

# the houghton star

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No. 11

## Spring Building Program Planned at Buffalo Campus

Announcement of a challenge gift that could amount to \$250,000, plans to break ground for a Learning Resource Center in the Spring, and administrative reorganization, combined with an appearance by the Houghton College Madrigal Singers to create an unprecedented impact at December 7 in Buffalo.

The evening opened with a 45-minute concert by the 16th century-costumed Madrigal Singers, who strolled and sang among the nearly 300 guests. Following dinner and introductions by Buffalo Campus student, Mr. Keith Hallam, President Dayton and Dr. Robert Luckey made the three announcements and presented a far-reaching plan for development of Houghton's program at Buffalo.

Dr. Luckey announced the anonymous gift of \$100,000 to the college — contingent on a spring start for the building. The donor has agreed to provide an additional \$150,000 if the college can match his gift from other sources. He hopes to stimulate participation by the business community and individuals. A three-year fund raising drive with a goal of \$500,000 will begin immediately.

The proposed structure encompasses some 14,000 square feet, half of which will be library space, the remainder given to offices, multi-purpose classrooms and mechanical equipment. When a second story is added, the library will take over that space.

President Dayton also announced that the Buffalo Campus

Dean, Dr. Clifford B. Garrison, has accepted a House Program Director's post at East Aurora (N.Y.) High School, effective January 1. Dr. Garrison described his responsibilities in the new post as "giving leadership to instruction, curriculum, counseling, personnel, budget and student affairs." He indicated that there are two such Directors at the school which features large open instructional areas and a flexibility which carries over into individualized instruction. President Dayton praised Dr. Garrison's work at Buffalo. "We've appreciated his dynamic leadership in building a strong academic program."

In outlining the administrative reorganization necessitated by the Dean's resignation, Dr. Dayton announced that Dr. Luckey will assume responsibility for Buffalo operations. Working with him will be an eight member steering committee. Members will include two trustees, Chairman Mr. Daniel A. Heinz, and Mr. Edward Sakowski; Dr. Clifford W. Thomas, Academic Dean; Dr. James E. Barcus, Dr. Bert H. Hall and Dr. Kenneth E. Lindley, respectively Chairman of the Divisions of English, Theology and Science and Mathematics; Dr. Floyd F. McCallum, head of the Psychology Department and Buffalo Campus faculty chairman, Professor Robert Matke; Librarian, Mrs. David Butler and Buffalo Advisory Board member, Dr. Oliver J. Steiner, physician from Williamsville, N.Y.

## College Budget is Stable But Tuition is Increased

by Tom Bowditch

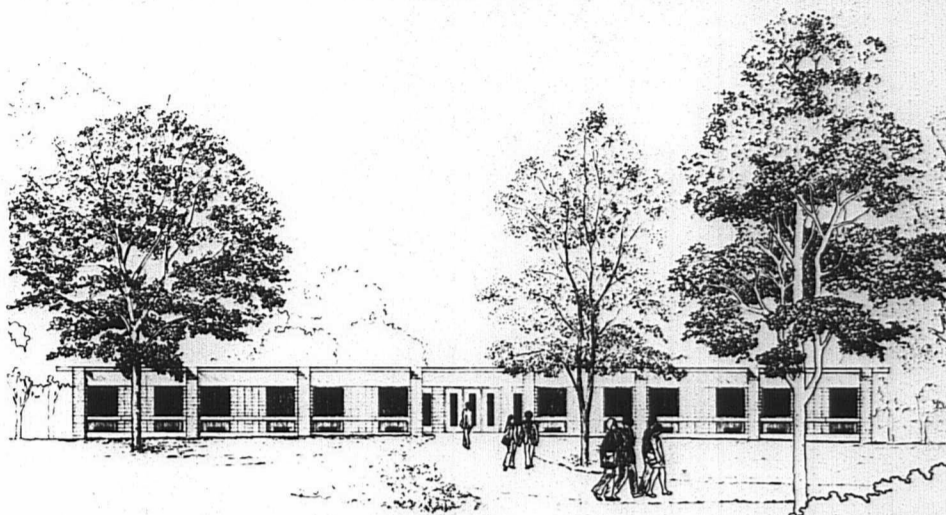
In spite of the growing expenses in many areas, the status of the budget for the running of Houghton College remains fairly stable again this year, according to Business Manager Kenneth Nielsen. However, due to a recent decision by the Board of Trustees, students will again face an increase in tuition of \$1.50 per credit hour beginning in September of 1973. Mr. Nielsen stated that this slight increase, which will raise tuition to \$58 per credit hour, is necessary in order to cover the rise in inflation. But he also pointed out that the tuition increase will actually not match the expected rise in inflation.

