

Houghton Star

VOL. LXI No. 14

Houghton College, Houghton, N.Y. 14744, February 21, 1969



The BOULDER Staff under the direction of Editor Bob Friedrich announced that work on the 1969 edition is now completed.

Boulder staff completes final section of yearbook

by Jeanne Willet

The final section of the 1969 Boulder has been completed, ending the work on a colorful and expanded edition. The fifth consignment of seventy-two pages, completed February 13, contains the senior directory, index, advertisements, and clubs. The first four consignments were in sections of sixty-six pages, eighty-eight pages, fifteen pages, and thirty-one pages.

Because the yearbook was completed three weeks ahead of the original schedule there will be a three per cent discount on the cost. According to Editor Bob Friedrich, the yearbook is costing over \$14,000, which is twice as much as the students' activity fee covers. The difference will be made up by the ad-

vertising. This year's ads are designed with a different concept in mind which will make the section more entertaining.

This year's Boulder, which has been lengthened from 256 to 272 pages, contains twice as much color photography as last year's book, including a section on inter-collegiate sports in color. There are more candid shots in each section and the layout is designed to be of a more artistic nature.

The deluxe cover of monk's cloth carries a modern art design on the front and back, designed by Donna Zammiello.

There are many other innovations in the 1969 edition of Boulder which Editor Friedrich prefers not to disclose until May 15, when the Boulder is due to arrive.

Students from four colleges to come to Houghton for Campus Crusade weekend

Starting with chapel today, and continuing until Sunday afternoon, Campus Crusade comes to Houghton for three days of song, sermon, and seminar. The theme for the weekend is Christianity: Reality or Religion. Sponsored by the Student Senate, the program will be attended by students from Cornell,

Oneonta State and Rochester, as well as Houghton. Kicking off the weekend was this morning's chapel service with guest speaker Bill Hogan, Northeast Regional Director for Campus Crusade.

This evening, although not planned as part of the Crusade activities, the Student Senate

will present the film version of Lorraine Hansberry's racial drama *Raisin in the Sun*. Tomorrow morning begins a series of seminars, led by Campus Crusade staff members, on a wide gamut of topics. There will, of course, be a number of seminars dealing with Bible study. Also included is a session on witnessing. A unique presentation during the afternoon will be a seminar held by members of The Rising Tide, a folk singing group, who will be discussing popular music, folk music, their meanings, values and implications for our times.

Saturday evening the major happening will be a performance by The Rising Tide in Wesley Chapel. Singing predominantly folk music, The Rising Tide was organized two years ago in affiliation with Ocean City Campus Crusade.

Ending the weekend will be a Sunday afternoon seminar terminating by 2:30 or 3:00.

ley Chapel. This highly acclaimed motion picture was the U.S. entry in the Cannes Film Festival.

Raisin in the Sun is the story of Walter Young, a man thirsting for achievement in life, a man who sees himself as "a giant surrounded by ants." It is also the story of his family. A tense conflict is touched off when they receive a \$10,000.00 insurance bequest and each member of the Young family has different

ideas on how the money should be spent. The strong racial overtones bring additional power to the film and more relevance to our present situation in America.

Before the showing of *Raisin in the Sun*, there will be a Road Runner cartoon. Cost for the evening's entertainment will be \$1.00 per person, \$1.75 per couple. Profits will go toward payments on the color television now housed in the rec hall in the village.

Chamber Singers to present annual concert Wednesday in Wesley Chapel

by Warren Johnson

This Wednesday evening, February 26, the College Chamber Singers will present their annual concert in Wesley Chapel. The Chamber Singers are a group of 12 vocalists, each a member of College Choir, who have been chosen by the director, Professor Donald Bailey, to sing a wide range of chamber and small ensemble music. The group has been asked to sing several times this year for local groups and in December presented its 4th annual Madrigal Dinner for several hundred guests of the college.

Chamber Singers provides its members with the opportunity to study and perform much mu-

sic that is unsuitable for a larger choir and therefore not heard commonly. Wednesday evening's concert will stress proper stylistic interpretation of the music. It will include sacred and secular works from several periods, including Romantic and contemporary arrangement, plus a number of solos and duets by each member. A few of the works include the very lively and rapid *She Has a Sweet and Gracious Smile* by Sermisy, Vecchi's *Fa Una Canzone*, an arrangement of Dufay's highly rhythmic *Gloria*, and *Ave Verum Corpus* by William Byrd. The program is designed to display a wide variety within the field of vocal chamber music.

Campus Center construction depends on federal HUD loan

The College announced this week that the Campus Center may not begin building this spring.

This announcement countered a previous article in the Star which suggested that final approval had been given for construction.

Dr. Paine stated that the Trustees had approved the building of the Campus Center should the executive committee of the Trustees give final approval.

That final approval is at this time uncertain. The final decision should be made at the next meeting of the Trustees March 12.

The considerations holding officials back from giving a go ahead are primarily financial. At this time three quarter million dollars is on hand for construction but cost of the building is expected to be between one and three quarter and two and one quarter million. The balance of funds needed would

come from fund raising campaigns (about \$200,00 per year by optimistic estimate), by borrowing from banks at between 7.5 and 9% interest and by loan from the Federal Government through Housing and Urban Development at 3% per year.

HUD loans would not be available in time to start building immediately if normal channels were followed in getting approval. The College is presently discussing with HUD officials ways of bypassing normal procedures.

If an HUD loan is received, then a go-ahead on the Campus Center is almost a certainty. The contract would be let out for bids, as government regulations require for HUD loan recipients. Construction would begin as soon as the low bidding contractor was determined.

If the loan is not received, it is likely that a negotiated contract will be agreed upon between College officials and the Decker Construction Company

presently contracted for the Science Building. Decker is working on this contract now, should the HUD loan not be approved.



Dr. Robert Luckey will be traveling in search of funds for the College. Stops will include Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and Wilmington. Read the full story on page five.

Houghton Star

Copy Space: 95.7% (438% col. in.)
Ad Space: 4.3% (19% col. in.)

Gospel in Southeast Asia columnist missing in action?

In his last letter to the *Star*, Dave Hicks told us that he was not sure when the next article would or could come from Indonesia. He has been covering activities of the Christian movement in Indonesia, and following his third letter, was planning to move from rural areas to more urban sections to cover political and social aspects of the Christian Church there.

His warning was that as he began to involve himself in controversial issues there, government censors, taking a dim view of his probing and sending information out of the country, could very well stop receipt of his reports. We have heard nothing from Dave for nearly a month now, but have sent him two communications; the last about three weeks ago.

