

the houghton star



the houghton star

(re)publicans and sinners

and how there must be a distinction somewhere

What I can't seem to figure out is why people ruffle themselves so over things that they can't even touch. Why is it that sensible creatures would crave boiling their own blood over lists of ideas, notions, viewpoints? It's as if each one of us takes on a certain bubble of words to protect and hold as his first born. Ideas are very nice things — they fill up sentences like this — but are they all connected to much more than our other ideas, and if so, how does that connection affect our life with other beings full of ideas?

Right here on campus we have organizations devoted to shuffling (perhaps mixing up) and sorting political and social ideas. We have the ESAers, a rather busy little group that nearly paralysed itself trying to be 'objective' in the way that issues were represented. More comfort and ease of self-definition has probably come their way now that a counterpart/counterweight/counterproduct has arrived on the scene — the Berean Group. Perhaps now ESA can settle into its leanings and leave some of the bubbles to those that like them more. (I hear that some dogs, a pair of dalmations, found fame on the David Letterman show recently by eating soap bubbles. Wonder if they can be shipped in?)

As I remember it, historically and biblically, the Bereans were the people in the New Testament that searched the Scriptures earnestly for answers. Maybe I'm confused, maybe somebody else is, but I didn't know that ISI resources had been canonized. (Just a grubby minor point.) So both ESA and the Bereans are here to educate us.

Now nobody wants to see these groups damaged, but do have to draw some limits as far as spheres of relevancy are concerned. A lot of things are bigger than politics. It's a scary thought, and easy to forget in the hothouse setting of a college. Regardless of what I've heard and thought myself at times, the world, and individual life is not bounded by political and ideological outlines. If this were the case I think that Christ would have spent his time saying a bit more about the government and such. We could probably stand to learn something from his approach to life. Maybe that's why we strive to be like him. My guess is that in Christ's mind (something I surely don't claim special understanding of) politics and ideological camps were only a small bubble in the midst of a bunch of other bubbles of equal or greater importance. Is it too simple-minded to say that exercising self-control when someone is obviously making a donkey of himself, or towing someone out of a snow-bank is as important as having the 'right' views about prayer in school? Of course, some issues are strictly moral matters, but not all is clear, and none of us are working with perfect cranial machinery. Sometimes it might be wise to admit that we just don't know.

The problem of letting ideological factors of the vague sort rule our judgment of character or of the worth of an individual grows in part out of our environment. We are not only in an artificial place, but we are in a place with a specific function within the church. The Christian College performs in the role of prophetic minister and as a medium through which the church professes faith in and through the world of thought and knowledge. So naturally at a Christian College goodly heaps of attention will be given to matters of ideological affairs. The imbalance comes in when we, as individuals, abuse the categories set up in any study of world views. The focus of the Christian College as prophetic minister is a focus on the discernment of truth. As soon as we use our political or social stances to determine friendships or allow them to hamper our goodwill towards any other Christians, something has gone wrong. Christ didn't focus on political background when he looked at the people around him and neither should we.

Our Current Issues Day and any issues related organizations on campus are assets to a Christian community, but no-one should ever reduce the life of a human being to the life-support system for a party platform.

J. Craig Henry

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The Houghton Star is a weekly publication representing the voice of the students of Houghton College. The Star encourages thought, discussion, and the free exchange of opinion; but the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the Star or of Houghton College or the editors. The Star encourages signed letters to the editors, however, the editors reserve the right to edit all contribution. All letters for inclusion must be submitted by 9:00 am Tuesday. The Star subscribes to the Washington Post Writer's Group, the Universal Press Syndicate, and the National On Campus Report.

Beyond Caneadea

by Holly Winters
and Tim Valdez

Both Ferdinand Marcos and opposition leader Corason Aquino were sworn in as head of the Philippine government Tuesday morning. While the opposition was announcing Aquino as president of the provisional government, Ferdinand Marcos was calling upon US Senator Laxalt to convey a personal plea to the president of the US to determine Reagan's position in the Philippines.

At that time, the Reagan administration, which has recently switched its support towards the rebel position, was also visited by Philippine Minister of the Labor Party, Blas Ople, to plead Marcos' cause. Ople was dispatched by Marcos. At this point, the US government acknowledged Corason Aquino as President of the Philippines.

Realizing his defeat, Marcos and his family left Malacanang Palace under the cover of darkness in a helicopter provided for him by the US government. He was then flown to Clark Air Force base in preparation for exile. With him was General Fabian Ver, who decided to stay with him "to the end."

From Clark Air Force base, Marcos was then flown to Guam with a party of about 55 people. There, he was given a medical checkup and then arrived in Hawaii on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, looters stormed Malacanang Palace stealing and destroying Marcos' possessions. A priest, however, protected Marcos' WW II medals and books, throwing himself upon them and reminding the looters that the material was part of Philippine history.

Leftist guerillas bombed six embassies in Lima, Peru and at least 10 other targets there despite a recent crackdown on the rebels, police reported Saturday, February 22.

No deaths or injuries were reported, but the blasts damaged the embassies of West Germany, Spain, China, and India and chipped pavement off the sidewalk in front of the US Embassy.

A dynamite blast went off near the Argentine Mission, but it showed no signs of damage.

A fire in the shape of a hammer and sickle was set on a hillside overlooking Lima in the sign traditionally used by the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) group to claim responsibility for an attack.

Last Friday's meeting of Nobel prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu and Adriaan Vlok, white Deputy Minister of both Defense and Law and Order came amid new signs of the gap between black political demands and the government's vision of gradual "reform."

Meanwhile, the announcement of an interim truce in South Africa's feud with foreign bankers may reinforce government confidence in its recipe for incremental change. "We can smile again," crowed a pro-government paper Saturday, February 22.

Bishop Tutu received a skeptical hearing from 30,000 fellow blacks in the riot-scarred township of Alexandra Friday when he returned to report to residents there on his meeting with Mr. Vlok.

The bishop told the crowd that President Botha had sent word "he was busy and that Mr. Vlok [would] talk to us" and then report back to the President.

Violence in the past week—involving black youths and South African police and soldiers—has claimed at least 23 lives in teeming Alexandra, near Johannesburg. One community leader says roughly twice as many may, in fact, have died.

news

Dorm Costs To Rise

by Jonathan Robards Lightfoot

The average price of a dormitory room at Houghton College is going up from this year's figure of \$985 per year to \$1165 per year for 86-87, due mostly to the replacement of Gaoyadeo by the new men's dormitory.

In a clarification of the statement from the college printed last week, vice president for finance Kenneth Nielsen said that these figures do not reflect any drastic changes from normal price increase patterns. Irma Lambein, East Hall, and Shenawana rates for next year are only going up 8%, an average year-to-year rate increase according to Nielsen. With this increase a typical room in East Hall will cost \$555 per semester next year, a room in Shenawana \$578 per semester, and a room in Irma Lambein \$616 per semester. Gaoyadeo, which would have cost \$428 per semester if used as a dormitory next year, is being replaced by the new dorm at a price of \$665 per semester. By eliminating the lowest price dorm, and replacing it with what will be the highest priced dorm, the whole scope of the room cost average shifts up an en-

tire range, making its increase for next year equal to an 8% increase plus \$100.

Why is the new dorm so expensive, about fifty dollars a semester more than Irma Lambein? Nielsen said this is because it is a new dorm, and that it is fully carpeted. In his words, the new dorm is "very, very nice, therefore the price." The building of the new dorm was undertaken because of the complaints about the condition of Gao, which, according to Nielsen, upsets parents more than the students.

The building of the new dorm is currently slightly behind schedule because the roof is not on, but the mechanicals (which include plumbing, heating, and electric) are ahead of schedule. Because of this the Construction Manager, Balling Construction Company, and the Job Superintendent, James Ross, are certain that the dorm will be ready for occupancy for school year 86-87. Nielsen says that this dorm is "the easiest job I've ever had to run," and he has been here during the construction of Lambein Hall, the Campus Center, and the Gymnasium.





