ Index taxes to inflation, cut taxes \$20 billion, tax credits to business, reduce corporate tax rate.
 - ☐ Balance budget, control spending.
 - ☐ More nuclear and coal power.
 - ☐ Favor catastrophic illness insurance.
 - ☐ Relax environmental regulations until U.S. is on the way to energy self-sufficiency.
 - ☐ Lower minimum wage for youth.



Jimmy Carter

- ☐ Pro SALT II.
- ☐ Wants 5% real increase in defense spending.
- ☐ Defends current policies.
- ☐ Little indication of the tack he plans to take once the current crises are resolved.

- Domestic:
- ☐ Balance the budget.
 - ☐ Hopes for budget surpluses soon.
 - ☐ Tax reform, but no tax cut for now.
 - ☐ Pro-nuclear power, but explore other energy sources.
 - ☐ Public service jobs and youth training programs to fight unemployment.
 - ☐ Some reforms in social security, especially in administration.
 - ☐ Favors phased-in national health insurance.

John Anderson

- Foreign:
- ☐ Pro SALT II.
 - ☐ Increase defense spending 3%, emphasizing personnel instead of weapons research.
 - ☐ Europe and Japan should do more for their own defense, but U.S. should do a better job of coordinating collective defense.
- Domestic:
- ☐ A 50¢ per gallon tax on gasoline to conserve energy, using the proceeds to cut social security taxes by more than a third.
 - ☐ Balance budget.
 - ☐ Tie spending growth to GNP growth.
 - ☐ Index tax rates to inflation.
 - ☐ Other tax reforms to encourage investment and productivity.



Ronald Reagan

- Foreign:
- ☐ SALT II is "fatally flawed."
 - ☐ Negotiate a new pact that "Reduces strategic weapons in a balanced way."
 - ☐ U.S. should act with strength and purpose in its foreign policy.
 - ☐ Increase defense spending, especially on new weapons.
- Domestic:
- ☐ Hold back growth of spending, reduce growth of money supply.
 - ☐ Private enterprise the key to the energy crisis.
 - ☐ Less regulation of energy, continue using nuclear, develop solar and synfuels.
 - ☐ A 30% tax cut over three years, with other reforms to replace "punitive tax system" with one that "rewards effort and encourages thrift."
 - ☐ Reduce and simplify federal regulations; transfer some federal functions back to the states.
 - ☐ Thinks minimum wage could be abolished, but supports a youth differential in minimum wage.

Senate Report: March 18 Meeting

by Graham N. Drake

For over an hour Tuesday evening Senators and a group of observing students discussed the issue of write-in candidates in the Senate's general election.

After much discussion about the amount of time Senate would allot for a Committee of the Whole, the Senate agreed to permit thirty minutes of discussion on the write-in issue. In the ensuing half hour, Senators debated the constitutionality of the Cabinet decision to exclude write-in votes from the general election. Those favoring the write-in procedure based their claims on "democratic rights," as one student put it, and on a petition that had been circulated the previous night and earlier in the day supporting the write-in principle. Those opposing write-ins in the upcoming election argued that they were supporting the present Student Senate constitution and Vice-President Craig Long's decision to refuse write-in votes in the general election.

Several motions concerning the matter were made and either withdrawn or defeated.

Earlier in the meeting the

Student Activity Fee received its annual scrutiny from Senate. Most of the items included in the Fee either remained the same or requested increases due to inflation. Two organizations—the Star and the Student Senate—requested decreases.

The college radio station proposed a new \$2.60 fee to be included in the SAF. The new fee would help pay for the new WJSL FM equipment. The senators modified the figure slightly to \$2.50 instead of \$2.60.

Senators presented two Current Issues Day nominations. Paul Miller and Glenn Burlingame submitted the topic "Nuclear Energy," naming Professors Saufley and Wheeler as advisors. Kay Hendron and Ann Morris proposed "A Just War in a Nuclear Age." Ms. Hendron and Ms. Morris did not have specific advisors at this time, but they plan to select advisors from the departments of religion, philosophy, and history.

Some less controversial new business began with Meg Martino's motion concerning Current Issues Day Committee. In future, the Senate President will furnish

future CID Committees with copies of the "Handbook for Student Leaders," the controversial speaker clause as stated in the faculty guide, and the purpose and rationale for Current Issues Day.

In other motions, Senate earmarked 50 percent of parking fine monies Senate collects for the Christian Life Fund. Senate also bequeathed honorariums of \$150 each to its Secretary and Treasurer. These motions passed, but Ed Zehner's proposal to restrict committee nominations from the floor to committees for which less than two had signed up was defeated.

In committee reports, Food Committee representative Bob Ellis revealed that SAGA requested that the Food Committee meet independently when necessary.

The committee presently dealing with the problem of dining hall seating during banquet preparations has found no solutions yet. The no ID-card — no food policy was upheld. In addition the possibility of designating a special line in the dining hall for students having fourth and fifth period classes was discussed.

Academic Affairs Council representative Doug Roorbach announced the approval of a new form for faculty evaluation. A new academic advising program and restructuring of academic divisions (which goes to faculty vote on March 26) is still under consideration.