If anyone has heard from him recently, we would appreciate knowing about it.

EGM

U.S. Free Market System just isn't

Someone has stirred up some concern over an article appearing last week on an imminent ruling that student fares on airlines will be declared illegal unless a "petition" is filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board by a certain date.

The petition referred to is a legal petition, and the National Student Association and several airlines including United, and American are going to file such petitions through their legal advisers. This reaction many of you have had to the threatened ruling is a good one though, and it would be well to expand your interests to other areas in which very similar things are happening.

A ruling in favor of the bus companies would be typical of the new kind of economics that have developed in the American capitalist "free market" system, by legal means. It is already a grim fact that the American economy is controlled carefully. This air fare case is typical of the way in which a minority group is exploited legally when free competition is not allowed among corporations, either by a legal ruling or by price fixing agreements between corporations. Students traveling by air are forced to pay a higher fare, and more students are forced to travel by bus, which in many cases may cost more than student fare with the airline would have. In this way a group with strong pressure in the right spot is able to profit from a minority group which does not have that pressure, legal or political, and is subjected to the profit-goals of "free market."

This may also help you understand better how it feels to be a minority group member and live constantly with the injustice in which not only do the rich get richer because of the way things are (capitalism) but because of illegal and unfair practices, and because the wealthy individual or corporation can afford more and more skillful lawyers.

For a clue to the source of the frustration and hatred that is tearing at the roots of our country, just take a look at the economics of the situation and remember your personal involvement in the airlines fare issue.

What other examples of exploitation can you think of or will you find if you look for them? Chances are you will find many, of every variety, and you won't have to look far.

EGM

Expensive at the Price: An American tragedy

Suppose for a moment that you had 2.6 million dollars in revenue or credit laying around waiting to be spent. What would you spend it on? What would you consider worthy enough to justify this price tag?

Would you buy food and medical supplies to be air-lifted to the starving children of war-torn Biafra? Would you build a hospital for the victims of the Viet Nam war — the masses of innocents trapped between the Giants of World politics? Would you buy food and clothes for Appalachia?

Would you consider the price too high to clean up a rat infested ghetto — just one? Would a deep breath of clean, unpolluted air prove too expensive? Or maybe a school? They are nice. Would you build a school for the handicapped who will never know what it means to have an I.Q. above sixty? It is tax deductible.

What would you buy for 2.6 million dollars? The federal government bought an inaugural ceremony that lasted for one whole day. Isn't that wonderful.

(Jerry Prater, acting co-editor of the Greenville Papyrus, Greenville College, Greenville, Illinois. Reprinted by permission of the editors.)

Computers destroyed as racial tensions flare at St. George Williams University

by Elly Alboim

Canadian University Press
MONTREAL, Quebec (CUP-CPS) — A two-week-old occupation at Sir George Williams University ended violently Tuesday (Feb. 11) after police arrested 79 students — blacks and whites — in the school's computer centre.

The arrests and final clearance of the centre took over 10 hours and, before the process ended, the occupiers had smashed over a million dollars' worth of computers, set fire to the ninth floor of the school's Hall Building and destroyed a complete set of the school's academic records.

The occupation began two weeks ago after students, primarily black, gave up on a hearing committee investigating charges of racism laid against a biology professor by six blacks some months ago.

The faculty hearing committee initially had the students' approval, but after two members resigned, the administration appointed replacements without consulting the students. The committee, which held its hearings the week of February 2, was considered illegitimate by the black students.

They took over the computer centre and five days later were backed up by another 200 whites who seized the school's faculty club.

Over the weekend, it appeared as if agreement might be reached in the dispute. The administration agreed to repudi-

ate the hearing committee and to set another one in its place that would be agreeable to both parties. But this plan, which would have ended the occupation, was rejected early Tuesday morning by the faculty, who favored a more militant stand toward the occupation.

Shortly after the faculty's decision was announced, the students seized the Hall Building (which houses the computer centre on its ninth floor) and barricaded all entrances, exits and escalators. The police were called immediately and fought an hour's pitched battle against fire hoses and barricades.

The students, ringed by fire, stayed in a back room near an open window. Out in the corridors, newsmen and other students fled the area to get away from the smoke, unendurable even two floors away. Dozens retched in nausea.

The fire began to move in on the students. The riot squad managed to put out the fire and get the students out before they were all either burned or overcome by smoke.

The police seized 79 and kept them lined up against a wall for two hours as they put out fires and awaited instructions.

Only a few of the occupiers managed to evade arrest. (The number of students in the building at the time of the bust was only 150; the ranks were down from the usual 400 because the students thought victory was close and were planning to celebrate Tuesday.)

The university will press charges against all the 79. One official said, "We'll hit them with every possible criminal charge."

The students have been charged with conspiracy, arson and public mischief. Arson alone carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, a minimum of seven years.

At least 20 of the 79 arrested were women. The group is almost equally mixed, black and white.

The damage: at least \$1 million worth of computers. The centre itself won't be functional again until next October. It was vital to the university's apparatus: all paychecks, class lists, schedules and examinations went through the computer. The university rented the huge bank of machines for \$1,000 an hour, and contracted an enormous amount of industrial computer work for it.

In addition, the whole ninth floor of the building is gutted. Walls are down, floorboards torn up, windows smashed. Water damage has wrecked at least five other floors. Valuable research projects were destroyed, some academic records and exam marks are forever lost. Animals in Psychology experiments on the 11th floor all died.

Total damage is estimated at \$8 million.

And, since the exams in question were essay-type, a number of professors at Sir George, fearing similar charges against themselves, say they will give only IBM-graded "objective" tests in the future.

It's a story of frustration, weakness, rigidity and absurdity. An administration roundly scorned by students for mishandling the affair finally came to grips with the situation — and lost out to the faculty. The faculty, never militant and at no time leaders in the dispute, raised its hackles at the worst possible time. The students, who had taken such delicate care of the computers for two weeks, finally destroyed them and lost any chance of legitimacy.

And everybody loses — in a dispute over the composition of a committee.



Dear Editor:

I just finished reading the *Star*, issue dated Feb. 7, and want to commend your Senate President for his letter.

I, as a parent agree wholeheartedly with him and say bravo and amen. Who are we to judge who is or is not a Christian just by looking at someone? Let us take a good look at ourselves first.

If Christ were to come back today would He turn those away who wore beards and long hair and mustaches? Of course not, not if they really belong to Him.

