



"2nd Chapter of Acts"

2nd Chapter of Acts Tours Country To Perform at Houghton Wednesday

On Wednesday, April 19, at 8:15 p.m., "The 2nd Chapter of Acts" will perform for a Wesley Chapel audience.

"The 2nd Chapter of Acts" is a trio of a brother and two sisters: Matthew Ward and his married sisters Annie Herring and Nelly Greisen. (Nelly married Steve Greisen in January of 1978). Matthew and Nelly went to live with Annie after leukemia claimed the life of their father, only two years after their mother died of a brain tumor. Buck Herring, Annie's husband, had worked as a disc jockey at rock stations in the West.

In 1968, Buck and Annie accepted Jesus as Savior and Lord, and Buck's work began changing progressively toward record production with his first recording engineer job in May of 1969. Herring and a friend recorded the instrumental track to a song, "Jesus Is." The track turned out so well that Buck brought Matthew into the studio on the eve of his 13th birthday to do the vocal part of the song. The recording turned out extremely well, and through the help of another friend the song made it to Pat Boone, who later arranged a recording contract for Annie, Nelly and Matthew. The three became "The 2nd Chapter of Acts."

After their two single records, "The 2nd Chapter of Acts" became more and more active in studios recording background vocals for other groups and artists. The three have sung

back-up on Barry McGuire's "Seeds" and "Lighten Up" LP's, Jamie Owens' "Laughter in Your Soul" LP and were among the featured singers and soloists on three fine Jimmy and Carol Owens LP's: "Come Together," "Tell the World," and "If My People . . ."

The release of their first album, "The 2nd Chapter of Acts With Footnotes," came in the spring of 1974, their second album, "In the Volume of the Book," was released in the fall of 1975. Both albums are among the most popular in contemporary Christian music today. "Easter Song," recorded on the "Footnotes" LP has become a standard in contemporary Christian music and has been recorded by more than 20 other Christian artists. "To the Bride" by Barry McGuire, "The 2nd Chapter of Acts," and "a band called David" is a re-

cording of the live concert ministry of the artists. This album was released in December of 1975 and is the largest selling two record set album in the history of contemporary Christian music. A second live album, "How the West Was One" was recorded during their 1977 west coast concert tour along with Phil Keaggy and "a band called David" and is the first three-record set of its kind.

"The 2nd Chapter of Acts" recently completed a new album (currently untitled). Annie also has a solo album, "Through a Child's Eyes" and co-produced an album called "Kids of the Kingdom" which is an album of worship songs being used by many fellowships in the country. Each year the group schedules three concert tours to cover the United States. They will also be traveling to Australia and New Zealand in May of 1978.

Grant of \$90,000 Possible Renovation Project Planned

The building of the new Physical Education Complex will not be the only form of construction that will take place in the next few years on the Houghton Campus. Beginning in July, Fancher and Woolsey Halls will undergo renovation because of a federal grant awarded to Houghton College this year.

Houghton is receiving this grant through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The Act was designed to provide employment for the unemployed skilled worker as well as providing training in job skills in various construction professions. Under this grant, Houghton will receive as much as \$90,000 to renovate the two halls.

Though Houghton has been aware of this grant program for some time now, it wasn't until recently that the Board decided to take definite action. The proposal for the renovation of the halls was put through the proper channels late last summer after much consideration of the legal ramifications involved. Through this grant program Houghton may even acquire monies for the new Physical Education Complex.

As of now, Houghton is still investigating the legal ramifications as well as retaining the services of an architect. The architect will be responsible for drawing up the ideas and suggestions of the Board and any ideas that he may have. Once the

architect has the plans drawn he will present them to the board who will then give the go-ahead to the construction workers. The construction will begin with the exterior and move inside as soon as the exterior is completed.

Upon completion of the halls, the Houghton students and faculty will appreciate better classrooms, offices, efficient heating, and an increase in operation efficiency of the halls and the college. According to President Chamberlain, Fancher and Woolsey Halls will be attractive, historic, aesthetic, and safe and sound: a moment that all will look forward to.

When asked about the possibilities of rebuilding and starting from scratch, President Chamberlain remarked, "We've got to preserve the past and by renovating Fancher and Woolsey Halls we will be preserving our past through architecture." He continued along the same thought in stating, "These buildings are some of the oldest buildings still being used for academic purposes; they have beauty and charm as well as memories." He also explained that it would cost \$32 a square foot (if not more) to begin anew compared to the \$20 a square foot it would cost to renovate.

The grant awarded to Houghton for the purpose of renovating Fancher and Woolsey Halls promises better facilities, higher morale, and a taste of the past.

Cause of Electrical Drain Found Power To Houghton Is Restored

Last week, the College electrical supply was reduced and cut off to allow replacement of a section of the Primary One line. This Primary One source feeds from the transformers at WJSL, under the sidewalks to the Campus Center and Library and usually supplies these buildings with electrical power. While the Primary One was being repaired the Primary Two line, as a back up source, provided the Campus Center with subsistence power. However, the Primary Two line would not support the average electrical load so kitchen staff were asked to reduce oven use. Had the Primary Two line been shorted as well the school would have been without any electrical power. The Campus Center, how-

ever, has a separate emergency generator to maintain light and heat in event of a total electrical failure.