Speaking for Chapel Committee, Graham Drake reported that programming for next semester's chapels is still germinal. Part of the problem, he said, was that the committee still has not been told

Jerry Brown

- Foreign:
- ☐ Supports SALT II.
 - ☐ Wants more arms talks, while favoring building U.S. strategic power.
 - ☐ Opposes increased defense spending.
 - ☐ Continue Mideast negotiations, but don't pressure Israel so much.
 - ☐ Better relations with China and Cuba.

- Domestic:
- ☐ more federal control of oil business, imports, and distribution.
 - ☐ Anti-nuclear, wants to encourage use of "alternative energy sources."
 - ☐ Favors maintained or increased regulation in most areas although opposes wage and price controls.
 - ☐ Favors maintained or increased



Edward Kennedy

- Foreign:
- ☐ Strengthen ties and aid to Middle East and China.
 - ☐ Less pressure on Israel in negotiations.
 - ☐ Probably does not favor increased defense spending.
 - ☐ Opposes "careless militarism."



- regulation in most areas although opposes wage and price controls.
- ☐ Opposes a comprehensive national health insurance, preferring to concentrate more on preventive medicine and encouraging the newer healing arts.

Letters, continued

think it narrow for a "liberal" to tell an "evangelical" that the cross of Christ is not significant enough to divide them. Similarly, to say that the Roman Church's teaching concerning the sacraments is unimportant is narrow and unfair to Catholics and protestants alike.

To ignore our differences is irresponsible and narrow. I find the frequent "indifferentism" of Christians toward doctrinal matters sad and appalling. This is not

the source of unity. It may surprise some, but I often feel the greatest unity with those here who disagree with me in significant matters but agree that these matters are important. How can we say we care about truth yet fail to recognize or be concerned about doctrinal differences? My prayer for the Church is that she may realize her unity without being indifferent to differences.

In Our One Lord,
Bruce L. Johnson

(Continued on Page 4)

Review: Waiting for Godot

by Jim Pinkham

Last week the English Expression Club presented Samuel Beckett's play *Waiting for Godot* in the recently renovated Fancher Auditorium.

The play's cast included Estragon (Steve Young) and Vladimir (Glenn Harris)—two sick and weakened vagabonds; Pozzo (Todd Scull) and Lucky (Graham Drake)—an "aristocrat" and his servant; and a Boy (David Perkins).

The play opens with Vladimir and Estragon trying to wile away the late afternoon and early evening hours. They are waiting on a lonely country road by a tree for some unseen benefactor, Godot. Except for the visit of Pozzo and Lucky, who are out for a constitutional, Vladimir and Estragon pass an uneventful evening. They leave at nightfall.

The two tramps return the next day to wait for Godot again. They have waited daily for this Godot for "half a century." Although a messenger who promises Godot "tomorrow" makes his daily appearance, the day wanes in typical futility. Pozzo and Lucky visit again. In a day, Pozzo has become blind and Lucky mute.

After Pozzo and Lucky leave and dusk begins to approach, Vladimir and Estragon claim inability to continue to endure their vain existence. Godot must come tomorrow or they will finally carry out their threat to hang themselves.

The meaning of *Waiting for Godot* has been long disputed. Some have said that the "-ot" suffix on "Godot" indicates a caricature and mockery—a slander on God. Beckett, however, says that Godot doesn't represent God.

Beckett does have his characters occasionally implore God for mercy. On the other hand, Estragon asserts that the Biblical accounts of Christ on the cross with the two thieves are contradictory. Later, Beckett alludes to the parable of the sheep and the goats. In a reversed version of the parable of the sheep and the goats in the Gospels, Godot beats the shepherd boy but leaves his brother the goatherd (David Perkins) unharmed.

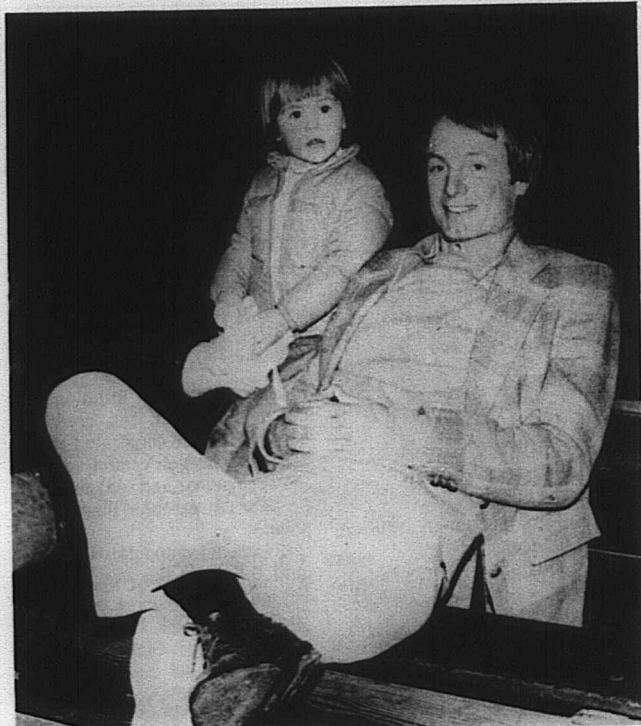
Finally, statements such as "We are all born mad" and "Alone once more in the midst of nothingness" are presented in a context of gloom and hopelessness. How does this compare with the God who calls us to "life more abundantly" and claims us as His "workmanship?" If Beckett does not directly denigrate God, his attitude toward Christianity is unquestionably satirical.