The Holy Spirit is the only one to convict us of what we should or should not wear. Why don't we just leave it up to Him? I'm sure He is very capable. Let us just love God first and love one another and live for Him the way He alone can show us. . . . Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart. (I Samuel 16: 7)

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sam Dennis
Blackwood, N.J.

Intended

Sandra Krull ('69) to Van Wiedemann ('69).
Daphne Wilday (ex '70) to William D. Foster ('69).
Susan M. Jennett ('69) to Mark A. Horton ('69).
Jon Paine ('70) to Patricia Stevenson ('70).
Candace Earl ('69) to Theodore Robinson ('68).

Houghton Star

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1909

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The *STAR* is published weekly except during vacations and examinations. Opinions expressed in signed editorials and columns do not necessarily imply a consensus of *STAR* attitude, nor do they reflect the official position of Houghton College.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Houghton, New York, 14744, under the Act of March 3, 1879, and authorized October 10, 1932. Subscription rate: \$3.00 per year.

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THE DRAFT

Part II

by David Phillips

The Houghton Star, along with Moderator and the author, urge that this article is not to be used as a substitute for the advice of a trained and experienced draft counselor, either associated with your draft board or from independent religious and secular groups across the United States. Those who decide to serve in the Armed Forces should seek competent advice from a military adviser other than local recruitment officers in order to obtain objective analysis of opportunities in the service.

The STAR is grateful to the publisher of MODERATOR magazine and to the author for permission to republish this article.

(Continued from Last Week)

It is still the case that the objection must be to "war"; objecting solely to the War in Vietnam will not qualify per se. Questions about how willing one might have been to fight in World War II tend to be hypothetical and caustic, and sometimes not germane. Views on violence on lower levels than war itself are reserved to the individual. The important thing is that there be a belief of some kind from which an opposition to war derives, and that it involve an imperative superior to the duty of military service owed the state.

The process of obtaining a CO classification is rather simpler now than it used to be. The FBI is no longer involved; the Department of Justice and the infamous T. Oscar Smith no longer concern themselves with conscientious objectors; and the old CO form has just been replaced by a new version which is much clearer and much less misleading. The process begins at registration, when an opportunity is extended to sign a statement on the Classification Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 100) claiming to be a conscientious objector. A registrant is permitted ten days to return this form, and if he plans to sign Series VIII (CO) it is to his advantage to use this time to begin working out the details of the statement he will later submit.

Once this is signed, or once a later request is made (prior to issuance of an induction order), a registrant may at any time be sent SSS Form No. 150 (Special Form for Conscientious Objectors). He must return it, completed, within 30 days. The questions are still very difficult and it is a good idea for a registrant to prepare answers ahead of time on a sample form a counselor will give him and simply transfer them to the official form when it arrives.

Anyone who has received an induction notice and who subsequently decides to file as a CO should call the nearest office of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors. The numbers are:

East: (215) LO. 8-7971
Midwest: (312) MI. 1-0250
West: (415) 397-6917

Once he has the form, the first decision a CO must make is whether to apply for Class I-A-O or for Class I-O. A I-A-O registrant may be drafted into the military for non-combatant service. He is given no weapons training (except some optional advice on how to get through a minefield without being vaporized) and will almost certainly be assigned to duty as a medical corpsman. According to Army Field Manual 8-10,

"The mission of the Medical Service in a theater of operations is to contribute to the success of the military effort through (a) conserving manpower . . . (b) preventing adverse effects of unevacuated casualties on combat efficiency."

I-O's are also liable to be drafted, but when drafted cannot be inducted into the armed forces. They are assigned, instead, to alternative service in the form of "civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest." In practice it is usually possible to select the job one wishes to be assigned to: welfare and social work will usually qualify, as will work in hospitals and with many non-profit agencies (the Fire Department is a thought). The Peace Corps will not do, but service abroad in almost identical private programs is acceptable. It is preferred that the CO serve at least 50 miles from his home.

In the rare instances where none of a CO's job suggestions satisfy the local board and none of theirs satisfy him, a conference is arranged with the CO, his board, and a representative of the State Director's Office. If negotiations fail there, the board has the power to assign him to a position of its choosing, probably in a hospital.

While in service he is placed in Class I-W. He cannot quit without very good reason (but he can go on strike); his salary and working conditions are determined by the job and not by the army pay scale. After two years he is released, and has the same rights as a discharged soldier to return to his old job, but does not qualify for veterans' benefits. Refusal to perform civilian work carries the same penalty as does refusal to submit to induction.

It ought to be emphasized that application for recognition as a conscientious objector in no way imperils (and in some cases may actually facilitate) a claim to any other deferment or exemption to which a CO may be entitled. Once classified I-O or I-A-O, he is obliged to serve only if, in the ordinary course of selection, he is drafted. It often helps, however, if when filing Form No. 150, the CO also files Form No. 151 as well, and thereby volunteers for assignment to civilian work.

There are disadvantages to this, of course, but it's worth discussing with a counselor.

If a CO claim is denied, the appeal procedure is exactly as it would be for any other classification.

A CO is, in a sense, a draft resistor. He has, in applying for recognition, served notice on his local board that he will not be a soldier. If his board accepts that decision, well and good; if not he will still not be a soldier. In the past, CO's whose claims have been denied have generally refused induction and served time in prison. The average length of prison terms is now nearly three years and is steadily rising. Prison is not, of course, the only option open to a CO whose claim is denied: The only course a CO cannot take and remain a CO is to accept a combatant role in the armed forces.

Anyone considering the CO option is earnestly advised to seek assistance. Basic to everyone is the Handbook for Conscientious Objectors available for \$1.00 from the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2016 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. At this writing it is being revised in the light of the CO form, and the new edition ought to be available by the time this is published.

Paul Walker
Conscientious Objector
by Joey Williams

Paul Walker, sat, small and intent, waiting for the American Friends Service Committee's Annual Public Meeting in Philadelphia to break for lunch. He had just given an impassioned 15-minute speech, listed in the Meeting's program under "Heeding the Voice of Youth." Paul, 21, is black and a Conscientious Objector, doing his alternative service in AFSC's Youth Services Opportunity Program.

If his clothes hadn't reflected his sympathy with the Black Nationalist movement, his speech would have left no doubt. Standing before the predominantly white middle- and upper-class crowd, and wearing a bright green African dashiki over a white turtleneck and immaculate white trousers, Paul shouted, "You have to become involved. You have to take a stand. I don't want to have to fight you, but sometimes I feel there's no other solution. Unless some changes take place very soon, unless you give some constructive help and understanding to the black community, we'll come to blows. I don't want to shoot. . . ."