Rochester Gas and Electric crews worked along with Houghton maintenance to find the problem in the Primary One line. This investigation involved the use of a special R G and E crew and a DC pulse generator truck at a cost to the College of \$100 per hour. In two days, the crew was able to find three defective areas on one of the three conductors (phases) in the Primary One line.

Bob Miller, College electrician, commented by saying that what actually occurred was, "Phase (cable) failure, caused by a voltage short to the grounded shield around the conductor (thus) interrupting the Pri-

mary One feed and blowing the 400 ampere fuse at the main switch." He also stated that underground feeders are often susceptible to short circuit, but that the original quality of the troublesome cable was being questioned.

The repair procedure involved removal of all three conductors of Primary One and replacement with three shielded cables. Six years ago similar short circuits occurred and lead shielded cable was used to replace the line from the front of WJSL to the manhole cover by the northwest corner of the Music Building. The College's cost has not yet been totalled, but 1866 feet of lead shielded cable replaced at \$4 per foot results in over \$7,000 just for material.

intelligent opinion and either work for change or support the present system.

At present the Bookstore is owned and operated by the college as an "auxiliary enterprise" like the Dining Hall and Bowling Alley. The Bookstore pays rent for its space and is expected to make a small profit.

The manager of the Bookstore (Mr. Bolles) reports to the Business Manager (Mr. Nielsen). The Financial Affairs Council is supposed to "advise and assist" Mr. Nielsen in determining policies. The student body has one seat on this council, staff has two, faculty has three, and administration has three seats. On April 18 the Student Senate will be making three nominations for the student seat on the Financial Affairs Council. They will then send these to the Committee on Committees who will approve or disapprove of them and send the list back to the Senate for them to choose one. If you are interested in this position now is the time to talk with a Senator.

The rent from the Dining Hall goes toward paying off the debt on the Campus Center. The other funds to pay for the Campus Center come from the revenues earned by a \$600,000 fund and from the \$35 Campus Center Fee that each of us pays. The profit from the Bookstore goes into the General Fund along with such things as tuition and fees.

Contrary to popular opinion the Bookstore does not make a large profit. According to Mr. Nielsen and

(Continued on Page Four)

Bomb Scare On Campus Community Ticked Off

by Bob Andrews

Friday morning, April the seventh, at approximately 8:25, Diane Gallo-way, head receptionist at Luckey, received a call from a male. His message caught her off guard. The unidentified voice stated that there was a bomb located someplace within the Science Building and that it was to explode at 9:30 am. Fifteen minutes

later, Diane received a second call. Again, the caller relayed the message of a bomb threat.

When interviewed, Diane made the following remark, "I don't think I'm supposed to talk to you." Immediately following these words, Diane called Mr. Whitehead, the head of security, who stated that all the facts the Star needed to know were to be given through him.

In an interview with Mr. Whitehead, a feeling of uneasiness became evident as he reluctantly released the facts. He stated that there was indeed a bomb scare. He also said that Houghton did call in the police and fire departments (when asked about the bomb scare, one policeman commented, "I don't know what you're talking about," as he rolled up his car window and drove away). Whitehead also stated that there was a possibility that the caller was a student of the Houghton Campus. When asked about past bomb scares, Mr. Whitehead responded wholeheartedly. He said that Houghton had been the victim of bomb scares in the past but this was several years ago.

At approximately 9:00 that same morning, evacuation of the Science Building began. Students were not told why they had to leave the building but many were aware of what was going on. The building was reopened one hour later when it was evident that nothing was to happen. With the students back in their classrooms, the police and fire departments searched endlessly for the bomb yet nothing was to be found.

President Chamberlain, who was responsible for the evacuation of the Science Building, stated that "whoever was behind this bomb scare was 'immature.'" He further commented that there was indeed a bomb scare and that he had reason to believe that was all it was, but still "precautions had to be taken."

Engaged

Carol Morgan ('78) to Tom Wieland ('79)

Editorial

Houghton College prides itself in its academic excellence, and rightly so. Faculty, administration, and a majority of students have learned to think critically and to evaluate intelligently each new concept that is put before them. Thus, the radical cry of Ron Sider and his discipleship workshop team was thoroughly scrutinized and appraised. Many disagreed with the economic analysis provided by Sider and others questioned the effectiveness of the alternatives offered. This phenomenon is to be expected; however, disagreements over economic formulations or particular methods of implementation do not allow us the liberty of dismissing the Scripture's clear call to aid the downtrodden.

Houghton is one of the few enclaves of comparative wealth to be found in Allegany County. The college and community provide a "natural resource" which should be tapped by the surrounding villages. However, Houghton is hoarding a great wealth of facilities, spiritual leadership, knowledge, experience, and possible professional services and training.