Photo by Paul Busal

Woolsey: Replace or Renovate?

by Lorry Arnold

Plans are being made for the possible renovation or replacement of Woolsey Hall.

A special committee was formed to try to determine future needs for space with regard to space required for classrooms, offices, seminar rooms, and labs. The committee also had to take into consideration the expansion needs of the library, the room needed for the television link to Buffalo, and the expansion of audiovisual facilities. If Woolsey Hall is expanded or redone, the TV link will be located adjacent to the audiovisual room.

The conclusions reached by the committee concerning future space needs are based on the assumption that the size of the student body will remain at approximately 1,200.

The proposed needs along with a few guidelines, have been sent to an architect to be evaluated. The guidelines include a proposal to connect the library, Fancher Hall, and Woolsey Hall to form one complex so that a student will be able to go from the library to the far end of Fancher without ever having to step outside.

Some other guidelines include the preservation of Fancher and the preservation of the trees around Woolsey. The architect is the same one working on the new dorm and he will present his Woolsey plan to the committee early in March.

The amount of money stipulated for the Woolsey project will come from the Capital Campaign. A goal has been set to start the project by May 1987 and to finish by August 1988.

Mrs. Charles Massey will be the guests on "Report Card," a monthly program about education hosted by Dr. Joseph Manch, retired superintendent of the Buffalo School System. Dr. Massey (dean of BSC) and his wife, Claity (education professor and director of the Demonstration Day Care Center on the BSC) will discuss "Technology for Small Colleges and Little People."

Mrs. White said she wants to feature more Houghton people (students, faculty, staff, student organizations and ministries) on the program, and encourages any person or group interested in discussing this possibility to call her at extension 490, 491. "Malachi" appeared on the February 16 program. The next taping date at WGRZ is Saturday, March 22 at 8:00 pm.

On Sunday, March 2, Houghton College will be represented on two different Buffalo area television stations. At 6:00 am on WGRZ-TV (Channel 2), graduate assistants/resident directors June Sumakis and Skip Trudeau will appear as guests on "Open Rap," hosted by Deborah White (BSC dean's assistant). They will discuss the student personnel administration masters program.

Later the same morning, at 8:30 am on WIVB-TV (Channel 4), Dr. and

Senate Revises Constitution

by Lorry Arnold

This Tuesday's meeting of the Houghton College Student Senate dealt primarily with reviewing and approving the revised version of the Student Senate constitution. Only a few alterations were made to the revised constitution, most of them being grammatical. The revised constitution passed by a unanimous vote and will be put into effect with next year's Senate Cabinet.

Senate President, William Wichter, announced the results of a recent survey concerning opening the gym on Sundays and banning tests on Mondays. When asked if they studied Sunday afternoons, 34 percent of the students polled said 'al-

ways,' 35 percent 'usually,' 22 percent 'rarely,' and nine percent 'never.' When asked if they objected to tests on Mondays, 49 percent responded 'yes,' 51 percent 'no.'

Eighty-two percent of the student body wanted the gym open on Sunday, leaving only 18 percent who were opposed to the idea. If the gym were to be opened on Sundays, 54 percent of students polled said they would use it 'often,' 34 percent said they would use it 'rarely,' and 12 percent said they would never use it. Along the same line 25 percent of those polled said they would study less on Sundays if the gym were opened, leaving 75 percent who would study the same amount. 181 students were polled.

The proposals for opening the gym on Sundays and banning tests on Monday will go from Senate to the Student Development Council. From there, the proposals must go to the Faculty and then to the Trustees before any action will be taken.

As far as "new business" was concerned, a motion was made that Student Senate contribute \$100 to a group that is lobbying to get more TAP money for New York State residents. The motion passed.

teers manage and protect our public lands. Volunteers must be 18 years of age, and positions are filled on a competitive basis. Some positions require special training in forestry, the natural sciences, and recreation management, but many positions only require an interest to participate.

Positions are already being filled, but several are still open. If you want to apply for the summer program you should call the Student Conservation Association immediately at (603)826-5206 and request an application and current listing of positions. The association also has fall positions, as well as special programs to provide positions for persons with physical disabilities to be involved in resource conservation.

Conservationists Need Volunteers

The Student Conservation Association is still accepting applications for expense-paid volunteer positions in conservation and resource management for the summer of 1986. The 1986 summer and fall Park, Forest and Resource Assistant Program places approved volunteers in national parks, forests, wilderness areas, and other public lands for a period of 10-12 weeks. During these weeks the volun-

Teaching Positions Available

The Foreign and Domestic Teachers Organization is taking applications to fill about two hundred to two hundred fifty teaching vacancies in all fields, from Kindergarten through College. The vacancies are available both at home and abroad. The organization has been finding vacancies and placing teachers since 1968. If you are an education major, or just

an interested student and would like more information about the organization, or to learn how to apply for a teaching position, you can write to: The National Teacher's Placement Agency
Universal Teachers
Box 5231
Portland, Oregon 97208

Man-on-the-Street on vacation to Aruba where he will probably have a boating accident.

RD's on TV

Brace for Cuts!

HESC—The Guaranteed Student Loan Program in New York State would be 'virtually destroyed' by administrative changes proposed by President Reagan in his budget for 1987, Dr. Dolores E. Cross, President of the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC) warns. According to a preliminary analysis of the budget conducted by the Corporation, the \$1 billion program would be reduced by 75% or \$750 million in the New York State. "The President's proposed changes to the GSL program—reduce special allowance payments to lenders, decrease reinsurance on defaulted loans, increase interest rates and require students to pay interest charges while in school—would make the program unattractive to both lenders and students," said Dr. Cross. "Lenders would face substantial income losses and new risks

regarding defaults and interest rates, while students would have to bear larger out-of-pocket costs. The result would be that few lenders, and therefore few students, would be able to participate in the program."

Cross also said that major structural changes and funding reductions for the other Title IV programs would lead to a 26% decrease in overall aid to New York State students. Among the most drastic proposed changes:

- an 8.8% decrease this year and a 20% decrease in FY'87 in the \$486 million Pell Grant program
- merger of the College Work Study and Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant programs, along with a 60% decrease in funding for the programs
- termination of the State

Student Incentive Grants program, now funded annually at \$6.4 million in New York

- a \$16 million cut in the \$18 million National Direct Student Loan program for this year, along with steep increases in interest rates beginning in FY'87
- requiring all applicants to the Guaranteed Student Loan program to undergo a need analysis
- requiring all students to contribute a minimum of \$800 for grant eligibility, in addition to the currently required family contribution
- limiting grants to 60% of allowable costs of education, minus the expected family contribution

According to the Corporation's analysis, the President's budget will reduce aid eligibility particularly for low-middle income families. For example, a private college student with \$20,000 in gross family income facing an average \$11,000 cost budget can now receive a \$2,500 guaranteed student loan; \$2,000 supplemental grant, and \$1,650 Pell Grant for a \$6,150 federal aid total. Under the President's proposal, only the \$2,500 guaranteed loan would be available—if the student can find a lender willing to make a loan under the new conditions. And, that loan would cost the student more to repay under the President's suggestion to raise interest rates and reduce lender subsidies.

"These proposed cuts would dramatically decrease access to postsecondary education, especially among low and low-middle income students," noted Dr. Cross. "Students, parents and officials within the higher education community should contact their elected representatives and strongly urge them to reject the President's budget and develop a spending plan which preserves the nation's investment in higher education."

On a brighter note, Dr. Cross reminded students and their parents that nearly \$2.5 billion in government and institutional student aid will still be available in the upcoming 1986-87 academic year, under current law. "Students and their families should take advantage of this aid by filing the Financial Aid Form (FAF), the TAP form, the institutional aid form and, if necessary, the guaranteed loan application form, to secure funds from as many sources as possible," Dr. Cross advised.

The New York State Higher Education Services Corporation, the state's student financial aid agency, last year provided more than \$1.4 billion to over 750,000 students in the form of grants, scholarships and loan guarantees. HESC administers one-eighth of all guaranteed student loan dollars and one-third of all need-based state grant dollars nationally. The Corporation also conducts financial aid research and disseminates financial aid information.