I went with Paul to a Horn & Hardarts around the corner from AFSC during the lunch break. He seemed nervous, frustrated. "It won't come to that," he said. "I know in my heart I won't have to shoot. We won't start a war, because war is wrong. But they didn't understand what I was saying in there.

I couldn't get through to them. I've got to get through to the white community."

Paul is one of seven children. As a boy in Philadelphia, Paul remembers a hand-to-mouth existence. "My father was never around. My mother supported us, first by scrubbing floors, later by buying a candy shop which she still runs. I remember days when we lived only on tomatoes."

Paul attended Catholic schools, except for his first three years which he spent in public school and during which he fell behind. He had to repeat a year when he began Catholic school. "You get pushed in Catholic schools, and I'm glad of it," he said. "I'd never be where I am today if I hadn't had that education pushed on me."

During the latter years of elementary school, Paul made \$3 on Sundays selling newspapers. "That took care of my lunches at school for a week," he said. "Once I went for a month, bringing what I could from home for lunch, so I could buy a record player. Man, that was some record player."

In his junior year in upper school, Paul took a job two afternoons a week as a delivery boy for a center city laundry, "picking up rich white folks' filthy clothes," he says with resigned sadness and only a trace of bitterness.

After getting an 85 average his senior year ("I just began to get the hank of education my last year. I didn't enjoy it before, probably because I always did poorly."), Paul decided to give college a try. He went evenings to Community College in Philadelphia, a two-year school with low tuition, and worked during the day.

It was during his freshman year that he began to worry about the draft. He felt that he would not be able to kill. One of his teachers talked about Vietnam in class, of how she was opposed to war, and one day Paul found a flier on her desk about the Spring Mobilization against the draft in New York. Completely independent of friends and acquaintances, Paul traveled to New York to attend the mobilization. "My friends wouldn't have accepted this activist bag. Some had gotten married or had kids to avoid the draft, but no one knew too much about the resistance."

The New York rally had a profound influence on him. "There were so many people there," he explains, "such strength. I was greatly moved by it."

It was shortly after this, in May, that Paul was classified I-A and received his induction notice. At a "white suburban cocktail party," he learned of the American Friends Service Committee and how it helped persons who wished to be reclassified. "I was afraid at first to try for a CO," he said. "I

felt kind of heroic, standing in window of the storm, so to speak, but I also wondered if it was a cowardly thing to do."

There wasn't much precedent for Paul to consult in making his decision. "There is little or no information in the black community on how to avoid the draft," he said, "or on what legal rights a man has. We have so many other priorities — food, housing, clothes. . . . My older brothers never had to serve, due to various circumstances, but they never considered CO status."

At AFSC Paul met with counselors and decided to file a CO claim. At that time, the claimant had to check yes or no to the question, "Do you believe in a Supreme Being?"

"The Catholics taught me about love and all that, and I believed in the Catholic conception of God then," Paul said. "Now I'm not so sure. What my feelings were based on, I think, was a belief in people."

On his CO form, Paul stated that he believed in a natural law, a duty higher than that to mankind. "I abide by and believe spiritually, mentally, and physically that there is a higher law than man's law," he wrote. "I am bound by the Fifth Commandment to love my neighbor whether he be friend or foe. I believe in the Fifth Commandment, 'Thou Shalt Not Kill,' which means for no reason is killing justifiable in or under any circumstance."

At AFSC the counselors stressed that Paul's decision should be made by him alone, voluntarily through deep soul searching. They did not help him make up his mind. Their counseling merely outlined the legal options he had, the channels through which he had to go, and the actual methods of accomplishing this.

The first step was requesting cancellation of his induction notice. Paul sent letters from references — a priest, a teacher, a doctor — along with the request. His board cancelled the notice and requested an interview with him in two weeks, approximately one month after he first received his I-A.

AFSC helped him prepare for the interview. They threw him sample questions and helped him give expression to his own feelings in his answers. Throughout his AFSC counseling, his personal anxieties and hopes became deep convictions, easily discussed and openly arrived at.

When he finally appeared before his board, he felt confident, relaxed, and in full control. He was well prepared for the questions, and found his board "open to me, not at all threatening or defensive." He was reclassified a CO, and, in compliance with Selective Service regulations for alternative service, took a job away from his home town, in an AFSC Youth Services Opportunities Program in Detroit. The Selective Service stipulates that

alternative service cannot be done in the community in which a CO resides. In Detroit he taught in schools inside the black community. However, the project didn't work out for him. Though he liked the work, "the leaders of the project were white . . . there was a cultural gap . . . I had different opinions than they. . ."

Paul returned to Philadelphia and now has been assigned, through AFSC's YSO Program, to the Independent Urban Education Program in inner city schools, tutoring and teaching in winter, running a day camp in the summer. "Because this project is in my home town, the Michigan Selective Service Board which now handles my classification is giving me trouble," Paul says. "So I have had to get more letters sent, from friends, from community agencies, pleading my case. So far I haven't heard anything from them. I have nine months left before my two years alternative service is up, and somehow I feel optimistic about being able to stay here."

Paul will go back to college in September, at the end of his service. "I am not interested in fame and fortune," he explains. "I'm all caught up in race relations, and I want to help in the black community by teaching. You can't do that in Philadelphia without a degree or certificate. I know I can teach, but I have to get that degree before they'll let me in."

"I want to be, just as I am now, an active participant in what's happening today," Paul finished toying with his food and we got up to leave. "I guess I should be a lot angrier than I am," he said, "but for some reason I still have faith in humanity."

Wayne Hayashi, Resistor

by Howard A. Coffin, II

The small auditorium at Kansas State University was jammed to the walls last August with students who had come to hear Resistance leaders David Harris, Michael Ferber, and Paul Rupert. But now all eyes were fastened on a small Hawaiian in the second row, where Wayne Hayashi stood, his hands trembling noticeably, as he read aloud from his letter to Local Board No. 11, Hilo, Hawaii. He spoke nervously in breathless spurts, but there was a look of total resolution on his face: ". . . I will no longer carry your little cards nor answer your unsolicited mail. I will no longer continue to play your game that is aimed at making men silent, afraid, and obedient to your S. S. System."

He read on, as the crowd, in dumbstruck silence, sat tautly in their seats and groped for the full meaning of his words. He neared the end, and his voice gathered strength: "The issues are Vietnam and the Draft which makes such a war possible. Each man has to answer the moral questions these issues bear. You and I must choose. I have chosen to be against war and death. I have chosen to be for peace and life. Don't bother calling me up for induction. I will ignore you as you have ignored my humanity and my conscience."