With the exception of a few outreach groups whose work is appreciated, the community has failed to see its responsibility outside the immediate locale. We are guilty of depriving the poor and oppressed of Allegany County of many possible services. We are perceived by our neighbors as the rich, holier-than-thou, snobs on "the Hill." We have become content to sit on "the Hill" and remain blind to many of the needs of our neighbors. Now it is time for us to corporately fulfill our calling to servanthood.

Charlotte M. Dexter

Sayers goes to ALPO

After his stunning display of schizophrenic chessmanship on 1 April, Dr. Brian Sayers has been invited by the Association of Logical Positivists in Ontario (A.L.P.O.) to compete in a simultaneous debate with as many as three dozen philosophers and kranks. The opening rounds will be preceded by a commemoration of the finding of the Blessed Knapsack of St. Jack of Hackensack, which is expected to be booed as irrelevant religious twaddle. All contestants in the tournament will be asked to present their first born male child as a deposit for participation, along with a clever thesis with which to begin their segment of the competition. In the event that any participant is able to stump the good doctor, he will receive a wide assortment of galley slaves and high-quality lounge furniture, in addition to an unconditional grade of "A" in Philosophy 310, Contemporary Analytic Philosophy. Students who have not taken Contemporary Analytic are especially encouraged to join in the A.L.P.O. tournament. Empirically verifiable punch and cookies will be served afterwards.

Viewpoint

Dear Editor:

I am responsible for an editorial that was aired over WJSL last Monday, criticizing our Career Development Center for its ineffectiveness. From many comments given to me by friends, I saw a certain controversy developing around the editorial but one I did not quite expect. The controversy is not over the ineffectiveness of the CDC — no one objected to that. Rather, the controversy is between the constitutional right of a person to speak freely, and the responsibility of a Christian to express himself in a loving manner.

The questions I had to face were these: How far can I put my concern for future jobseekers into action before I start to personally hurt the employees of the CDC? And, would my message be as effective if I trade hurting specifics for kinder generalities? My second thoughts tell me I should have considered the problem much more carefully before I went public with it. Perhaps I should have been less harsh, less severe.

Nevertheless, the fact remains: The Career Development Center is not effective. Surely something is wrong when only a handful of seniors raise their hands with employment contracts at the alumni pizza party. I know the employment situation is tight, but aren't Houghton graduates good employment catches? Are we not well trained, both intellectually and morally?

Mistake me not. I am not out to condemn. I am simply stating that a problem exists and am asking for it to be researched and corrected, if possible.

I look at my fellow Senior classmates and grieve over their employment frustrations. I hope I don't have to do the same for my junior, sophomore, and freshman friends in the future.

Very truly yours,
Gary A. Johnson

Dear Editor:

I am writing in reply to and in compliance with Carol Van Voorhis' letter in last week's *Star* regarding the Houghton Bookstore.

I am in sympathy with Carol's complaint because I too ran into a problem trying to return an unused item to the Bookstore. However, I do not feel that this is the only area where the Bookstore lacks in its full potential to serve the Houghton student body.

The students using the Bookstore are, for the most part, geographically bound and I feel that the Bookstore is, at times, taking advantage of this situation. For example, higher prices on general cosmetic items and some paper products frequently purchased by students.

One might expect the prices at the Bookstore to be a few cents higher than the prices at the Market Basket in Fillmore, but after comparing the prices on over fifty different items in both of these stores, I found that the Bookstore's prices were almost consistently twenty to forty cents higher per item. On some items such as a 100 tablet bottle of Tylenol, the price difference was one dollar higher in the Houghton Bookstore. That same dollar could buy you a tube of toothpaste in Fillmore, but you would need eighty cents more to buy that same tube of toothpaste in the Bookstore.

The Bookstore's prices were also almost consistently higher than those at the Village Country Store. The average margin was about twenty to twenty-five cents and again on some items there was an incredible difference in price. For example, a bottle of 'One a Day Plus Iron' Vitamins (100 tablets) which costs \$4.40 in the Bookstore, costs only \$2.59 in the Village Country Store.

This is a definite indication that it is time for the Houghton Bookstore to reevaluate its responsibilities to the student body and to make the necessary adjustments needed to serve the students in a fair way.

Thank you,
Arlene Bozzuto

More Viewpoints

Dear Char,

I wish to dispell the myth that has been propagated by the ancients of this college. I am referring to the myth that Gaoyadeo means "house of beautiful women" (see last week's *Star*.) It is an insult, not only to the Gao guys, but to the Seneca Nation from which the word comes.

Ga-o-ya-de-o in the Seneca language means "place where the heavens rest upon the earth" or in another account "place where the sun touches earth" — i.e. sunset. At one time the name applied to this whole general area. Ga-o-ya-de-o was one of the major religious centers of the Seneca Nation before the whites conquered Nun-da-war-o-no-ga (Seneca land).

It is ironic that such a name has infiltrated our "great" religious center, but disgusting that it has received such an interpretation.