Reagan Destroys GSL

by Neil MacBride

In its new round of budget cuts, the Reagan Administration is planning sizable reductions in its various student aid programs. Robert Brown, Director of Financial Aid here at Houghton, reports that cuts are planned for the 1986-87 fiscal year and will affect such aid sources as Pell Grants and campus based aid (i.e. work study, SEOG, etc.).

Brown estimates that these cuts could conceivably result in a 15-20% reduction in the current dollar amounts received by Houghton students. However, the real damage could come in the 1987-88 fiscal year. Under the current Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill, designed to reduce the massive federal deficit, student financial aid will be severely affected. Mr. Brown mentioned two effects, regardless of the severity of the cuts. There will be a resulting higher cost to students in that the origination fee on all loans will go up. This means that the interest on the loan once paid by the government will now be assumed by the student. In addition, there will be a diminished number of lender participants in student aid programs which will in turn mean less total funds available.

The proposed cuts in student aid are meant to narrow and redefine the existing monies toward lower income families. In the case of Houghton

College, the new maximum average family income to qualify for aid will fall below what is the average family income for our students. At present, 85% of Houghton students receive some form of state or federal financial aid. If the proposed budget is adopted as suggested by the President, an estimated 25-30% of Houghton students will no longer be eligible for assistance needed to attend this college. Mr. Brown said a conservative figure of roughly \$300,000 would be lost in aid to Houghton students.

Should these proposed cuts be enacted, Brown foresees an unavoidable shift in enrollment from private colleges to public institutions. Students who would prefer to attend a private school, such as Houghton, might opt for a state school simply because of the financial considerations. Colleges in general will see a decrease in enrollment with a disproportionate amount of that loss being assumed by private institutions. However, in light of this potentially gloomy forecast, New York State residents may be eligible for increases in their Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) next year. In addition Houghton is in the process of building its endowment program for student scholarships. It appears that students and faculty alike could be subject to some belt-tightening changes.



Morris' stove — Calmbridge, NY

Photo Courtesy of John Amick

CURRENT ISSUES DAY

Christian Responses to Apartheid in South Africa

MARCH 4

Chapel: Rev. Hines

Lunch: Trustees' Dining Room

Rev. Hines will be speaking in the evening.
Details will be posted.

MARCH 5

9am to 11am: SPEECHES

Introductions by Prof. Harrop and Dr. Sayers

"Ethical Approaches to United States-South African Relations" Mr. Richard Sincere, Ethics Public Policy Center

"A South African Vote for Divestment" Ms. Di Scott, United Church Board, World Ministries

"If Not Constructive Engagement or Disinvestment, Then What?" Dr. James Skillen, Association for Public Justice

Lunch: with the speakers, Alumni Dining Room
1:15pm Panel Discussion, moderated by Dr. Sayers
2:30pm Reception, Fancher Auditorium

Ms. Di Scott

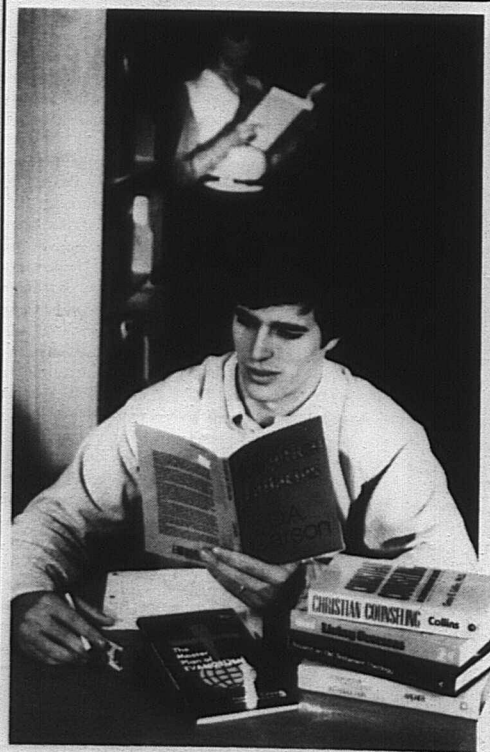
Ms. Di Scott is naturally from South Africa, but is presently in exile in the United States. Before leaving S.A. she was Youth Coordinator of the South African Council of Churches, and worked under Bishop Desmond Tutu. She is committed to the United Democratic Front, and has worked closely with its leadership.

Richard E. Sincere

Richard Sincere received his BS in Foreign Service from Georgetown University. He is currently employed as Assistant to the President for the Research, Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington, DC.

James Skillen

James Skillen received his BA in Philosophy from Wheaton College and his MA and Ph.D in Political Science from Duke University. He is currently serving as Executive Director of the Association for Public Justice and the APJ Education Fund, and as Adjunct Professor of Political Science, Dordt College.



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CID: Necessary Background

a brief history of South Africa, part II.

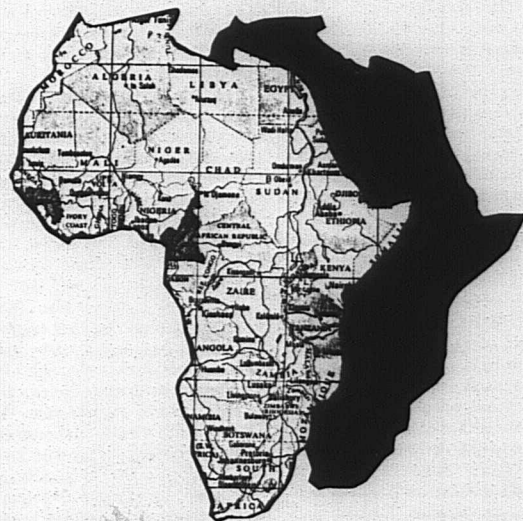
by Mary T. Beekley
and Amy Jo Durkee

Until the World War II years, race relations in South Africa were based on a policy of segregation with the intent of providing Whites with cheap Black labor, ensuring that Whites continued to dominate politically and economically and confining to reserves those Blacks whose labor the Whites did not need. Such a racial structure was not developed simply out of economic greed or a desire for social dominance. Rather, it reflected an understanding of the Bible that the trekboers developed as they moved inland. These Dutch farmers gradually began to see themselves as sharing the mission of the nation Israel in the Old Testament. South Africa, with its rich land, they identified as the Promised Land and the native Africans fit into the role of the Canaanites. Such an understanding gave the Afrikaaners, in light of God's commandments to the Jews about relations with the Canaanites, a clear basis for segregation and later, more formalized policies.

It was a fear of the destruction of this racial segregation, as well as displeasure over South Africa's role in World War II and the usual grievance that accompany a war effort, that gave popular appeal to the National Party, formed in the late 1930's. The National Party promised strict control of race relations via the implementation of 'apartheid,' protecting the 'pure white race' (The Report of the Study Commission on US Policy Toward Southern Africa, *South Africa: Time Running Out*, p. 61). On May 26, 1948, the National Party, despite a lack of the majority popular vote, gained control of the Parliament. They have maintained control ever since.

The theory of the apartheid policy has changed throughout the years. The first two prime ministers, Malan and Strijdom, described it as a policy of *baasskap*, that is, racial domination. Verwoerd, who became prime minister in 1958, stressed multinational development in separate homeland states. Under Botha, it has become a policy of gradual withdrawal of white control over African areas, leading to a constellation of states, each politically autonomous while sharing common economic interests. (It is argued by opponents to this policy that these homeland areas, small scattered territories, could not become viable homelands for any people. In addition, those moved to these homelands usually suffer financial loss. Finally, at no stage in their planning has the White government consulted with freely chosen representatives of those whose fate they are deciding.)