"I will continue resisting the S. S. System that enslaves you and the young men of our country until you stop me. But I am not afraid, and I will not be silent, and I will not obey. I simply will not go. With love and peace, Wayne K. Hayashi."

Then, before the audience could respond — even if it had been physically capable of doing so — Hayashi produced his draft card and held it up in the air. "Anyone got a match?" he asked. Dave Harris tossed his lighter from the stage. It lit on the first whirl of the striker and the gentle-looking Oriental touched the flame to the card in his hand.

I didn't realize it at the moment, but — like hundreds around me — I was suddenly on my feet, suddenly applauding not because I fully shared the Resistance view, but because of a reaction in my guts. A reaction to the intimate sharing of that dramatic moment when one man's conscience moves him from moral commitment to moral action.

Wayne Hayashi didn't come on like a New Left propagandist; he looks like the cover boy of a "See Hawaii" travel poster, and later, when I interviewed him, I became convinced that his appearance was not misleading.

Wayne is 20 years old, and a political science/journalism major in his senior year at the University of Hawaii. The draft card he burned that night was his second; he had burned his first in April last year, and the Selective Service System had sent him another one.

He explained how, as editor of the student newspaper, he had taken a stand against the War in Vietnam, but, as he put it, "I wrote all these things against the war, but I hadn't taken any action." Gradually through his own thinking and after numerous conversations with friends involved in the Resistance, he began edging closer to direct action against the military establishment. When Martin Luther King was assassinated, and members of the Hawaiian National Guard were called up, some refused to go, and Wayne demonstrated in support of them.

His anti-war articles no longer spoke in moderate terms; he began to advocate civil disobedience and draft card burning. "I felt hypocritical that day," he said, "When I began applauding them, I thought, 'Put up or shut up,' but I kept telling myself, 'Wait for the right time.'" (Ironically, he himself had just occasioned a similar reaction among dozens of students in the auditorium.)

"The first time I ever saw a draft card burned it really turned me off," Wayne admitted. "It seemed too emotional, too defiant, too irrational. 'But,' he said, 'I was thinking of it in political terms. Now I understand it's something deeper than reason — it's a matter of the heart.'"

Although his disagreement with the Vietnam War was primarily responsible for awakening to what the Resistance was all about, he now feels that the Resistance stance transcends the immediate goals of the Peace Movement. "It's more than a question of how one chooses to live his life. We're concerned not only with resisting inhumanity in the outside world, but with resisting it on the inside — in ourselves — as well."

Wayne comes from what he described as "a working-class family" in Hawaii. He's had relatively good support from his family. "My mother supports me all the way," he said. "My father supports me, but very grudgingly; he disagrees with

the war, but not with civil disobedience."

When interviewed late in August, Wayne said he was planning to get married this fall. His fiancée, he said proudly, supports his actions "completely." She, too, is actively working in the Resistance, and "has been a source of great comfort and strength" to him.

Despite the fact that he faces a criminal indictment and, almost certainly, a prison term of one to five years for his actions, Wayne says he feels confident that he has done the right thing. "We're not afraid of what we say," he said. "We make sure that what we say is the truth, so we won't have to regret it." He added, "The one thing I don't want to be convicted for is perjury. I want to be convicted for draft resistance. Maybe people can't agree with our political views, but at least they can respect our honesty."

He expects that, after his trial, he will serve a three-year sentence (the national average for draft resistance) at Safford Federal Penitentiary in Arizona, since Hawaii has no Federal prison, and Lompox, in California, is already filled. "I expect to take the same attitude that Bonhoeffer (Dietrich Bonhoeffer, German priest imprisoned by the Nazis) took," Wayne said. "To try not to think about the things I no longer can do, but think about the things I am still able to do, for there is plenty."

John Korpi, Draftee

by Jeri Engb

I met John at an induction center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the course of my quest into why — during these days of card burners and vociferous objectors — why a young man willingly heads into the draft.

"Everyone should be aware," said John, "that the foundation of the United States has been based, ever since its beginnings, on the willingness of young men like myself, like my father in his youth, and his father, to surrender some of their time for country. In my own life, I see my father and his brothers, my four uncles, having done their duty for their country. They all went through World War II; they all have great war stories and great experiences, and they all seem to have benefitted from this, and felt they made a contribution."

"I'm a practical man. You're never going to get rid of war, of conflict. I once heard an interesting dialogue on original sin, which I think is at the center of the inevitability of war. Original sin was defined as the 'structured ego of society.' From birth, as individuals we begin defending our egos. We experience our first conflict when we're taken from our mother's breast. As young kids we run into other kids who take our toys away from us. The conflicts continue and increase through life, ad infinitum. We continue to feel the need to assert our egos. Collectively, this conflict enlarges into societies, defending their 'structured egos,' and on national levels this collective struggle erupts into war. You're never going to stop it; it's in our basic human nature."

"Draft resisters should become aware of this, that saying, 'I refuse to serve in the military' is like saying, 'I refuse to live' — because this is just part of life. Since war is an eternal thing, you might as well accept it, and

you might as well do your part to work for periods of peace."

"People are probably less enthusiastic about the war in Vietnam than any other war; they define it as a political situation. Yet it's as real a war as the second or the first World Wars. You have to operate from a position of power. I like to be on the winning side. You can't bargain from a position of weakness — and that's what we'd be in if we withdrew from Vietnam."

Power struggles are nothing new to John. The topic has often come up in union-management discussions with his dad, who is Industrial Relations manager for the Ford Motor Company in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Ever since John was in high school, he and his dad have found each other a sounding board for their ideas and problems. John's father would share with him a tricky personnel problem at the plant, and ask John for his opinions. John would bring home the important deliberations and confusions confronting his generation today. Often, they would talk into the early hours of the morning, with Mom supplying the coffee and cookies. During the past year, while going to college, John took a night job, and because he was unable to see his dad often, would call nightly on his coffee breaks from work.

John, who lives in Minneapolis, has no brothers or sisters. He attended a Catholic parochial school, and the Christian Brothers' Benilde High School. When it was time to consider college, his parents recommended nearby St. Thomas (where Eugene McCarthy taught) — where he could commute to school.

John attended classes during the day and took part-time jobs at night — he has worked summers and after school since he was eleven years old. "I started out as a caddy," John says; "Every year I usually get about four W-2 forms." Eventually John aims to be a manager for the Hilton hotel chain. He likes working with people.