Steve Kooistra

ANOTHER VIEW OF SIDER

You really can be a conscientious Christian, show genuine concern for the poor, and yet disagree with Ron Sider. There is nothing in our faith or elsewhere that forces us to accept Sider's analysis of the causes of Third World poverty and we may thus freely disagree also with many of the steps he urges Christians to take in response to the problems.

As part of the Discipleship Workshop, the Sider team presented a provocative slide presentation during one chapel session: "Guess Who's Coming to Breakfast?" The focus of the presentation was one large corporation, Gulf and Western. The show's content was highly political and it held up several questionable ideas as established fact. One such idea was a vigorous contempt for all multinational businesses. Another film, on the Nestle company, hit hard on the same point, and in seminars and classes the Sider team encouraged us to attack large transnational corporations. This view is of course respectable — indeed, it's very much in vogue right now — but it is rather one-sided. Naturally, transnational corporations have done heinous things. So have Italians. But that doesn't mean I loathe the Italians. Multinationals bring to developing countries resources that would otherwise never be available to them. They bring expertise in technology and management and they give the products of small countries access to international markets. They bring higher government tax revenues and in the long run encourage higher wages for domestic labor. Many, many companies have also started programs to improve conditions in ways not directly related to their business investment.

As they spoke of multinationals the Sider group stressed the theme of "structural evil." The problem, they were saying, is not just that men commit sinful acts against fellow men, but that the whole structure of economic relationships among developed countries, poorer countries and multinationals is intrinsically unjust. Now, it's true that any structures set up by men will be tainted with sin. This is inescapable until the millennium. The Sider group nevertheless indicates that a major answer is more government control of the structures to insure "global justice" and even set up "new economic systems." But why should we be optimistic that government, which is also run by sinful men will be more just in its actions? — especially since government has a greater potential for concentrated power than a private business could ever have.

The Sider response to this argument seems to be that business operates on the profit principle while government

does not. In other words, "Profit necessitates sin." This is another respectable and currently trendy view, but the point is by no means established. Sin stems from men's hearts, not from a business set-up. And it hardly seems likely that Jesus would have used an intrinsically evil idea to illustrate his spiritual point in the parable of the talents. The fact is rather that profit necessitates neither virtue nor sin: whether a not-for-profit government agency or a business, what counts is the moral and ethical framework within which you choose to act. No new economic order will by its own structure insure compassion. Rather, the need is for compassionate (and moral) acquisition and use of wealth by whomsoever has it, under the present efficient and sensible economic set-up.

Through pictures and music juxtaposed for emotional impact, the slide presentation also struck the point of our personal guilt as participants in the economic order. It was never said in so many words, but the implication was crystal clear to all: by watching Happy Days and eating Domino sugar at breakfast, you are helping oppress Dominican workers. I offer no pat solution to the question raised, but this interpretation is inadequate. If we were to really avoid such participatory guilt, we would have to withdraw from the world entirely. It seems that Paul speaks to this very question when he addresses the question of idolatrous meats. Surely the pagan system of idolatry and sacrifice was an evil social structure. Yet Paul assured the Christians that they were untainted by buying and eating the meats afterwards for their own use. (Rom. 14, 1 Cor. 8, 1 Tim. 4)

A chord often struck in the seminars and classes where the Sider group spoke was American Over-Consumption. According to Sider's economic interpretation a major cause of Third World hunger is that Americans and Europeans are consuming more than their share — and they're consuming it "less efficiently," e.g., feeding grain to cattle, then eating them rather than the grain. Unfortunately, they may have fallen prey to what Dr. George Veksins of Georgetown University calls the "Lump of Food Fallacy." The idea behind the Sider arguments is that there is a fixed amount of food in the world to divide among many mouths. This simply is not so. Food production is an elastic thing; the world presently uses only 1/2 the land suitable for crops and animals. That's the best half, of course, but even most of this is not used at peak effectiveness. The real problem is food and population imbalance in the Third World countries themselves. They need more diversified agricul-

ture and more efficient methods. There are, nevertheless, other very good reasons for Christians to eat less meat, and to consume less just generally: for the sake of better health, and to reduce extravagance and give the savings to charity. But simply for Americans to "eat lower on the food chain" will not help feed Third World babies.

Please don't misunderstand. My purpose is not to disprove everything the Sider team said. That I surely have not done. I simply want to point out that theirs is not the only viable Christian viewpoint on world hunger. Actually, I agree with much of what they said. North American Christians have indeed been complacent and far too many have developed an extravagant lifestyle, with no thought of stewardship or sacrificial giving. I even agree, with qualifications, that "God is on the side of the poor." But when Mr. Sider ventures into the realms of economic analysis and political action, my Christianity does not force me to follow him.