Though it is still early in the year to know just what the financial status of the college is in relation to the budget, Mr. Nielsen is hopeful that the college will again finish the current school year in the "black."

Consequently, the college is being "conservative and cautious in its expenditures." Presently, there are no significant budget-cutting measures being utilized, although the Business Office is examining all areas of expenses within the college in looking for ways to economize.

According to Mr. Nielsen, there has been only one time in recent years in which Houghton College has finished a school year in the "red." The one area which particularly depends on outside gifts and contributions in order to maintain this financial stability is that of debt retirement on newly-constructed buildings. Currently, the college needs to generate gifts for this area in order to keep up with the established payment schedule.

Within the next few days, a suggestion box will be placed in the mailbox area by the Business Office for the faculty, staff and students to offer any ideas for ways in which the college can save money. Mr. Nielsen emphasizes that all suggestions will be considered carefully and appreciatively.



Plans to begin construction of a "Learning Resource Center" this spring at Houghton College's Buffalo Campus were announced at a dinner meeting on December 7. The project was inspired by a challenge grant.

## Paris Peace Talks Resume As Inauguration Approaches

by Gary Bahler

The negotiations between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho resumed in Paris this month. While there are few facts available on which to base conclusions other than whether Dr. Kissinger smiled broadly or meekly (which may equally be a reflection on his breakfast), there are some overwhelming considerations which will make a significant contribution to this round of talks.

There is the initial question of why the talks began again anyway. The United States would like to give credit to the Christmas-time mass bombing of previously restricted targets in North Vietnam. President Nixon clearly believed that it was the bombing which brought Hanoi to the negotiating table in the first place and that this was again the cause. The current domestic furor over the bombing will probably wear away with time. After all, if it results in serious negotiations and peace, then perhaps it can be justified. At any rate, it does seem to have had the desired result. While there are sustained pressures on the North Vietnamese, primarily from China and the Soviet Union but also from their own war-weariness to return to serious negotiations, there seems to be little besides the bombing to trigger their return at this time. And, for President Nixon, time is of the essence.

The pressures on the United States to end the war are intense. Apart from the sustained foreign and domestic criticism, which reached a shrill pitch when the bombing was resumed, there are growing immediate pressures on Mr. Nixon to end the war. To begin with, the returning Congress seems quite serious about reasserting their prerogatives, particularly in the military and foreign affairs area. Congress no longer accepts Pres-

ident Nixon's traditional argument that for them to speak out against the war will undercut his negotiations. If the President does not act soon to end the war, Congress may well do it for him. Mr. Nixon also faces the pressure of American popular opinion. After all, that landslide vote in November was for a President who had peace at hand. Mr. Nixon would certainly like to be that President on Inauguration Day.

Then too the South Vietnamese seem increasingly ready to accept whatever agreement the United States can negotiate. Admittedly, Thieu is no fool. He has made his point with President Nixon that safeguards for South Vietnamese self-determination are a necessary ingredient of any settlement. Dr. Kissinger has tried again to work something out in this area and it is doubtful that the South Vietnamese will press their luck too far with the United States. It may be impossible to do an awful lot to guarantee South Vietnamese freedom, but at any rate it would be in President Nixon's best interests not to have South Vietnam fall to the

Communists immediately after the agreement is implemented.

Speculation about the North Vietnamese is much more difficult. They have returned to Paris and they appear to be serious. There is that element of pressure from her mentor Communist states to reach an agreement. No one knows how long China and the Soviet Union will continue to support the war effort while at the same time trying to improve economically vital relations with the United States. And, too, by now even the North Vietnamese must have succumbed to some level of war-weariness. The bombing itself reaffirmed Mr. Nixon's determination, if not America's, to return to serious warfare. Thus Hanoi too is under pressure to reach some agreement soon.

Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, now meeting in Paris, are under tremendous compulsion to reach an acceptable agreement. Peace is an idea whose time has come and gone. It is doubtful that the war as we have known it could ever resume and whether this round of talks or another provides the final solution, for that we can be thankful.

## News Briefs

### Longacre Receives Grant

A recent issue of *Christianity Today* (Dec. 8th, pp. 51-52) reports that one of Houghton's missionaries, Wycliffe translator ROBERT LONGACRE, has been offered a \$10,000 study grant from the Institute for Advanced Christian Studies. The announcement was made by Dr. Carl F.H. Henry, the Institute's president. The proposed project is described as involving preparation of "a universal catalog of human thought implicit in the world's languages."

"I am not really surprised," was the comment of Missions professor Warren Woolsey: "several years ago Dr. Kenneth Pike, renowned linguist and Wycliffe Board member, told me, 'We regard Longacre as one of our top theoreticians.' Dr. Longacre is the most outstanding academically," Woolsey continued, "but all our Houghton missionaries are doing the substantial sort of work in which a college community can be proud to feel itself a partner."

the houghton star

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## Flak & Feedback!

Dear Sir:

First Christian: Going to war is inconsistent with love, and is hence impermissible to the Christian.

Second Christian: Is love more genuine when it refuses to resist violent men, or when it is willing to defend the innocent — the neighbor, the loved one — from violence?

1st: Christian love extends to all men regardless —

2nd: — but may show a different face to the aggressor, from that shown to the victim.

1st: War would not occur, were all men Christians.

2nd: But all are not Christians, so it behooves those who are to determine from Scripture God's will concerning military service in the present world.

1st: The commands of God and the demands of the state, upon the Christian, sometimes conflict.

2nd: Only if the state demands to be worshipped, or to be obeyed in defiance of some express command of Scripture.

1st: The Christian should be willing to die only for that which he worships. Since he does not worship the state, he is not expected to die for it.

2nd: Christ died for man, and husbands are commanded to love their wives as Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it. Yet who would venture that Christ worshipped man, or that husbands should worship their wives?

1st: We ought to obey God rather than men.

2nd: The question is, then: does God, or does He not, command Christians to take up arms in support of the state?

1st: The law of love plainly forbids it.

2nd: The God of the Old Testament, plainly endorsed it in numerous instances — bloody massacres, sometimes, and wars of extermination.

1st: Many of those instances were necessary more to preserve Israel from further moral contamination by surrounding nations, for special long-range purposes, than to protect or extend the territorial or administrative integrity of the state. Besides, the higher New Testament injunctions to love instead of retaliation — to forbearance instead of strict justice — have superseded the moral economy of the Old.

2nd: And yet the New Testament also teaches that government is necessary because of sin; that it exists to keep order and to restrain evil; that to this end it bears the sword; and that Christians owe to Caesar all the legitimate duties of citizens — admonishing Christians to cooperate with the state, and nowhere forbidding Christians to assist the state in bearing the sword. Against all this you pose the inference, that Christ's law

of love bars the Christian from helping the state carry out its ordained functions.

1st: The Christian, in rendering his dues unto Caesar, must not abdicate his moral responsibility. He must weigh the ends to which his renderings to Caesar's claims will be put.

2nd: The Christian performs his entire moral responsibility to God, with reference to his obligation to the state, in the act of rendering to the state that which it rightfully claims.

1st: The rightful functions of the state do not extend to war.

2nd: That position would be difficult to sustain on Scriptural evidence.

1st: "Rendering unto Caesar" refers to the payment of taxes. It should not be gratuitously extended to justify the rendering to Caesar of the means, through military service, of pursuing immoral, unchristian ends, through war.

2nd: The principle of paying taxes to the state is similar to the principle of rendering military service to the state. Christians are commanded to pay taxes: here their whole moral responsibility before God on the subject ends. They do not selectively pay, or not pay, depending on whether or not they judge the purposes, to which their tax money is applied, are moral, just or right. Christians likewise should submit to and assist the state in its legitimate function of bearing the sword: here their whole moral duty before God, on this subject, terminates. The ultimate rightness or wrongness of national actions will not be the individual responsibility of Christians on Judgment Day. It rests in the hands of God.