Theory aside, apartheid has taken two forms: petty and grand. Petty apartheid is simply the segregation in the routine of daily life. This is perhaps most apparent in the Sleg Blandes (Whites Only) signs that hang on entrances to such things as lavatories, elevators, restaurants, railway cars, and buses. There are, on occasion, signs designating similar facilities for Blacks. This is not, however, a given, for "... 'separate and unequal' treatment is legally acceptable—indeed, specifically authorized by Parliament. (SA:Time p. 61). This segregation can be, and until recently usually has been, extended to use of civic meeting halls, libraries, museums, and even sporting events. Grand apartheid is the homeland policy, the vehicle of Verwoerd's multinational development and the creative agency of Botha's constellation of states. Under this policy, each African would be assigned to a homeland, based on his tribal background. It is there that he would hold his political rights and citizenship, leaving Africans within South Africa no hope of ever playing a role in the governing of South Africa. Rather, the African working in South Africa would have to look to the homelands for the protection of his rights, homelands that have no jurisdiction over how its citizens are treated in South Africa. Opponents of the homeland policy point to three major flaws: 1) the government if, in this policy, emphasizing tribal differences that had seemed to be diminishing. In so doing, the government is weakening any Black opposition to its plans. 2) the homelands are not the original tribal lands but rather scattered bits of land. The Whites have claimed the most productive and developed land. 3) the homeland policy is built on the idea that Africans are simply tem-



porary workers in South Africa instead of, as is more realistic, of a permanent and necessary part of the South African economy. "Viewed in this light, the homelands policy becomes a device for assuring a continuing supply of African labor while avoiding the granting of full political, civil, and economic rights to the African workers and their families (SA:Time p. 51). Implementation of the homeland policy has been slow, due in a great part to African opposition and international disapproval. Only three of the ten designated homelands are officially independent, although they are recognized as countries only by the South African government.

The history of Black opposition to White domination dates back as far as the first battles between Dutch colonists and African natives and is obviously far too long and involved to cover in this article. Important to note, however, is the gradual process the Black opposition has experienced, developing higher expectations and a greater willingness to resort to violence if necessary. When the African National Congress (ANC) formed in 1912, they sought gradual reform (such as an end to discrimination and a nonracial qualified franchise for all Africans) through moral and political appeals. With the institution of apartheid, however, black demands increased, seeking now a one person, one vote policy. Mass civil disobedience was tried, with quick government reprisals. The second half of the nineteenth century saw a gradual move within Black opposition to the use of violence (limited until the 1970's to property), mostly in response to government intractability and the 1960 shootings in Sharpeville (white police opened fire on nonviolent demonstrators, killing 67 Africans, wounding another 186). In Soweto, July 1976, police fired on African students marching to a stadium for a mass rally (it is disputed whether the police fired unprovoked or only after some of the students threw stones at them). This encounter marked a turning point in the Black movement. These youth, still a strong force in South Africa, were willing to face death in their struggle for power. Knowing their ancestors' attempts to gain legal rights first through the political process and then through peaceful protests, and surveying the lack of results, this generation is not willing to wait much longer for change and is willing to fight for it.

Fine Arts Festival Features France

by Gerry Szymanski

Next week begins the 1986 Houghton College Fine Arts Festival, which this year features the music of France. Four days of chapel and special evening concerts will be presented over two weeks on Thursdays and Fridays. A collection of French art will also be on display during the Festival in the Campus Center Lounge.

The first of the evening programs, on Thursday, March 6, offers a variety of musical media in French styles ranging from the Baroque to the Impressionist period. A brass, percussion and organ ensemble begins with Marcel Dupre's *Poem Heroique*, followed by two very different works for duo piano. Rebecca Johnson and Denise Towle will perform Rameau's *Gavotte and Variations in A minor*, written in the early sixteenth century. Francis Poulenc's *Sonata*, a twentieth century work, will be performed by Stephen Coetzee and Timothy Terino on the two Steinways.

Pavane, a slow dancelike piece by Gabriel Faure, follows as performed by the Flute Ensemble under the direction of Lois Wilt.

The Houghton College Philharmonia takes the stage next in three Impressionist pieces. Michæl Miller joins the orchestra as soloist in Claude Debussy's *Rhapsodie for Alto Saxophone*, followed by *Concerto for Cello* by Edouard Lalo, with J. Craig Henry as cello soloist. The concert ends with Emmanuel Chabrier's buoyant *Joyeuse marche*.

Friday night's concert also offers a parade of music by Late Impressionist and Twentieth Century composers. Jolene Brown will open with the *Seguidilla* from *Carmen*, the popular opera by Georges Bizet. The aria, which portrays Carmen's adventurous outlook on life and love, will be accompanied by pianist Robert Speicher. Darius Milhaud's work for saxophone entitled *Scaramouch* will be performed next by Bradley Snyder in its three move-

ments, accompanied by Steven Beun, piano.

Celeste Wagner introduces the first work for solo piano on the program, Debussy's *Soiree en Grenade* from his collection *Estampes*. Doug Allen follows in a menagerie of songs by Francis Poulenc entitled *Le Bestiaire* which tells of such animals as the camel, the dolphin and the carp. Poulenc will again be featured in the first movement of his *Sonata* for clarinet, as performed by Beth St. Cyr, with Dan Fortune on piano.

Robert Speicher will return to the stage as soloist next, playing Faure's *Nocturne No. 6 in D flat major*. Martha Stewart will then follow with a flute solo called *Image*, the Opus 38 of contemporary composer Eugene Bozza.

Two works by Camille Saint-Saens (who brought us his own famous bestiary *Carnival of Animals*) conclude the recital: an aria from the opera *Samson and Delila*, and a theme and variations for duo pianos. Judy Widrig will perform in both as she accompanies Samantha Barrett in *Mon Couer a sa ta Voix*, and complements Sandra Spurlock in *Variations on a Theme by Beethoven*.

Vocalists and Woodwinds Begin Fine Arts Festival

by Barb Pinto

To whet your appetite for this month's Fine Arts Festival, the Houghton College School of Music will present two student recitals.

On Monday, March 3, Tom Bookhout and Connie Lenhardt take the stage for their senior recital.

Bookhout, a music ed/voice major from Staatsburg, NY will perform Schubert's *Der Winterreise*, George Butterworth's *A Shropshire Lad* and two *Chansons de la Chacutiere*, accompanied by Denise Towle on piano.

Bookhout says his favorite pieces are those written in English. "English pieces are understandable. I feel like I'm communicating with my audience." Tom is planning a career in secondary music education.

Connie Lenhardt, a music ed/oboe major comes to Houghton from Elma NY. She will give her rendition of Handel's *Sonata for Oboe and Piano* and Mozart's *Concerto for Oboe*. She will be assisted by Timothy Sidebotham on organ and Mary Jo Roth on harpsichord.

On Wednesday, March 5, Samantha Barrett and Angela Kinney will perform in junior recital.

Barrett, an applied voice major from Syracuse, NY, would like to pursue a career in musical theatre or contemporary Christian music. She will perform classical works and show tunes by Pergolesi, Gluck, Schuman, Saint Saens, Barber, and Kern.

Ithaca's Angela Kinney hopes to play flute professionally in Great Britain. She is a music education/flute major who will be assisted in concert by her accompanist of three years, Steven Mitchell. Kinney will perform pieces by Kennan, Taffanel, Presser, Telemann and her favorite, Paganini.

Both concerts will take place in Wesley Chapel at 8 pm.

BEYOND EVEN ORAMEL

BUFFALO

EVENTS

OSCAR WILDE'S
THE IMPORTANCE OF
BEING ERNEST Studio
Arena Theater 710 Main St.
Feb. 20-March 22

THE ART OF PAN
AMERICA Feb. 15-Mar. 15
Art Dialogue Gallery
403 Delaware Ave.