It used to be, in evangelical circles, that everyone had to be a conservative Republican, and stand up always for flag and country. "Conservative in theology, conservative in politics" was the watchword. Those days are gone, especially on the campus of a Christian liberal arts college. We have come to realize the broad political diversity genuinely possible among Christians. But now I fear a new political wind is blowing from the other side — from the Ron Sider Discipleship Workshops and other groups like his — with a new political straightjacket for Christians just as restrictive as the old one.

Francis Schaeffer has expressed the same fear: "Unhappily, at our moment of history, in almost each place where true Christians are now speaking in this area the tendency is to minimize missions and the preaching of the Gospel and/or to move over to some degree to the left. On the left, the solution is thought to be the state's becoming stronger in economic matters. But this is not the answer. Yes, the industrial complex is a threat, but why should Christians think that if modern men with their presuppositions use these lesser monolithic monsters to oppress, these same men (or others with the same presuppositions) would do otherwise with the greater monolithic monster of a bloated state?"

"The answer is where it should have been always, and especially since the Industrial Revolution: namely, in calling for a compassionate use of wealth by all who have it and especially by the practice of a compassionate use of wealth wherever true Christians are." (1974 Lauenne address) Graham Walker

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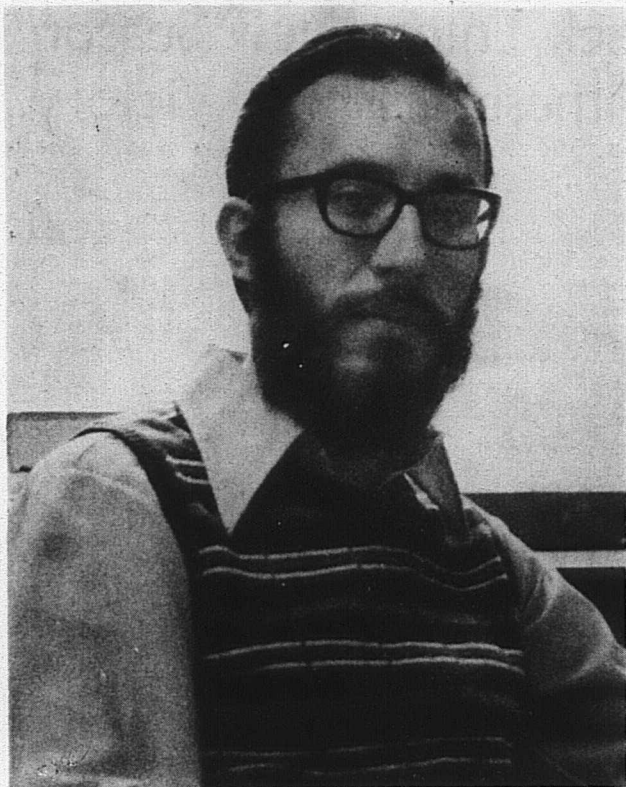
Layout Editor

Kay Hendron

Layout

Paul Schroth, Tim Hodak,
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Dr. Lionel Basney

Lecture Review: Samuel Johnson's Religious Identity

by Lisa Heller

Samuel Johnson, the eighteenth century's renowned poet, critic, biographer and journalist, served as the topic of discussion for Dr. Lionel Basney's April 13 faculty lecture. Dr. Basney, who sought to formulate a new approach to understanding religious experience during the eighteenth century, chose Samuel Johnson since he ranked as the most "serious" of eighteenth century Christians. In the breadth of his reading (his library included such diverse ingredients as the Koran and writings of Thomas a Kempis) and his intensity of belief, Johnson remained, and does remain, an eminent eighteenth century Christian. As editor Bertrand H. Bronson contends:

"What interests us in Johnson is the spectacle of a man who, in a time (like our own) of rapidly shifting values, strove never to lose sight of fundamentals: who, without forgoing his humanity and becoming doctrinaire, fought strenuously throughout his life for just standards in thought and action and cleared his own and others' minds of cant." (Samuel Johnson: *Rasselas, Poems and Selected Prose*, ed. by B. H. Bronson, 1972)

While previous definitions of Johnson's religious life have focused on his readings and writings, Dr. Basney chose a holistic definition as his objective: to explore the cultural and intellectual contexts which led Johnson to be the Christian that he was. A portrait rather than a pigeon-hole remained Dr. Basney's intention, for Johnson has already been defined as evangelical, proto-Roman Catholic and High Church Tory-Anglican. In fact, even the Methodist Church claimed him after his death in 1784.

By viewing Johnson in his historical context, Dr. Basney hoped to move toward a broader portrait of this "man in violent spiritual tumult" (Bronson). The reconciliation of Locke's empiricism and Christian dogma perplexed the eighteenth century Christian, a perplexity that confronted Johnson as well. Indeed, the existence of Locke's writings in Johnson's library and the use of over 1000 of Locke's quotations in *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1755) testify to Johnson's acquaintance with

this philosopher. Perhaps in recognizing the philosophical controversy that surrounded Samuel Johnson, this Christian's ceaseless scrutiny of his faith becomes more understandable. In effect, Johnson stands as a portrait of the contemporary Christian — a man confronted by philosophical opposition which forces him to re-examine and re-affirm his Christian ideals. "Self-scrutiny in heaven's eye brought him too low for self-complacency" (Bronson) and in the life and literature of Samuel Johnson we meet Christian self-examination at its height.