1st: Does the Christian then relinquish his conscience upon entering military service?

2nd: Harmony rather than conflict exists between one's obligations as a Christian individual, and one's military service to the state. God intends Christians to go to the military assistance of their country. In going, they retain their full moral integrity and freedom.

Thanks,  
Mr. Neal Frey

Dear Editor,

"May God bless you all. You are dismissed." These words from the President signal the opening of the chapel doors . . . and the race to see who can beat the 30 second record to the Campus Center is on. Faster than a speeding bullet, able to leap the quad at a single bound, more powerful than an obnoxious water buffalo in the mating season, these creatures compete for the prize — lunch. Such is the new phenomenon to be observed right here on campus.

It is interesting to observe these creatures and the serious concentration on their faces as

they follow a new shortcut, dodge other creatures of their kind and . . . run! (How absurd!)

The innocent bystander asks me: "Where are they going?"

"To lunch."

"What time is lunch served?"

"As soon as they get there."

"Why are they in such a hurry? Did something scandalous happen in chapel that calls for their escape?"

Hardly. They want to be first in line.

"I thought the students didn't like the food at this school. Don't they complain a lot?"

"Now they don't have time to."

"How often does this occur?"

"This usually happens Tuesday through Friday at this time." It is a queer sight to behold, for sure!

Let's be serious. Do these mild-mannered scholars turned track stars know how absurd they look? Do they know that by running they only save five minutes or so? (People use the same rationale in speeding on the highway.) My personal opinion is: Those creatures who publicly display their talent for beating out the next person and causing feelings of resentment should stop and examine their motives. Their motives. "What motives?", you say. "They're hungry, right? Isn't that reason enough?" I realize that if you really "Esteem others better than yourselves" and "put others first, yourself last," no one would ever get to lunch. Literally, I think what is more important, however, is that the concept of how important physical food is should be re-examined. How many of those students leaving chapel say to themselves, "Mmm, that was good!"? Do they get their spiritual nourishment here, or is physical food alone able to nourish the whole man? Is food an end in itself, or a means to an end? These and other questions can be answered only by the individual student. The innocent bystander may wonder where the fire is, but all they really see is . . . students earnestly pursuing what really matters.

Yours truly,  
Ellen Rizzo

To the Editor of the Star:

There is much talk in our land today about promoting change and revolution. We seem to want to depend more on man and socialism instead of God. We, as a country, seem to have gotten away more from God than at any time in the past.

Many of our founding fathers depended upon God for guidance and formed the best government that the world has ever seen and this government included God. We have been richly blessed as a nation because of our Christian heritage.

Unfortunately Christians seem to be losing influence on our government as well as our society. I think this is partly because they are depending on government to solve their personal problems instead of our Lord.

Unless Christians humble themselves and turn back to God, all the changes taking place in our society will lead to more socialism and then on to Atheistic Marxist Materialistic Communism, where the State makes all personal decisions for all of

us and all true Christians are persecuted because there will be no room for God or Worship in this new Society. The only choice in governments right now seems to be Capitalism or Marxism. I'll take Capitalism where at least I have a chance to help choose my family's destiny instead of having an all-powerful state making us all slaves. Under Capitalism we are free to improve our society and witness for Christ. Under Marxism the devil triumphs!

Cal Pitzrick  
Class of 71

Editor's Note: We would suggest that you read more carefully a good history text, Mr. Pitzrick. A number of the Big Name founding fathers, such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin were Deists or Agnostics. That is to say that, though they championed traditional values and morality, at least in public, they did not confess Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior. Their world view, as reflected in the political structure they formulated, is not characterized by a recognition of the sovereignty of God; rather,

er, it theoretically places a high value on religious freedom and tolerance. The United States was born largely as a reaction to the economic burdens imposed on the colonists by the British Crown, and this orientation is still obvious in our political system. God has certainly blessed this nation, but only because of His grace and mercy, not because He was included in the government. God is not included in any political system; rather, political systems are instituted by God for the working out of His will. No human system contains God, though He may choose to work through institutions. That is why we humbly submit that it borders on heresy to say that the devil triumphs under Marxism. The fulfillment of God's will is not limited to areas under "democratic" government. God is at work throughout the world, regardless of politics. The Good News of salvation in Jesus Christ is as true and powerful in Moscow and Peking as it is in Houghton. That is why we are called to "desire a better country, that is, a heavenly one." (Heb. 11:16)

— The Editor

## Essay: Bombs and Diplomacy

by Dean Curry

Three months after Henry Kissinger's historic, if not infamous, declaration that "peace is at hand" the Vietnam conflict still rolls on. Optimism, however, is on the rise as Dr. Kissinger arrived in Washington from Paris on Friday to meet with the President.