SUNY GENESEO

KAGA MUSHA—A Film
by Akira Kurosawa
March 4 8:30 pm
Blake A Lounge

LECTURE—WHAT IT
MEANS TO BE A CHRIS-
TIAN TODAY
Bill Cook and Robert Haseltine
C.U. Ballroom

COCOON March 2
7:00 and 9:45 pm
Wadsworth Auditorium

STOUTHEART—TRAD-
ITIONAL IRISH MUSIC
Thurs. March 6 8 pm

ROCHESTER

FENCES BY AUGUST
WILSON Feb. 18-Mar 15
GeVa Theatre
75 Woodbury Blvd
Tickets 232-1363

Little Theatre 240 East Ave.
Feb. 26-28 232-4699
Favorites of the Moon 7:30/9:40
March 1 and 2
Eureka 1:15/3:50/7:15/9:50
March 3 and 4
Stranger's Kiss 7:30/9:40

ITHACA

LECTURE

HERBS AS A CASH CROP
Speaker: Richard Allen Miller
March 17 Cornell University
Info: (607)243-7502

Piano Concert Robert Pritchard

Friday, February 28, Wesley Chapel



Randy Stonehill in Concert
Saturday, March 1
 8:00 pm, Wesley Chapel

Singers Compete and Win

by Gerry Szymanski

This past Saturday, February 22, while most of us were home on February break, four students from the Houghton College voice department competed at the annual district of Central NY/Finger Lakes Chapter of the National Association of Teachers of Singing (NATS) held at Onondaga Community in Syracuse, NY.

The singers performed art songs and arias from opera literature against their peers from schools such as Potsdam, Syracuse, Colgate, Ithaca, and Onondaga.

Each Houghton singer returned with a high placing in the competition. Doug Allen, a student of Prof. Bud Nelson, garnered a 2nd place in the senior men's division. Craig Denison, a student of Dr. Benjamin King, received 1st place in the junior men's division. Both first and second place in the senior women's class were taken by Houghton singers: Dale Welwood, taught by Prof. Jean Reigles won first, while Jolene Brown, a student of Dr. King, took second place.



American Collegiate Poets Anthology

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— Spring Concours 1986 —

open to all college and university students desiring to have their poetry anthologized. CASH PRIZES will go to the top five poems:

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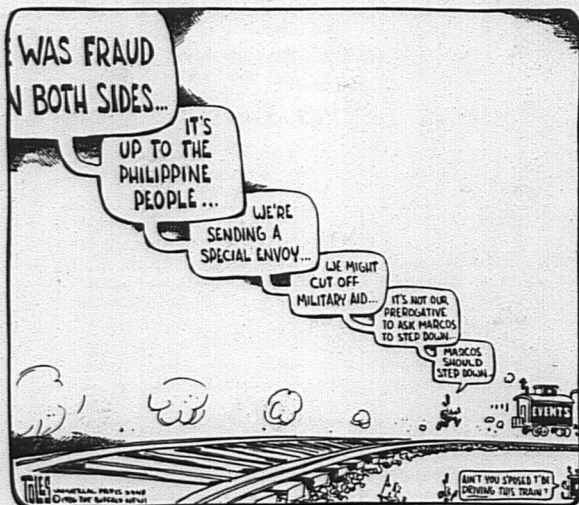
Deadline: March 31

CONTEST RULES AND RESTRICTIONS:

1. Any student is eligible to submit his or her verse.
2. All entries must be original and unpublished.
3. All entries must be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the page only. Each poem must be on a separate sheet and must bear, in the upper left-hand corner, the NAME and ADDRESS of the student as well as the COLLEGE attended. Put name and address on envelope also!
4. There are no restrictions on form or theme. Length of poems up to fourteen lines. Each poem must have a separate title. (Avoid "Untitled"!)
5. Small black and white illustrations welcome.
6. The judges' decision will be final. No info by phone!
7. Entrants should keep a copy of all entries as they cannot be returned. Prize winners and all authors awarded free publication will be notified immediately after deadline. I.P. will retain first publication rights for accepted poems. Foreign language poems welcome.
8. There is an initial one dollar registration fee for the first entry and a fee of fifty cents for each additional poem. It is requested to submit no more than ten poems per entrant.
9. All entries must be postmarked not later than the above deadline and fees be paid, cash, check or money order, to:

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Re-re-evaluating Fun

Dear Craig,

I believe something needs to be said in response to the letter by Peter Schultz and Giocchino Urso which was printed under the heading "Time to Re-evaluate Fun." I think it is time to re-evaluate what evangelical tradition has taught us about "a more mature Christian response" to a so-called "blindly accepted/socially learned way of having fun."

First, I would like to point out that the two main elements of this supposedly empty lifestyle, dancing and drinking, are not worldly but Biblical (for dancing see II Sam. 6:14, Ps. 30:11, 149:3; for drinking see Dt. 14:26, Ps. 104:15).

Second, I would like to agree with Mr. Schultz and Mr. Urso! The lifestyle that one can witness at a night club probably is empty (I am guessing without firsthand experience). But if only non-Christians participate in a certain lifestyle,

how can that lifestyle be anything but empty? Christians are called to be the salt of the earth and the light of the world. Why should this not apply to night clubs? Jesus did not seem worried that he was encouraging some bad values when He transformed water into wine.

It is my opinion that if Christians are to be a witness to the world, they need to be visible. I contend that we should not base our definitions of what is right or wrong by reacting against what the world does. Rather, as Christians, we should define good and evil according to the law of God. I think one aspect of our visible witness should be the demonstration of the lawful way of taking part in a lifestyle that was originally good but that the world perverted. Otherwise, the empty lifestyle will never be filled with the love of Christ.

Respectfully yours,
Mark Horne

It hasn't been a good month for political despotism. Botha, Jack Kemp, and Sue Budz had better watch their steps!

—The Big Guy

Still Behind the Curtain

To the Editor:

Two men, Raoul Wallenburg and Anatoly Scharansky, have come to symbolize for all humanity the value of freedom, justice and human dignity. With their very lives, these men have courageously demonstrated the very tenuous and fragile quality of these virtues.

For Wallenburg this courage has cost him forty-one years of Soviet imprisonment after helping over one hundred thousand people survive the promised death at the hands of Hitler in 1944. For Scharansky this courage cost him eight years of his life in Soviet jails.

For Wallenburg the nightmare continues, while Scharansky is finally free. To gain that freedom, the Free World was forced to barter for him with his Soviet jailers who consider such men as little more than expendable.

The efforts taken for Scharansky are commendable, and his liberators are to be congratulated for their success. This effort for freedom, however, is only half done.

As Rachel Oestreicher Haspel of the Raoul Wallenburg Committee of the United States informed

President Reagan on February 3, 1986, there is a clear "moral imperative" that the free world—after forty-one years of indifference—finally secure the freedom of Wallenburg.

For forty-one years he has sat in a cage—his jailers hoping he would be forgotten. His jailers would be wise, however, to remember the words of the English poet Richard Lovelace who wrote in 1649 that:

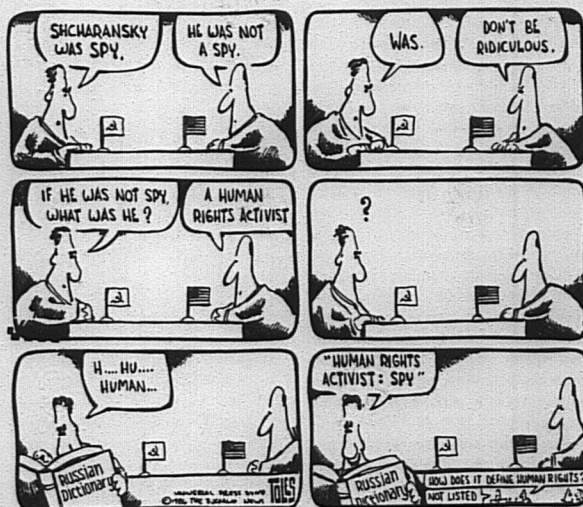
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;

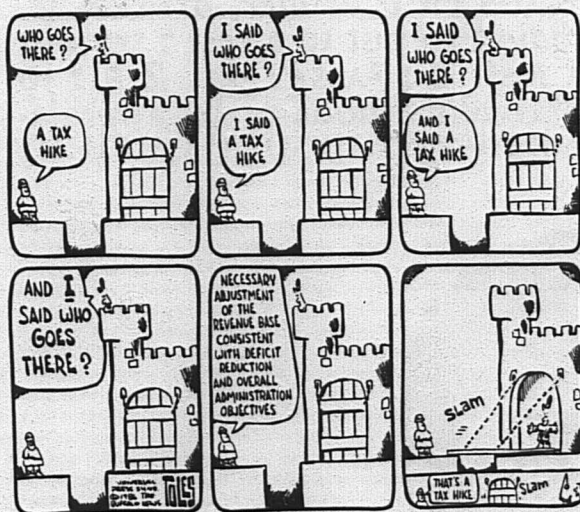
...
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty."