Senate President Speaks Committee Members Needed

by Terry Slye

This column is supposed to inform students of important items facing Senate in the near future. It is also supposed to help keep students interested in what we are doing — interested enough, hopefully, to involve themselves in our activities. With these purposes in mind, I have selected two topics I think are areas in which we should be interested.

First, on April 18 and 25, Senate will meet to appoint committees for the 1978-79 school year. Much of the success of Senate and college life next year will depend on having active, positive, and responsible committees. At this point, I begin to sound repetitious. You are saying, "He's about to ask us to serve on a committee." You are right — I am. But first, I should probably warn you about a few things.

You should know that the hours are often long, the responsibilities great, and the recognition of service often slight, especially in committees we take for granted. For instance, we all expect Homecoming to roll around every year, but generally we forget the hours of planning and hard work involved in putting it together. In the same way, every year we expect a student directory, but few of us know the hours involved in its preparation. Committees work hard, for long hours, and often for little public recognition.

The Ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties

by Dave Brubaker

It's really nothing to be embarrassed about. Our presence in Panama, that is. You see, if it weren't for us, Panama wouldn't even exist today. (Teddy Roosevelt's U. S. Navy prohibited Columbian troops from crushing Panamanian rebels in 1903, thus was the country born.) Grateful for our timely interference in its secessionist struggle, the people of the new state of Panama approved a treaty granting us control of the Canal Zone "in perpetuity." The Americans that later arrived in this new country tried hard to reward Panama's generosity. Why, even before digging the canal they provided Panama's larger cities with sewer systems, surfaced some of their roads, and (up until 1935) provided civic sanitation services.

And then they dug the canal. What the French had botched, we succeeded in completing. Magnificently. The shipping route around Cape Horn, at the tip of South America, was reduced by 8,000 miles. On top of which we learned all sorts of significant things about disease, engineering, endurance. An early 20th Century equivalent of the moon shot. (I would refer all interested readers to David McCullough's fascinating work on the digging of the Panama Canal, "The Path Between the Seas.")

Until 1964, the year that anti-Zone Panamanian riots prompted President Johnson to call for negotiations to turn over the canal. Following him both Presidents Nixon and Ford worked for a treaty, but nothing changed in Panama until Jimmy Carter came into office.

President Carter established the Panama treaty as the keystone of his foreign policy. In the summer of 1977, Sol Linowitz (former ambassador to the Organization of American States) and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker signed two treaties with Pan-

amanian negotiators. Among other issues, the first treaty insured the neutrality of the canal, the other ceded complete control of the canal to Panama by the year 2000 ("noon, Panama time, Dec. 31, 1999"). The accords were signed by Panama's strongman, Brigadier General Omar Torrijos and President Carter, during a "Week of Panama" Washington ceremony in September.

But the treaties meant nothing unless approved by the Senate. With an election year approaching, popular sentiment heavily against the treaties, and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (whose support Carter realized was essential to passage) undecided on the issue, ratification seemed a long way off.

It was. On January 31, 1978, the Panama Canal treaties cleared the Senate Foreign Relations panel (an important procedural prerequisite). As Boston dug out from two feet of snow on February 9, debate opened on the Senate floor on the treaties. Treaty foe Senator James Allen of Alabama began pushing the first of a series of "killer" amendments, designed to require renegotiation of the treaties, on February 21. None passed. A brief smear campaign by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas (to implicate Torrijos in drug-trafficking) also failed.

On March 17, the first treaty, guaranteeing neutrality of the waterway, was approved 68 to 32, one vote over the required two-thirds majority. Senate leadership agreed to a vote no later than April 26 on the second Panama Canal treaty (relinquishing control of the canal) on March 23.

It was Carter's "Big Win," achieved through an immense "re-education" and lobbying effort. (President Carter's personal efforts on behalf of the treaties were astounding. He was also helped by such notables as Gerald Ford, Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, William P. Rogers,

Lady Bird Johnson, former New York Governor Averill Harriman, both Linowitz and Bunker, and others.) The victory also resulted from Carter's willingness to yield on an "accompanying resolution" to the first treaty, granting the U. S. the option to send troops to protect the canal at any time, and also on a "clarification" to the original treaties, permitting U. S. warships to move to "the head of the line" in case of emergency. (Republican Minority Leader Howard Baker had managed to get Torrijos to acquiesce to these changes during a visit to Panama.)

The ratification campaign had involved "as much arm-twisting as the NCAA wrestling championships," as *Newsweek* quipped, but it also helped the Carter corps to shed some of its "can't do anything right" reputation. Another consideration may have made a difference. After the March 17 ratification *Newsweek* noted, "For many undecided Senators, the most telling argument had less to do with the virtues of the treaty itself than with the disastrous emasculation of the President's ability to conduct foreign policy if he were repudiated on Panama."