If the events of the past 90 days are uncertain, they are also perplexing. Clothed in secrecy since their inception, the Paris peace talks have been a curious combination of small talk and trivia seasoned with bland propaganda. With the arrival of Nixon's special assistant, the talks took on an air of intrigue, if not cautious optimism. Meeting with his North Vietnamese counterpart Le Duc Tho in a secluded Parisian villa, Kissinger apparently ground out an initial settlement that prompted his long-awaited statement in October. It is difficult to ascertain what went wrong, perhaps South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu provided the stumbling block that prevented a final signature. On the other hand, the North could have pushed the Nixon administration into a settlement at a time when the President's re-election seemed certain and when popular pressure at home was high. Nonetheless it was the United States that finally balked. Rumors of a cease fire by October 30th passed as Henry Kissinger found an American signature on that particular document to be inconsistent with the nation's interests — no matter how vague.

October's day of hope gave way to December's nightmare. A tragic, yet fitting, epilogue to an irrational war, the President ordered savage bombings of the North; a move that seemed impossible at a time when Americans were beginning to breathe easy again after 10 years of torment. Usually a master of foreign policy, Nixon's strategy was apparently calculated to strengthen the Thieu regime as

well as force the North Vietnamese into a settlement. Such a statement, however, is pure conjecture as even top-ranking government officials found the President unwilling to answer why.

In the field of international relations perception is crucial and Nixon clearly had a lapse. Undoubtedly expecting a small amount of criticism, the chief executive was not prepared for the avalanche of criticism that followed the December bombings. His international prestige tarnished, the President also had to face the closer-to-home rage of Senators and Congressmen who echoed the despair of their constituency over the 16 B-52s lost (10% of the American fleet) and the 98 airmen killed, missing or captured.

The end of the first week of the new year found Kissinger and Tho back in France. In the days since, hope has again been spawned. The North, urged on by their allies and sponsors, China and the Soviet Union, and tired of 30 years of war appear ready to settle this painful experience. Likewise the Thieu regime, demanding only the South's perpetual sovereignty, is exhausted and anxious for a truce.

Thus, only the technical details must be finalized. The final draft will surely provide for the release of American P.O.W.'s conditional only upon United States withdrawal and, a cease fire regulated by an international force. Without a doubt, at the North's insistence, a semantic compromise will be reached on Vietnamese unity while Washington will insist that Hanoi respect the DMZ as a temporary border.

By the month's end the war will probably be over; if only temporarily. Kissinger's signature will not only bring peace to a tiny nation weary of foreign imperialism and war, but also to a much larger nation tired of the stigma of short-sighted politicians.

## the houghton star

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## Part Two

## Education in Liberal Arts

by Dr. Joseph Coughlin  
Assumptions

The understanding of education as an academic discipline and of its place in the curriculum of the Christian liberal arts college builds on four assumptions:

1. It is a proper function of the Christian liberal arts college to prepare students for effective leadership.

2. Teaching, viewed as the guidance and facilitation of human learning and development, is a significant form of leadership, especially appropriate for Christians.

3. State certification requirements for teachers are intended as a minimal measure of qualification for effective classroom leadership.

4. Although certification and qualification may not be the same, the difference is the classic practice. The closing of this gap is the function and express goal of both educators and administrators.

## Conclusions

Based on these four assumptions, two conclusions follow:

1. The primary function of education courses in a Christian liberal arts college is the development of the person for full self-realization in leadership of other human beings congruent with whatever opportunities

may open to him in or outside the classroom.

2. A second and subordinate function of such education courses is the fulfillment of the requirements for certification necessary for subsequent employment in any given school system.