Despite his full school and work schedule, John found time to be Student Council president, guard on the football team, take leading roles in class plays, maintain a high scholastic standing, and receive his high school's Outstanding Student award.

In his senior year in college, John's average dropped to barely passing. His attendance record was poor. Between his junior and senior years, he had married a rural girl who lived in the resort area where his parents had a summer cabin. He planned to finish college, but ran into unforeseen hurdles. From the beginning, the marriage was doomed to failure. Differences in family background made communication impossible. There was constant conflict. John's parents could see the change in him, and his advisor reported in his senior year that he wouldn't graduate.

Something had to be done, and he turned to his father for counsel. John came to the decision to make a fresh start. "I decided the best thing, to give both my wife and I a chance for a happy life, was to get divorced." At the time, he quit school, and volunteered for the draft.

John and I walked to Room 201, where the Lieutenant had called all of the inductees for the final induction ceremony. "I want to show my dad and my

friends," John told me. "I want to prove to them that I'm a good man. This ceremony is going to be a turning point in my life. I'm going to be bucking for every good opportunity that comes my way, on an honest level — because I know that I can do a good job."

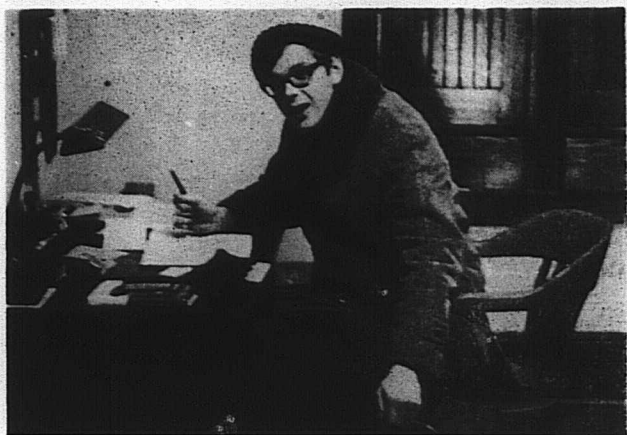
The night before his induction, all of the close members of his family were on hand for a going-away celebration. These were the people John could remember as a child, playing cards on a Friday evening. Now they were encouraging him, showing him a good time before he left; his father and four uncles, remembering their own entry into war, wishing him the best of luck. One uncle, who had survived Patton's push through North Africa, the invasion of Italy, and the victory in Germany, took John aside and removed a worn military ring from his finger that had been there since he purchased it in Casablanca, back in 1943.

"I'm so proud to wear it," John told me. "It's a good feeling to know you have men like that behind you at home. Those men faced their war courageously. They performed a service and were proud to have done it. This ring is going to be a reminder to me that I'm doing something no different from what they did and that I should try to do it as well. I feel that when I return I'm going to have to sit alongside these men and do the same kind of work and perform as well as they do — and if I expect to do that I can't start off by turning my back on this, the draft."

John was weighing these rewards against the possibility of never returning from Vietnam. He said, "Dr. Victor Frankel, who spent years in a Nazi concentration camp, wrote a book, *A Man's Search For Meaning*, which I really recommend to guys in positions similar to mine. In the book he says life hangs on the thin thread of a man's convictions. He saw men in the concentration camp who gave up their will to live one day, and were dead the next. Your conscience determines what you do with your life. Not to participate in this — the military, Vietnam, whatever — not to take part and do my best would be a kind of death to me. I would hope everyone, after sitting down and thinking it out, would be able to acquire the same conviction I'm going to have tonight, when I pull into camp, Fort Campbell in Kentucky. If you don't have this conviction, you're not going to live a good life."

When the induction ceremony was over, and John had taken his Oath of Allegiance along with 16 other men, I shook hands with him and asked him to send me a postcard from Southeast Asia. He said his parents were on hand downstairs for a final goodbye before he left for the airport. I should meet them.

They were waiting on the front steps of the Federal Courts Building. We exchanged greetings and tried conversation, but we couldn't hear each other. There was a protest going on. Students and other young people waving draft cards and carrying flowers and signs, surged up the steps. I had one last view of John, a big well-fed 6'1", 225 pounds, his arms around the shoulders of his smaller mom and dad, the three of them trying to make their way through the melee.



Peter Knapp, editor of the 1969 LANTHORN, announced this week that the literary magazine will be published in May.

Lanthorn publishes May 2 and presents annual play

According to editor Peter Knapp the 1969 edition of Houghton's literary magazine, *The Lanthorn* will be published Friday, May 2. The annual literary contests, which are handled by the English department, provide the *Lanthorn* with the best in original student works. Other types of original contributions published in the *Lanthorn* 69 include themes, art

work and book reviews.

The literary contest was first implemented to stimulate the writers of Houghton, while the *Lanthorn* was used to display the finest pieces produced. All contest entries are first submitted to local judges who choose the ten best entries in each division (i.e. short story, essay and poetry). These papers are then sent for final judging to qualified writers or professors in other areas of the United States. March 1 is the final date for entering the contest.

The *Lanthorn*, in conjunction with the English Expression Club, will present T.S. Eliot's *Murder In The Cathedral*. This play, recently approved by the Cultural Life Committee, will be presented May 16. The money received will be used to eradicate the remaining debts after this year's publication.

Mr. Knapp explains that the *Lanthorn's* allotment from the Student Activity Fee has not kept pace with the needs. It had been hoped that not only a play, but also a movie could be presented; but school policy allows only one night's use of Wesley Chapel per organization.

Previous *Lanthorn's* have ranged widely in both size and print styles. This year's magazine, Mr. Knapp suggested,

would follow a trend toward compactness with some new variations in printing. In this way he plans to eliminate the "dead spaces" which is often evident in past publications.

Looking into the future, Mr. Knapp described the need for new plans in a variety of areas. At present the *Lanthorn* is operating under a fifteen-year-old constitution. He expressed the importance of revising the publication so that Houghton would be provided with the best literary magazine possible. He also reported a plan to seek patronage from area professionals to help provide the public with this excellent reading material (e.g. doctor's offices, etc.). Along the line of distributing the *Lanthorn*, Mr. Knapp recognizes the importance of an intercollegiate literary exchange. In this way a number of colleges would benefit from each others' publications.

Since the *Lanthorn* presents the most outstanding literary and artistic works of the school's year, Mr. Knapp sees the need for increased care in preserving *Lanthorn* copies, along with other college publications for future reference. He suggests that in the planned Campus Center, an area should be provided for preserving Houghton's history.