The President's reasons for wanting the canal treaty are compelling. The canal is no longer vital to the United States militarily or economically. (The entire Joint Chiefs of Staff has attested to the first claim, the Comptroller General of the U. S. testified to the second — annual loss of Canal revenues will total a mere \$20 million, hardly paralyzing to a \$2 trillion-plus economy.) It is vital to Panama. Her only significant "resource" is her narrowness — we shouldn't insist on controlling that. We have nothing to gain by deterring Panama's nationalism; the best condition for the U. S. in Latin America is to be ignored, and ceding the canal would certainly tone down our visibility.

Opponents of the canal treaties (symbolized by Ronald Reagan, who discovered in the 1976 primary campaign that opposing a canal treaty attracted voters) seem to feel that this time the U. S. must defend what is "rightly ours." (You've heard it, "We bought it, we paid for it, it's ours!") This simplistic and potentially jingoistic approach produces a "loss of stature" fear which has become a conservative battle-cry, and made the canal treaties (as *The Wall Street Journal* editors lamented) a "touchstone for conservative orthodoxy."

This is unfortunate. Certainly we have good reasons to be proud of the Panama Canal, and the Panamanians in turn should be grateful to us. But it is now time for a changed relationship. Nothing on earth can last "in perpetuity." As George Will urged, "The treaties can be supported as an act of grace by a great nation that, having attended to its interests, does not press its advantages."

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Reigning P.C.A.C. Track Champs

Volleyball Marathon A Success Proceeds Go Toward New Gym

by Cheri Hannigan

Twelve Houghton students, several of whom are allegedly under treatment for chronic insanity, played volleyball from 1 p.m. Friday until 9 a.m. Saturday in order to draw attention to and raise money for the proposed gym complex. You probably spotted the team members on campus for several days after the event if you noticed which students were walking in a stooped, hesitant manner, with eyes slightly glazed or unfocused, and with swollen, bruised hands and arms. The survivors from Team A are Mindy Robins, Nancy Eliason, Adrienne Dick, Gary Johnston, Jim Chou and Tim Moore. Their counterparts on Team X are Gretchen Berquist, Ro Essepian, Ron Hamilton, Mark Parsons, Russ Kingsbury and Pat Smith. Coach Tanya Shire, their faculty mentor, guided them through pre-marathon preparations and also participated in the twenty-hour vigil, giving the teams much needed moral support.

When asked why they were doing something as seemingly masochistic as a marathon, the participants gave various reasons. Early Friday afternoon, the players told me how much they loved volleyball and how much fun they had doing crazy things with their friends. Early the next morning, however, when I asked again why they were doing it, their answers were composed of blank stares, vague groanings and expressively rolling eyes that gazed in agony and disbelief toward the ancient rafters overhead. One reason for the marathon remained uppermost throughout the night. Every participant affirmed the comment, "We want to do something about the new gym." Each player had previously rounded up a list of sponsors who pledged to support the effort for 10 cents an hour. At last count the pledges totaled near \$1,600, but the money was not the only motive for the marathon. Jim Chou explained to me that the players were equally concerned with stimulating student interest and participation in a cause that will affect the entire student body. These goals helped a crazy idea transcend into a meaningful gesture and a tangible contribution to the new gym.

What actually happened that night? I wish you had been there because I certainly can not convey it to you properly. There were times when the action was fast and the teams seemed almost too energetic. Then there were times when nobody moved, rest breaks when players dropped to the floor like so many dead bodies on a deserted battlefield. Things happened that seemed hysterically funny at the time, but probably only because everyone was so tired. Utter confusion set in between 4 and 5 a.m., as the players managed to keep in motion but could not play

recognizable volleyball. By dawn, the rowdiest kids on campus had been reduced to twelve pairs of limp sweat socks. It was almost six o'clock when Mindy anchored one arm in the net and called out in a hoarse voice, "Only five minutes until rest break — at least stand up!"

Incredibly, they made it through the night. They even rallied near the end, dazzling the morning spectators with some fine playing. To the floor-rocking music Disco Inferno, Dazz and Brick House, they played out the last fifteen minutes in a blaze of near delirious glory. At 9, there were a few cheers and a round of hugging, and by 9:30 almost everyone was in his or her room asleep. The final score was a mere 744 to 646 in favor of Team X, but Team A took an honorable mention for their fine disco warm-up routines.