If the second of the above functions should in any institution become primary or detract in any way from the fulfillment of the first function, then that institution has departed from the overriding aim of a liberal arts college and participates more specifically in the functions of a trade school.

Argument might be presented that fulfillment of requirements for certification ought then to be met after graduation as in other professions. In answer to this the unique case and goal of education must be considered. If the goal of public and private education were only to equip all pupils with specific skills, then teachers might well be trained in trade schools with or without liberal arts education, but since the aim of the schools is to prepare human beings for life in all its fullness, it is essential that the teacher be as fully functioning and wholly educated a person as is possible. Every aspect of college life and curriculum is a direct preparation for effectual

leadership in teaching.

What specifically is a Christian liberal arts college?

A Christian is a person who has experienced a specific personal and transforming relationship with the Lord Jesus Christ. To him, to be fully functioning as a person takes on deeper meaning than could otherwise be possible. When an educational institution is designed and declared to be a Christian liberal arts college, it is not implied that every student is a Christian but rather that the educational experiences available on that campus are appropriate for the student who desires to prepare himself as a Christian to be fully functioning as a man of God "perfectly fit, thoroughly equipped for every good enterprise" (Williams, 2 Timothy 3:17).

## Implication

If the line of thinking thus far developed can be accepted, there are three definite implications for courses in education to be offered in Christian liberal arts colleges.

1. They should be designed for the development of Christians as effective leaders.

2. They should integrate all of the disciplines and experiences of the liberal arts curriculum and extra-curriculum program as a foundation for positive personal influences on other human beings either in the classroom or in other potential opportunities for leadership.

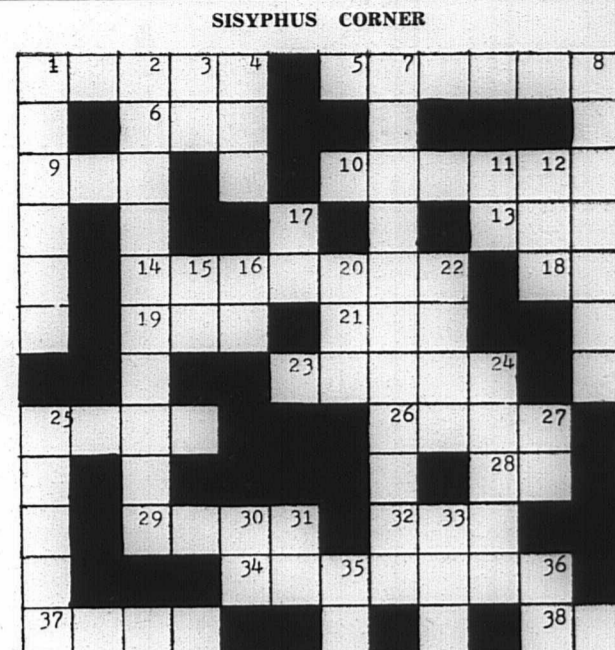
3. They should comprehend and extend above and beyond the letter and intent of requirements for certification and employment in public or private schools.

These are the goals that Christian students have the right to expect and demand in any course in education in the liberal arts college.

## Editorial

## What Movie Policy?

Last Saturday, January 13, **The Boulder** was scheduled to sponsor a film in Wesley Chapel. It was entitled "Johnny Got His Gun," and was to be shown to a general audience. Students were not allowed to view the film be-



The last name of the winner will be in next week's box.

## ACROSS

1. modern French author
2. museum (abbr.)
3. objective case of we
4. nineteenth letter of alphabet
5. young King Arthur's mentor
6. 300 cubits x 50 cubits x 30 cubits
9. light wavelength 6500 A
10. H. Aaron
13. fluid colloidal system
14. devices (slang)
18. Bangor, \_\_\_\_\_
19. opposite of subtract
20. administrator of GRE's (initials)
21. to receive
23. Arthur Conan Doyle's middle name
25. to \_\_\_\_\_ his own
26. "Silly rabbit, \_\_\_\_\_ are for kids!"
28. cirrocumulus (abbr.)
29. "founded on the \_\_\_\_\_"
32. solid residue from thorough oxidation
34. **Star** editor
37. topknot