While Wallenburg the man has grown old in his Soviet cage, his fight for freedom will remain forever young.

In 1981 America made him an Honorary Citizen. The time is now for this country to demonstrate that this was not a hollow honor. Everything possible must be done to free him before time runs out.

Sincerely,
Sam Colman
Member of Assembly





Criticisms Criticized

Craig:

We would like to respond to Jonathan Robords Lightfoot's letter on Feb. 18 concerning our article on South Africa (Feb. 7). The question he raises about the African people is a valid one. We made a mistake. The people occupying the Cape when the Dutch settlers landed there were the Hottentots (now commonly identified by the native term Khoikhoi). To a large degree, these people were gradually absorbed by the white colonists. For a large part they became what is known as the colored population.

However Lightfoot states that the blacks (officially known in South Africa as the Africans) did not live in South Africa, with the exception of the eastern and north-eastern fringes, until the turn of the century. He does not identify which century he means, and in any case the Africans began a migration into the middle of South Africa by the early 1600's.

We would also like to point out that the coloreds are not merely of Khoikhoi and Malay blood as Lightfoot seems to suggest, but are also of both White and African descent. Lightfoot also questions "what do

the statistics on the number of doctors, etc., prove about the forced inequality in those areas?" It would appear to us that the relationship is rather obvious that the Africans are not benefitting equally from the wealth of South Africa. Perhaps the relationship is not as clear as we think it is; we just don't see any other way to interpret such statistics. We would sincerely welcome any suggestions as to other possible interpretations.

Finally, we would like to express our shock at the quote included by Lightfoot which stated that "Unlike the barbaric wall across the heart of Europe, designed to keep the civilized but enslaved peoples of East Germany from escaping from the delights of communism, South Africa's vast and open frontiers present only the problem of preventing the liberated foreign blacks from pouring into the land of Apartheid. This in itself is as clear a refutation as can be found of the false picture painted of South Africa." Apartheid was not designed primarily to control "foreign blacks," but rather to legalize and protect white domination of South Africa. The populations they are controlling—at least in the case of the Africans and Coloreds—can date their inhabitation of South Africa back at least as far as that of the Whites. Perhaps more importantly, it is necessary to see that this is not a question of "who got there first," but rather an issue of rights granted or denied on the basis of skin color.

Mary T. Beekley
Amy Jo Durkee

Shut Up.

Dear Craig,

It is my understanding that the library is to be a place of quiet study. Why, then, must there be such noise? Can't these people find some other place where they can practice their foul language, talk about sports or simply BS? May I suggest the Campus Center Lounge? I'm sure that it is better to bother people who are "mauling" each other than it is to bother me and others like me who are pursuing a college degree.

In condensed form my plea is simply "SHUT UP!"

Thank you,
Glen Baird

P.S. Spinoza once said "the world would be happier if men had the same capacity to be silent that they have to speak." I wholeheartedly agree.

Calling For Consistency

Dear Craig:

With all the talk going around on South Africa and Current Issues Day (including, of course, my own previous assertions, and no doubt a corresponding reply), I would like to ask if we, as a nation, and as Christians, are actually being true and just in our foreign policy dealings. Two nations in the world today have social and legal systems that "suppress native population groups" because of their race. The one the United States gives billions of dollars of aid to, the other we decry, embargo, and censure. The country that gets billions of dollars in aid has spied on us, sunk one of our ships, and constantly refuses to go along with our leadership in its region. The country we embargo continues to supply us (last I knew) with intelligence on Soviet naval movements, as well as with minerals vital to our national defense. The country we censure in South Africa, the country we aid with billions of dollars, Israel.

In Israel we support the same repression we decry in South Africa. We try to bring about peace in the Middle East by pushing for a native homeland for West Bank Palestinians, while the same type of program, currently stalled, but intending much the same thing, we decry when South Africa tries to implement it. I do not think Jewish repression of Palestinian Arabs can be justified just because they are Jews, God's chosen people. Supporting Israel in her sins is not blessing her, it is cursing her. So what shall our answer be: to give billions of dollars in aid to South Africa, or embargo Israel? For once let the answer be either a consistent policy, or else admit that we really do not care about rights after all. I say let it be a consistent policy, fair to all, including the "oppressors."

Respectfully,
Jonathan Robords Lightfoot

Dennis Brutus is a South African poet in exile. Brutus loves his country and although he sees violence as inevitable, he hopes that such conflict will be only a minor component in the efforts to bring about change.

Somehow We Survive

Somehow we survive
and tenderness, frustrated, does not
withier.

Investigating searchlights rake
our naked unprotected contours:

over our heads the monolithic decalogue
of fascist prohibition glowers
and teeters for a catastophic fall;

boots club on the peeling door.

But somehow we survive
severance, deprivation, loss.

Patrols uncoil along the asphalt dark
hissing their menace to our lives.

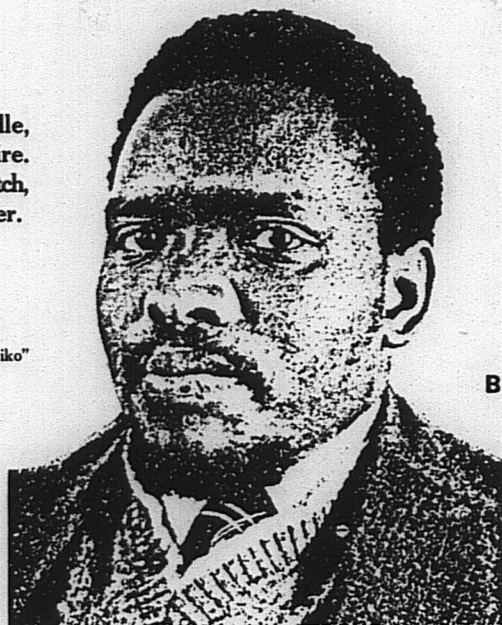
Most cruel, all our land is scarred
with terror,
rendered unlovely and unlovable;
sundered are we and all our
passionate surrender

but somehow tenderness survives.
—Dennis Brutus

**les-say \(')e'sā, ə'sā\ vt -ED/-ING/-S [MF *essayer, assayer*, fr. OF, fr. *essai, assai* (n.)] 1 a *archaic* : to put to a test : try out
b *obs* : to find out by making a test c : ²ASSAY 4a 2 a : to attempt or endeavor esp. by tentative methods or by appraising, probing, or seeking expedients —**

You can blow out a candle,
but you can't blow out a fire.
Once the flames begin to catch,
the wind will blow it higher.
Oh Biko.
The man is dead.

Peter Gabriel
—from "Biko"



Black Leader Steven Biko

As a student at the university in South Africa, he was the leader of the all-black South African Students Organization (SASO) and played a major role in the formation of the Black Peoples' Convention. His goal was to increase black self-awareness and for his efforts he was banned. (Banning is a tactic used frequently by the South African government; one who is considered a threat to the nation's stability is restricted to a particular area, for instance, a town or event, his or her own home. He or she is barred from political and social gatherings and is often not allowed to be in the company of more than one or two people at a time).

Stephen Biko did not support violence. He preferred to work within the law and saw "black consciousness" as the key to liberation, a liberation not only of blacks but of whites as well. Using the model of the *thesis*, *antithesis*, and *synthesis*—basic components of any revolution. He defined the South African situation as one in which the *thesis* is the strong white racism, the *antithesis*, the growing solidarity among blacks, and the *synthesis* would be the balance—"... a true humanity where power politics will have no place." (Biko, Stephen. *Black Consciousness and the Quest for a New Humanity*).