The London Times sees this play as "noble and moving" with hope "deferred but never extinguished." Let Estragon speak: "I've puked away my puke of a life...." Or Vladimir (looking at a tree): "Everything is dead but the tree." This, then, is "noble?" This is "hope...never extinguished?"

Perhaps the threat of hanging is just an idle repetition. If so, however, the tramps' continual attempts to find something "to show us we exist" still shows life as only drudgery. Nor does their passive way of existing show any nobility or hope. On the contrary, their attitude leaves the impression that if Godot finally did come, they would be genuinely shocked.

Waiting for Godot shows, in the words of Eric Bentley, "the quintessence of 'existentialism'..."—a philosophy that views life as inexplicable and the universe as neutral or hostile.

The play as presented by the EEC portrayed a philosophy that frustrates the mind and saps the emotions. In so doing, however, it left a strong and apparently accurate impression of existentialism and its reflection in certain men's lives. Because of the clarity and vividness of the image it creates, *Waiting for Godot* is a play well written. The EEC's interpretation made it well-acted, too.



Coach Kettelcamp relaxes with daughter Lisa.

Kettelcamp Will Pursue Ph.D. in Recreation

by Jim Pinkham

Physical education professor Thomas R. Kettelcamp will take a graduate studies leave of absence next year to work of his Ph.D. in outdoor recreation.

He wishes to add to the background reflected in his M.S. and B.S., mainly to prepare him to teach more effectively in the recreation major now in the planning stages at Houghton. "My basic concern is this: When I look at what you are paying for tuition, I feel that you deserve—and should demand—as much depth as possible from your instructors."

Prof. Kettelcamp also wants to learn how to better use Houghton's natural resources, and he said, "Trees, snow, forest, open spaces, isolation is what attracted me here."

Kettelcamp is also interested in preparing himself and others for the growing opportunities in the recreation field. He noted that last

year Kodak had twenty-two openings for people to set up an employee recreation program. Furthermore, he mentioned jobs available as a professional camp counselor or with city recreation departments.

Professor Kettelcamp is applying to state universities in Utah, Illinois, and Indiana. He has a friend who teaches at the University of Utah, and he will go there to work with him in finances permit. Geriatrics, recreational land resource management, and therapeutic recreation are among the courses Prof. Kettelcamp plans to take.

In order to get his degree, Kettelcamp will have to spend two semesters in residence at a university. He will then complete his studies during summer sessions. He expects to have his degree within two years and to spend approximately \$20,000 minus financial aid.



"Why doesn't he put down his bags?"

Senate Report, Continued

what its budget for next year will be. With several requests for information left unanswered, the committee agreed to prepare a letter to send to President Chamberlain. If the administration did not respond within two week's time, Chapel Committee would refuse to make any further plans for the fall.

CAB chairman Craig Long reported that both Dr. Zhivago and

the John Fisher concert concert were well-attended. *Born Again*, however, attracted a much smaller audience.

The by-law presented last week to make absences from CAB duties equivalent to absences from Senate meetings was amended to make absences from such duties equivalent to 2/3 of an absence and passed.

Tax Bill May Affect Private Colleges

by Dr. John Dellenback (CCN)
Should the federal tax laws permit taxpayers who take the standard deduction also to take a deduction for charitable contributions?

One of the subcommittees of the Senate Finance Committee is deliberating over S.219, a bill which would permit such deductions. It is of major importance to every one of our Christian College Coalition schools that this bill or H.R. 1785, its companion bill in the House of Representatives, become law.

Among the witnesses who have testified in favor of S.219 have been Terry Sanford, president of Duke; Landrum Bolling, president of the

Council on Foundations; and people like Joanne O'Malley Pier, a trustee of Marquette. Some of the arguments that have been made include the following:

Charitable giving to higher education in 1978 exceeded \$3 billion, and such giving is an indispensable source of funds for both independent and public colleges and universities.

Increasing the amount and number of people utilizing the standard deduction decreases and threatens charitable giving that is not separately deductible.

Such a decrease in and threat to charitable giving could impact far beyond higher education, covering

hospitals, youth work, churches and the full range of charitable purposes.

Deduction for charitable giving is unique in being given, not for spending income on oneself, but for sharing it with the whole community.

Not having a separate deduction allowable will impact hardest on young donors, helping set poor giving habits for the future and reducing the incentives for voluntary giving of services as well as money.

The changes proposed in S.219 would be very effective and efficient in yielding more than a dollar in additional charitable donations for every dollar lost in tax revenue.

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