## DOWN

38. *exempli gratia* (abbr.)
1. locus of points equidistant from a single fixed pt.
2. island off SE coast of Africa
3. home city of Abram
4. Sanskrit (abbr.)
7. relating to or affirming existence
8. disregard or overlook
11. present 3rd sing. of Be
12. \_\_\_\_\_ de plume
15. air-dried (abbr.)
16. Donald Duck's initials
17. first two letters of igloo
20. Latin word for "I"
21. \_\_\_\_\_ fly a kite
22. Houghton weekly publication
24. nook
25. long-plumed heron
27. without coupon (abbr.)
28. late Cuban revolutionary
30. Chemical warfare (abbr.)
31. knock-out (abbr.)
33. ill-fated giant jet
35. "\_\_\_\_\_ thee I sing"
36. olde english for "you"



Professors Leax and Basney announce the publication of two more poetry books, featuring the work of Basney and Eugene Warren.

## Two New "Ktaadn" Publications Feature Poets Basney and Warren

by Sharon Lamos

Poetry by Professor Eugene Warren from the University of Missouri and Dr. Lionel Basney, professor in the English department at Houghton, is under cover in the two newest publications, volume two, numbers two and three, of **Ktaadn**. This poetry magazine was conceived three years ago by Dr. Basney and Professor John Leax as "an outlet for young Christian poets."

Dr. Basney's poetry in **Ktaadn** includes three sonnets, "a formal challenge to write," his introspective "Student Poems" and a couple of other short lyrics. The epigram, "To the Muses," on the cover of the magazine is about writing po-

etry. Mr. Roger Richardson, professor of art at Houghton, has pictured the muses as "birds of prey" on the cover.

**Ktaadn** is also in the process of publishing "Molehill" pamphlets four and five. Pamphlet number four is a long serious poem about Christ by Eugene Warren entitled "Christographia."

The fifth pamphlet "Our Best World," with a hand-printed cover, will be of particular interest to the Houghton community. It is an anthology of poets who have been students at Houghton since 1965. There are nine poets represented: Lionel Basney, John Leax, Richard Nilsen, Sandra Duguid, John MacCormack, Diane Frederick,

Kendall Wilt, Paul Dominguez, and Bob Morse.

The editors of **Ktaadn** are especially appreciative of the fine professional printing of their publications by Al Smith. Mr. Leax commented that "we simply couldn't do it without the print shop. They did a particularly nice job on this last issue."

Since **Ktaadn** is a small press, allowing only 125 subscribers, it is a valuable item. Its distribution is slow, but the publication can be found in most special poetry collections of integrity.

Although **Ktaadn's** magazine is available only by subscription, its Molehill pamphlets can be purchased individually from Dr. Basney and Professor Leax.

cause it was declared unsatisfactory by the Cultural Life Committee.

During the first semester of this school year, **The Lanthorn** requested permission to sponsor the film "Camelot." Cultural Life Committee reviewed the film and said that it could be shown if several scenes were expurgated. The sponsors agreed, and "Camelot" was shown to a general audience with the offending scenes dutifully blurred out.

What was the difference between the films?

First, "Johnny Got His Gun" is not a pleasant film to watch. The protagonist is a World War One veteran who lost both his arms and his legs in combat. "Johnny Got His Gun" traces the events in the convalescence and adjustment of the young man. The final impact of the film is a renewed realization in the viewer that war ultimately produces only losers. Regardless of which nation is declared the "winner," everyone suffers physically or psychologically. "Johnny Got His Gun" is a strong anti-war statement.

"Camelot" was different. It is a fantasy, complete with romance, story-book scenery, and

knights. The story revolves around King Arthur and his love for Guinevere; in his desire for a peaceful kingdom he institutes the Round Table, a gathering of knights from all of western Europe. In the process, he loses Guinevere to Lancelot, and finally the beautiful dream that was Camelot is gone.

And now the irony. The central theme of "Camelot" is adultery. For all the beauty and poignancy of the film, it is essentially a story of unfaithfulness to the marriage bond. And for all the Nasty Things in it, "Johnny Got His Gun" is primarily a story of a man's search for an identity he lost because of horrible injury in a war that he was not responsible for.

Is adultery less evil in Camelot than in post-war America? Is sexual impurity justifiable as a theme as long as the audience does not actually view offensive scenes? On what merits do we judge films? Evidently not on the basis of message. Perhaps it is time for the College to scrutinize the principles which guide its evaluation of films which are brought on campus, since apparently it will continue to decide for us what is acceptable.