Dr. Luckey leaves Monday for week fund-raising tour

Dr. Robert Luckey, Houghton's Vice President in charge of development, leaves Monday for Philadelphia where he will be speaking to friends of Houghton College about the needs of the building program. He will travel on to Washington, D.C. and Wilmington, Delaware for further engagements and return to Houghton the following week.

Dr. Luckey's trip is part of the fund raising development on which he, President Stephen W. Paine, and Mr. Robert Fraser are working. They set up a

similar engagement in Buffalo last December. Dr. Paine will be speaking in New York City next month about the development program. On this trip Dr. Luckey will address alumni, parents, foundations and evangelical friends to bring them up to date with Houghton's building program. In addition, he will explain the needs for the completion of the science building and the beginning of the campus center. Although friends are usually contacted individually, this trip will include addresses

at three dinner engagements. Dr. Harland Tuthill arranged for the dinner in Philadelphia, which will be held at the Robert Morris Hotel. Dr. Howard Treichler planned the Washington engagement which is to be held at the Fireside Beef House in Greenbelt, Maryland. The Dupont Hotel will be the site of the Wilmington dinner.

Dr. Luckey presented the following figures as the present amounts of money involved in the construction of the science building. The college has \$1,010,000 in cash, a government grant promised for \$740,000, a \$200,000 pledge, and another \$100,000 pledge which the college will receive if they can match it. Additional pledges amount to \$70,000 making a total of \$2,120,000 pledged. Since estimated cost of the science building is \$2,401,836; gifts amounting to \$281,836 are still needed to complete the building.

Of the \$2,000,000 needed for the campus center, Dr. Luckey said Houghton has received \$800,000 leaving a balance of \$1,200,000 to be supplied. He further observed that the college is exploring ways of borrowing, such as government loans, and he explained the need for finding a feasible plan for financing the building, even if it means a delay in the beginning of construction. He added that at least \$1,000,000 is needed before the campus center can be started.

Christian Broadcasting signs five new stations

At 12:00 noon January 1, 1969, five radio stations, formerly known as the Northeast Radio Network, signed on after a 12 hour silence under the new ownership of Christian Broadcasting Network. The stations involved, all FM, reach more than 5 million people. Included are WJIV-Cherry Valley, WOIV-DeRuyter, WEIV-Ithaca, WMIV-Bristol, and WBIC-Weathersfield.

With the acquisition of the five-station Northeast Network, the Christian Broadcasting Network is expanded to seven radio and two television stations. Other CBN operations include a radio and television facility in Nor-

folk, Virginia, a television channel in Atlanta, Georgia, and a radio station in Bogota, Colombia, South America. Total coverage area for the Network will now be boosted to over ten million potential listeners.

Manager of the New York operations for CBN will be Mr. Andy Anderson, former News Director for the Herald Tribune Network. Anderson stated that the popular upstate weather roundup would be reinstated, the news expanded, and a new sacred music format instituted. Other station personnel include Scott Ross of Long Island and Bill Freeman of Kansas City.

Sign Language classes held under students' direction

The sign language seminar, a non-credit course under the auspices of the foreign language department, is holding classes under student direction this semester. Affiliated with Christian Student Outreach, the sign language seminar program is operated on a volunteer, free of charge basis.

Sundays participants in the program go to St. Marys School for the Deaf in Buffalo, where they lead in a worship service. They also interpret for services at Youthtime in Buffalo.

John Ennis, who initiated the activity four years ago, instructs beginners, Linda Carmen teaches a class of intermediate students, and Carol Carlson leads the advanced class. Fifty par-

ticipate in the course this semester, attending classes held Monday afternoon and evening. Approximately two months of study are necessary to attain a communicating level of proficiency.

Each year in April the seminar sponsors a trip to the Gallaudet College for the Deaf, the only higher educational institution of its kind in the United States. Located in Washington, D.C., the school teaches simultaneously by voice and by sign.

The seminar program hopes to attain accreditation for the scholastic year 1969-70. This will be possible if a teacher with a B.A. degree can be secured.

Student dialogues with Canisus College rationally view basis of Christian faith

by Linda Ferm

The Apostle Paul asserts that a Christ-believing man is both a servant of Christ and a steward of the mysteries of God. As a result of viewing the Christian faith from this perspective, a group of Houghton students will hold a series of open discussions with students from Canisus College this semester. Sponsored by C.S.O., the group attended the first of such dialogues at the Canisus Catholic men's college on February 9.

The group's organizer, Dave Eckman, states that this group affirms a three-fold purpose. First, the group aims at serious

communication. The group attempts to develop a working conception of the Christian faith and then to express that faith to others. Secondly, the group attempts to rationally present the Christian life. Group members desire nothing more than to present to peers true, biblical Christianity, recognizing that Christianity is impressive upon its own merits. Finally, the group's purpose is to acknowledge the lordship of Christ through a serious consideration of the Bible.

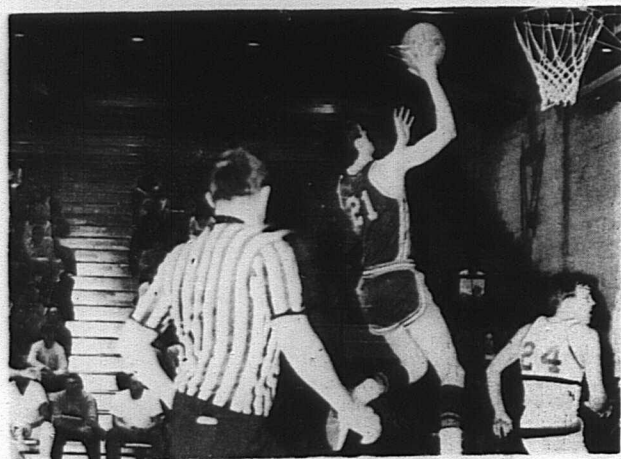
This group of ten Houghton students gelled together last fall and began to consider individually and in a group such books

as *Escape From Reason*, *The God Who is There* and *The Normal Christian Life*. The group then began to informally worship together through song, prayer and the reading of God's Word.

The interest shown in these experiences resulted in the dialogue with Canisus students two weeks ago. At this meeting, basic philosophical assumptions regarding God and man and the relationship between the two were expressed. The playing of a Schaeffer tape served as a springboard for discussion. A mutual respect for each other resulted from this gathering.



A group of ten Houghton students, under the leadership of David Eckman, discusses Christianity with Canisus College students.



Highlander Steve Cummings scores in Saturday's game against Oswego. Houghton lost 74-57.