After Dark

April 14 - 29

Studio Arena Theatre

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, 681 Main St., Bflo., Tickets: 856-5650

April 14

University of Buffalo

Mahler (Russell: 1974), Squire Hall Conference Theater, Main St. Campus, Admission: \$1.50, show times: 636-2919

The Greatest, 7:30 & 9:30 p.m., 150 Faber Hall, Admission: \$1.00

Valentino, 8 & 9:45 p.m., 170 Fillmore Academic Center, Admission: \$1

Century Theater

The Grateful Dead Movie, 8 & 10:30 p.m., Bflo., Admission: \$3.50

April 15

University of Buffalo

I Never Promised You A Rose Garden, Squire Hall Conference Theater, Main St. Campus, Admission: \$1.50, Show times: 636-2919

The Greatest, see April 14 listing for details

Valentino, see April 14 listing for details

Century Theater

The Grateful Dead Movie, see April 14 listing for details

April 15

University of Buffalo

I Never Promised You A Rose Garden, see April 15 listing for details

Fredonia State

Mummenshanz, contemporary mime group, 2 & 8 p.m., King Concert Hall, Tickets: 673-3501

Century Theater

The Grateful Dead Movie, 1, 4, & 8 p.m., Bflo., Admission: \$3.50

April 18 - 20

University of Buffalo

Chinatown, 9 p.m., Clement Lounge, Main St. Campus, Admission: \$5.50

April 21

University of Buffalo

Drive-In, 7:30 & 9:30 p.m., 170 Fillmore Academic Ctr., Admission: \$1

Day for Night (Truffaut), 7:45 & 10 p.m., 170 Fillmore Academic Center, Admission: \$1

Rocky Horror Picture Show (Sharman: 1975) 12 Midnight, Squire Hall Conference Theater, Admission: \$1.50

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Houghton Track Enters New Season Spectators Witness Dashing Victory

by Dwight Brautigam

The Houghton track team recently opened its season with two meets. This past Saturday a four-team meet was held at Lockhaven, PA. Next was a duel meet at home against St. John Fisher on Tuesday. With a large turnout of guys and girls, the season looks like it will be a promising one.

The opponents at the Lockhaven meet were Lockhaven State, Kutztown State, and Baptist Bible College. The two Pennsylvania state schools were far too powerful for our guys, and the final outcome left Houghton with only 12 points, and BBC with 10. There was a bright spot, however, as few team members performed brilliantly. Perennial record-setter Ken Heck lowered his own mark in the 440 intermediate hurdles, with a time of 56.1. And Boyd Hannold, after nearly breaking the mile record, obliterated the three mile standard with an impressive time of 15:48.6. As a team, the guys performed well for the year's first meet.

On Tuesday the story was just a little different. With some cheering spectators and supporters, the team (this time both guys and girls) performed in more of a winning fashion. The meet began with the Houghton men dashing to victory in the 440-yard relay. The score steadily widened as Houghton's tracksters never looked back. Standout performers once again included the aforementioned Heck and Hannold, as the former won four events and was on the victorious relay team, while the latter took the honors in the grueling distance events: the mile and the three

mile. Also, Houghton's depth in the field events, and especially the weights, only widened the margin in the lopsided final score of 81 - 53. The girls showed similar contempt for the feelings of their opponents, as freshmen Mindy Robins and Nancy Chrzan, combined to win all three events in the abbreviated girls' meet.

Overall, the outlook is favorable for the track program this spring, and all are encouraged to throng to the track on Friday, April 21, as Houghton takes on Eisenhower and Canisius in the only remaining home meet this season. This is your last chance to see our reigning P.C.A.C. track and field champions in action.

Bookstore . . . Continued from Page 1

the Annual Report, the net profit, after expenses are paid, is less than 5%. According to informed sources this profit figure is well within the range of what is considered a reasonable profit for a small retail store. In fact, planning for less profit would run the risk of incurring a deficit that would have to be made up from other sources like tuition and fees.

It is true that the Bookstore prices are higher than prices elsewhere. For example, I priced some basic items at the Houghton Bookstore and then I priced the same or comparable items at the privately owned bookstore that most Alfred students use. Prices on all items (pens, pencils, index cards paper, notebooks, and erasable bond) were lower at Alfred. Why are Houghton's prices higher when the net profits are probably about the same? It is possible that the Alfred store is more streamlined, or has lower expenses. I don't know.

In any event I think we should change our attitudes toward the Bookstore. It is not ripping us off through excessive profits. Knowing this we are freed to either be content with the prices or find out the real reasons why they are higher. This change of attitude involves trusting the intentions of the men responsible for the Bookstore.

But trust must go both ways. While doing research for this article I encountered attitudes of suspicion, fear, mistrust, and hostility that were greater than any I faced as a door-to-door book salesman. These attitudes were not directed at me as a person but as a reporter for the Star. It is a pity because the Star has the potential of being the most effective means of communication and constructive change at Houghton. But this potential is wasted when college personnel are evasive or say, "My policy is to never make a statement through the Star."

From what I hear these personnel have past experiences of misquotations, distortions, and sloppy reporting that to them justify their stance. Star personnel probably have a similar list of instances of evasiveness, stonewalling, disinformation, and attempted censorship.

Communication is vital to Houghton. And mutual trust between the Star and the College Personnel is vital to communication. The question is: Can both parties be mature, Christlike and brave enough to forget the lists of grievances, forgive each other, and take the risk of trusting and the responsibility of being trustworthy. If we as Christians can't do this on such a small scale then we have little to say to the world.

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