Biko was arrested several times for his nonviolent involvement in protest against apartheid. The last arrest, on August 18, 1977, was made on suspicion of instigating unrest among blacks in the Port Elizabeth area, 150 miles from King Williamstown, the area to which Biko was restricted.

Stephen Biko died at age 30 in Security Police custody on September 12, 1977. He left behind a wife and 2 small children. The official statement was

that he had refused food and water since September 5; close friends remarked, however, that Biko showed no signs of malnutrition at the funeral; the autopsy showed evidence of extensive brain damage, a blow to the forehead, and damage to the chest wall.

Once the news of Biko's injuries was released officials reported that scuffles had taken place, in which Biko was said to have attacked a policeman. The three policemen who testified to this, however, clearly contradicted both themselves and each other. Other explanations were also offered for Biko's injuries, but none could agree. (See NY Times, Nov. 15 & 16, 1977).

Despite the discrepancies in the police and doctors accounts, the court did not assign responsibility for Biko's death. (Woods, Donald. *Biko* p. 261).

(This past summer, however, the 2 doctors responsible for transporting the dying Biko the 800 miles from prison to a hospital in Pretoria only 24 hours before his death received a slight slap on the wrist for their conduct.)

Some would argue that it was too dangerous for the government to allow Stephen Biko to live. He commanded the respect of all he came in contact with, black or white. This new credibility of the "black consciousness" movement could very easily and understandably have been perceived by the white minority as a threat not merely to their rule, but to their very existence.

Eliminating Biko did not put an end to the "black consciousness" movement. The flame had already caught—the fire was spreading. It seems, however, that out of this fire a burning anger has emerged. We fear that this anger, if unanswered, may destroy any chance for a peaceful end to apartheid. But how best to answer this understandable anger? And how best to deal with the understandable fear of the white minority?

We debated a long time about submitting this essay. So often, when discussing "big issues" like apartheid, we lose sight of the individuals involved. There are real people suffering in South Africa; it's not just a matter of "structures" and "laws," but of pain and fear.

Submitting the essay is an attempt to make this suffering a little bit more real. We aren't trying to condemn anyone, nor do we want to play on your emotions. We realize that some may find our attempt as less than perfect, and we would agree. But as we have learned more about South Africa, we have been torn apart and we feel a need to share that with you.

Amy Jo Durkee
Mary T. Beekley
—special thanks to
Bryan Vosseler

In a fit of anti-nepotism, the editor has informed me that he will never grant me the Honor of printing my Senior essay (very big deal): evidently he feels that is would cause a reactionary reaction from rightists reacting to really revolting rot. [Alliteration is apolitical-ed.]

As several reactions rear their ugly heads I know not which to feed. The feeling of graduation overwhelms; it seems exactly four years since I, as a timid freshman, beheld these ivy-covered towers (not "ivory towers" as is prevalent), and now I, a timid senior, face a world filled with avarice, dishonesty, immoral, thoughtless acts, and bad table manners—in fact a world not unlike our beloved campus. We have witnessed the advent of dirty words by chapel speakers (whisper, whisper). We have heard the Very Real Truth about Sex (about which we must be solemn—after all, what do us kids know about it?). And (now this is a touchy area—stay with me) we have seen that the Dollar lives, influences, blindfolds, and above all speaks, nay, hollers here in Houghton (the alliteration is incidental). Maybe we should not strive for perfection until we reach Heaven—or should we? At any rate we have been awakened, as we should have been.

Well, now I've said the nasty—now for the obligatory nice. We must have grown. We must have learned. We must have matured. It can hardly be otherwise. Except for a few double-fisted money and diploma grabbers, we have learned to think. Now thinking is important to us. Was it before? The point? Well, do we value our critical thinking for itself or for how we can now approach Truth in its non-parochial garb? I know, a pretentious statement; but do we not hold it? Do we possess the humility of the true scholar? Or have we the same black and white views of right and wrong as we did when we came? If we leave and understand only that we cannot grasp all of God's world with our gripless minds we have received an education—regardless of whether we can remember Rinaldi's first name in *A Farewell to Arms*. And until we can view people apart from our narrow conceptions of what a Christian does, we have not grown. I know I set aside this paragraph for "nice things," but I fear we hear enough of what our liberal arts education does for us. I fear smugness and campusy attitudes. God grant us the ability to remove the dross from the silver.

Timothy Curry

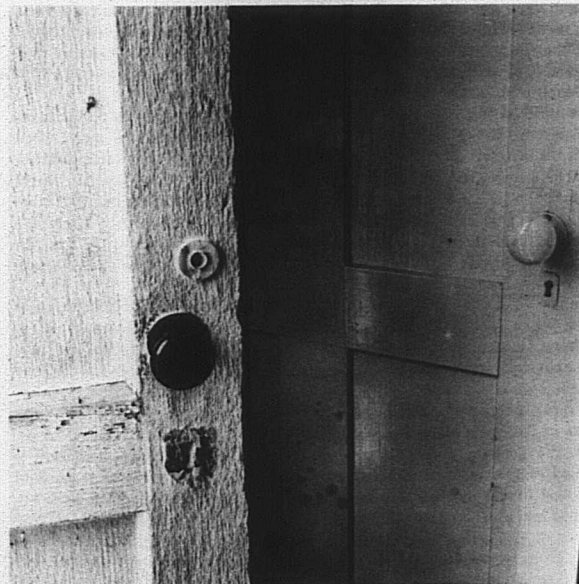


Photo Courtesy of John Amick

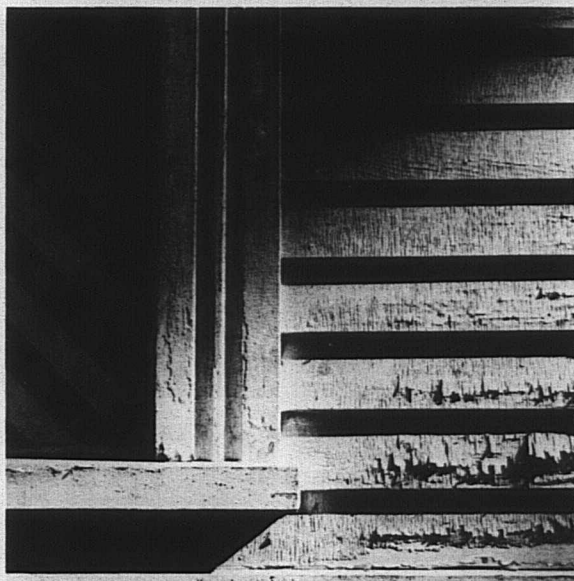


Photo courtesy of John Amick

I don't have time to write now — don't really have time to think these things. Maybe that explains my grades.

Doesn't it seem even the tiniest bit odd that one man knows what he knows and that another man knows what he knows quite to the contrary of what the first man knows? Isn't it unruly that they could both speak in the same room at the same time? Isn't it even a bit odder that either man is given credit at all for knowing anything important, especially when it is clear that both are saying what they know in the same room to the same ears?

I've stopped taking notes now for the first time this year. When I'm not writing, most of it passes right through me leaving little stain. I'm even a little amazed at the cleanness of the passage. This room goes away rather easily without the note-taking. Somebody has yet to prove to me how or even that this makes people better.

Erasmus came into my room last night and told me a story. He put me to sleep with it then walked down route 19 having done what he did — having done what he thought best to do. He didn't stay around to check up on the commentaries they have on him in the library. He didn't care to rearrange the tares. Erasmus was gay, but you listen to him. If Ronald Reagan were gay would you still listen to him? Anyways, he never tucked me in and Erasmus did, and anyways, he was divorced once and that's bad.

Anyways, he (Erasmus) took his copy of the Pledge and rolled it in skunk-cabbage and smoked it lovingly like a cigar. He did feel bad so don't condemn him yet. Erasmus is very tired of reading now, so he walks along the road and sort of wishes that we'd let him die. He waits for his ideas to be payed for. He waits and sleeps on the carpet underneath this table and hopes that we will stop talking about him. Luckily for him, we've forgotten his Latin and can't recall him quite completely so he is halfway free. He's tired of writing now and told me so himself. He did it well for a while, but he soon got tired.