Highlander ball team edged 69-61 by arch-rival in closely-fought game

The Highlander determination nearly paid off against arch-rival Roberts Wesleyan Wednesday night, but we finally succumbed to their muscle 69-61. But there were moments of glory, as we fought our way to leads at several points in the first half 19-18, 21-20, and deadlocks of 26-26, 28-28, 30-30, before Roberts spurred at the end of the half to go ahead 36-32. Throughout the half, Houghton's aggressive play forced several rare Roberts mental errors, and

strategic turnovers, which kept Houghton in the game. This was not the mismatch of last year, when Roberts scored at will, and made a mockery of the game, but a real contest, which could have gone either way.

The second half started with a Roberts score, and a Houghton retaliation, but the lead stayed with Roberts, at about 6 points, closing only once, to 42-39. Houghton's aggressive zone defense was effective at keeping Roberts outside, but their expert passing kept getting a man clear for a score, and their outside shooting was consistently good.

Near the end of the third quarter, Roberts took their biggest lead, eleven points 52-41, shooting and rebounding with

the nearly forgotten precision of former years, highlighted by excellent performances by Ken Curtiss, last year's great star, who has come upon a dry spell, and this year's big man Crowell, the game's high scorer with 26 points.

But Houghton was not yet dead, and pulled back, led by the high scorer, Eddie Johnson with 12, and Jack Kroeze with 11, and field general, Gardy Cronk with 9. However, Roberts continued to hold sway, and even a last minute spurt by the Highlanders fell short.

Ask if he had any comments on the fine Houghton performance, Coach Rhoades reflectively thumbed his lip and said, "They played well."

Foul trouble plagues Highlanders as they battle rough Oswego ball club

Oswego State, fresh from a 69-61 upset victory over Buffalo State, handed the Houghton Highlanders their tenth loss of the season Saturday at Laker Hall on the Oswego Campus.

Hampered by early foul trouble, Houghton's starting forward line of Steve Cummings, Al Mc-

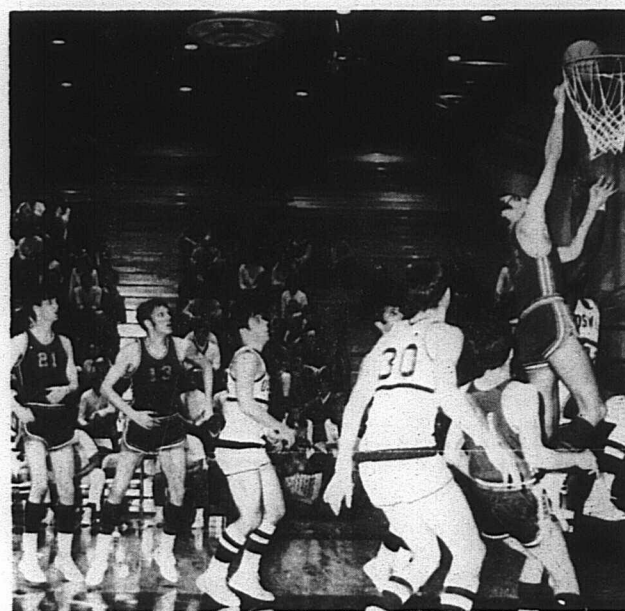
Carty and Randy Johnson never fully regained their composure as the Lakers out rebounded the Highlanders 41-31, with Oswego scoring consistently on tip-ins and lay-ups.

Gardy Cronk kept Houghton in the game in the early going as neither team could gain mo-

mentum to pull ahead. With the score tied at 11-11, Oswego surged ahead 19-11 led by forwards Dave Richard and Bob Simmons. Jack Kroeze came off the bench and teamed up with Randy Johnson to tie up things at 19 all. However, foul trouble began to spell the difference as Al McCarty picked up his fourth personal and Steve Cummings fouled out before the half ended with Oswego pulling out in front 36-29.

The second half was marked by many bad passes and turnovers on both sides, but they were most costly to the Highlanders as Oswego pulled in front to a commanding 55-38 lead. Led by Cronk and the hot shooting of Rob Wells, Houghton pulled to within 9 points with four minutes to play but collapsed under the Laker press to lose 74-57. Oswego's record is now 10-1 overall.

Houghton, with Kroeze high at 14 and Cronk close behind with 13, shot a below average .378, while Oswego hit at a very respectable .500 clip.



Houghton teammates watch as Senior Jack Kroeze sinks a basket in Oswego game. Kroeze was high-scorer in the game for the Highlanders.

Frosh claim first win with a 48-38 victory over Sophs

Playing without the aid of a clock, the class of 1972, previously winless, chalked up a 48-38 victory over a crippled and hapless Sophomore team. Without Merle Button, who graduated to the big-time, and the clutch corner shooting of John Hornung, the Frosh were in control most of the game.

Neither team started strong. Bob Illback tallied the first points and gave the Frosh a lead that they relinquished just briefly. Both teams employed a man-to-man defense throughout most of the game. Except for a brief overload by the Frosh in the second half, both teams played standard offense.

Except for frequently attempt-

ed driving lay-ups by Larry Schwab, the Sophs were unable to get in for the good shots for most of the first half. They did however, show signs of a potent fast break with which the Frosh had some trouble copying. Larry Rieck and Paul Mason did a good job on the defensive boards but seemed to weary in the second half. Jack Luckey threw in four 25 foot shots in the second half which kept the Sophs in the game.

The key man for the Frosh had to be Dave Frasier. The big man pulled down an estimated 15 rebounds and scored all of his 12 points off the offensive boards. Bob Illback and Bob von Bergen held the team together and each played a great game. They had 15 and 12 points respectively.

The game was relatively foul free and from where the spectators sit, it was an exciting game to watch. Neither team looked great, but the Frosh, wanting this game badly, simply out hustled the Sophs to a victory.

Results of hard house matches

In Houseleague action this week, Emmons' Lemons chalked up their first "C" League victory with a forfeit win over the Lowlanders.

In "A" League, the Yorkwood Dudes lost by a score of 70-60 to the Fungi. Down 21-4 at the end of the first quarter, Yorkwood battled to within 6 points at the half. The Dudes managed to stay within 4 points of the Fungi until the last two minutes of the game. Then Dave Ryan committed his fifth personal and was forced to leave the game. After Ryan left, the Fungi had things pretty much their own way, lengthening their lead to 10 points at the final buzzer.

For the Fungi, Lee Dominguez was high scorer with 31 points. Rick Johansen was tops for the Dudes with a 25 point effort. Yorkwood's Glenn Carlson was the strongest rebounder on either side, pulling down everything that came his way.

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