Martin Luther and Sonya Henning came and sat with me for a while during class today. They didn't have much to say — mostly they just wanted to sit. Sonya did say that she was tired, and Martin, gruff and bullish Martin, closed his eyes and nodded off a couple of times.

Sonya and him have been friends for quite some time now, and they are hardly ever seen apart. They don't spend much time around here though 'cause they say they don't . . . they say they don't like to be places where . . . they say this is where people don't take kindly to seeing them together. Martin couldn't care less what most people think, and Sonya is with him in this.

I did hear one thing that they whispered. They wish you'd all shut-up.

Residuele Felicity Bookbender

sports

Dry Bones Crushed Illusions Dispelled

The intramural basketball play-off competition proved to be an exciting display of talent and ability as men of vigor battled for the coveted champion position.

The "B" league competition pitted the powerhouse faculty squad, the Dry Bones, with their shooting expertise in Profs Greenway and Piersma and inside center strength with Prof. Frasier against the Cinderella team, the Ding Dongs and their squad led by Wes Dunham, Rich Gustafson and Jim Spiropolous.

Despite the leagues top scoring player, Ed Johnson at 15.5 ppg, the Dry Bones failed to counter the penetrating defense and offensive barrage of the Ding Dongs losing 52-41. Ding Doug's captain Jim Spiropolous in an interview said "our team played exceptional basketball to-night, I didn't think it was necessary for me to dunk any to get us going."

"A" league competition saw the Bu-Fu's, dominated by the exceptional play of Gary "Air" Ware with 39 points, defeat the Illusions in an exciting bout, 63-55. The Bu-Fu's ability to function without forward sensation Jeff Anspach, who suffered a separated shoulder earlier in the season, was very much on the minds of the team going into the championship. Bu-Fu guard Sei Shiina said in a pre-game interview "much of the success by the Bu-Fu's this season can be directly attributed to Jeff. To win tonight, we must have a good game from all of our players."

From the opening buzzer, it was evident, however, that the play of MVP Center Gary "Air" Ware would be sufficient enough to carry the load of an injured Anspach. From inside and out "Air" Ware dominated. His 39 points merely reflects a small portion of his total contribution to the Bu-Fu's success. "The man is simply unstoppable" says Bu-Fu guard Derek May.

In commenting on the Bu-Fu win and his 39 points, Mr. Ware insists "there's really nothing to this game, anybody can do it."

Synchronized Swimming: The "Feelings" Show

by Lisa Frost

"Energized Elegance" is the best way to define a sport which requires precision skills, musical interpretation, grace, split-second timing, and sheer strength—that sport is synchronized swimming.

The Houghton College Synchronized Swim Club will perform their show, "Feelings," on March 7 at 7:00 and 8:30 pm (2 shows) at the Houghton College pool. "Feelings" is an arrangement of a variety of routines, each portraying a particular mood. The choreography uniquely expresses the feelings of joy, jubilation, loneliness, peacefulness, sentimentality, and enthusiasm.

On March 8, the Synchronized Swim Club will host the Northeast

Regional Conference of the National Institute for Creative Aquatics (NICA). The conference will include competition between various synchronized swim clubs from around the state. Composition presentation will be from 1 until 2 pm. Each routine is judged by critics and assigned a score.

The Synchronized Swim Club is hoping to score well enough to advance to the National finals in Spartanburg, South Carolina: at Spartanburg, teams from around the country compete for a National Synchronized Swimming title.

As in any sport, the synchronized swim club has practiced diligently to perfect their routines. They look forward to performing and hope all will come and enjoy the show.

Improvement Marks Highlanders Season

by Ron S. Kerr

The Houghton College Men's Basketball team closed the 1985-86 season on the road with three losses to St. Vincent 76-52, Waynesburg 91-61, and Geneva 80-60.

Despite the scores, Coach David Jack insisted that the Highlanders played competitive basketball with all three teams.

"The scores are very deceiving," says Coach Jack. "The team played some of its best basketball this past weekend. In all three games the team played respectably."

"We are capable of playing 30 minutes of fantastic basketball," says Coach Jack, "it's in that remaining 10 minutes that opponents are able to capitalize and score a lot of points."

Friday, playing the ninth ranked team in the latest NAIA basketball poll, Waynesburg, the Highlanders trailed 39-29 at halftime, but canned the first five shots they took in the second half and closed to within two points at 43-41. Josh Merrill scored on a layup for the Highlanders with 14:01 remaining to make the score 51-45, but then the bottom fell out.

Waynesburg's superior quickness

began to dominate play as the Highlanders committed numerous turnovers leading to fastbreak layups. The result was Waynesburg outscoring the Highlanders 40-14 over the final 14 minutes.

The story is very much the same for St. Vincent and Geneva. "We play solid, aggressive basketball for 30-35 minutes," says senior power forward Rich Ryan, "but as for the other 5-10 minutes our opponents outscore us tremendously and the end result is disaster on the scoreboard."

Ryan completed his college career with 17 points at Geneva, 15 of which were scored in the last half. Darnel Lyles and Josh Merrill lead the Highlanders in scoring against St. Vincent and Waynesburg with 16 and 19 respectively.

At 5-22, the Highlanders look to next year and believe that much of the improvement that has been witnessed in the second half of this season will be carried forward. With only three graduating seniors, Joel Stindel, Richard Ryan, and Bill Greenway, and a number of young, talented players, optimism prevails.



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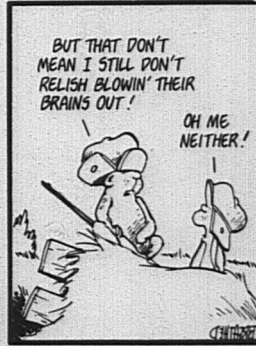
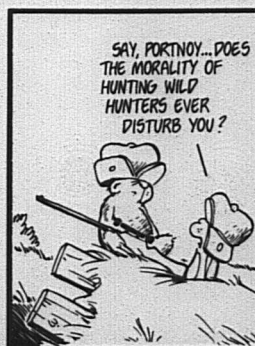
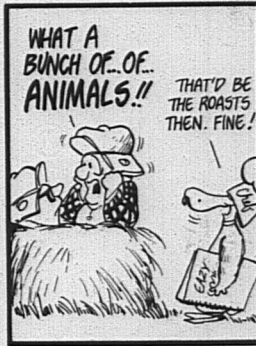
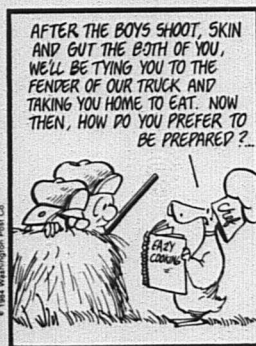
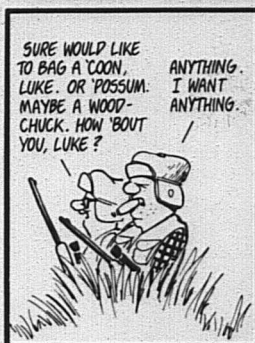
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These past strips provided while Berke Breathed recovers from an airplane accident.

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buy a travel mug for 99¢ and get it refilled every time you return for only 25¢!

Fountain Coke
25¢ refills!

Popcorn — 20¢ cone

Italian Subs —

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Ice Cream Special!

Ice Cream Special

Perry's 10% off cones

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★ it's well worth the walk ★

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barb,

What does Gerry want you to write about again?!?

—Your Jewish Boyfriends

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Father Bacon,
Thanks for the
parking place.

the bugs
from Purgatory

Angela G. esq.,
Welcome back. We
missed you!

Warren,
I know you know what
we both know, and
anyways, I'm waiting!
Desperately,
Bunny

Love,
the Jamaican, 2 silly
little white girls and
everyone else who cares.

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