— Stephen A. Woolsey

## Cagers Lose to Alfred, Fredonia, Varsity Record Drops to 2-5

by Gary Housepian

The Highlander basketball team's record slipped to 2-5 as they encountered two hot-shooting teams. Despite the return of co-captain Harold Spooner, the team is finding it difficult to get back on the winning trail.

Houghton put together its best overall team effort against Alfred, but it wasn't enough to combat Alfred's tremendous outside shooting. The Highlanders jumped out to an early lead of 6 points as Roderick Robinson found the right spin on the ball and was hitting his corner shot. But Alfred began battling back and regained the lead midway through the first half and hung on to a 35-32 halftime lead.

Alfred came out in the second half and spurred to a larger lead. The rest of the game saw the Highlanders chipping away at Alfred's lead. Steve Wilson began hitting in the second half as he went to the inside on his man. But the Highlanders still found themselves down by 12 with 2:51 left in the game. Houghton gave up as they pulled to within 3 when Bob Calkins sank a clutch free throw. On Calkin's second shot, Wilson came down with the rebound but he was surrounded and mauled by the Alfred defenders. Nice call, Ref! This play could have pulled the

Highlanders within 1 point, but another call was overlooked.

What can be said about this game? Well, first off, it's tough to beat a team shooting 60% for the game like Alfred did. The looping bad passes by Houghton did not help out the cause either. Secondly, the fine game was marred by two men who attempted to impersonate college officials. Thirdly, the Highlanders were hurt by foul trouble that kept Boonie Robinson and Dave Smith out of the lineup for over 20 minutes between them. Fourthly, Harold "Shake-and-Bake" Spooner is back! Spooner is near top form as he thrilled the crowd with an unforgettable blocked shot as his hand rose high above the rim. He led the Highlander attack with 18 points.

The big and dominant Fredonia squad handed the Highlanders their fifth loss. The team battled their cold shooting and a big ball club to almost a standstill the first half. Houghton trailed at the half, 35-30.

Houghton came back and tied the game at 40 all in the second half. But Fredonia's dominance on the boards and hot shooting broke the game open. Fredonia shot 58% as compared to Houghton's 37%. They out-rebounded Houghton 20-4 in the

second half alone. This explains the loss fairly well. Steve Wilson played a fine floor game as he had a tough job going against the big men of Fredonia. He finished with 19 points, shooting 7 for 8 from the floor. Houghton's need of a big man to be "chairman of the boards" was again evidenced and necessary to win over such larger squads. Roderick Robinson led Houghton in rebounding again, but this time he had only 4 bounds. The Highlander's attitude is still good and this can help them bounce back as they have four games coming up in the next week.

The Junior Varsity still is looking for their first win as they lost to both Alfred and Fredonia. The Alfred JV's defeated Houghton 77-64 by scoring the last 9 points of their victory consecutively. The JV's also lost another hard fought game to Fredonia 74-61. Gary Morris has been pacing the attack but he will be getting more help with the appearance of two previously ineligible players.



Dave Smith (21) attempts a baseline shot over a Fredonia defender as Steve Wilson (33) looks on.

## Roots' Juggernaut Rolls on Unbeaten In Winterim Houseleague Action

by Paul Adams

Referees are still showing up, guards are still throwing up 30 foot set shots and six-foot-plus centers and forwards are still getting up for rebounds and committing no-whistle fouls, as Houseleague basketball rolls on. Coach Burke is out in Colorado getting windburned and enjoying it, so no one is left to know what to do about the standings. But that really doesn't seem to matter.

If first semester is considered as a separate schedule and those games played during Winterim put on a new slate, these were the results of first semester play: In the President's League, Roots ran away with the top honors, breezing through a five-game schedule with a perfect 5-0 record. Nubs and White Trash tied for second place with re-

cords of 3-2, and Aztec-2-Step finished fourth.

Foul Play easily disposed of all B-League competition and was moved up late in the season to replace the faltering, misplaced Pool Hustlers in the A-League. Huh? played consistently all season and finished second in the Turkey League, with Burnt Weenie Sandwich taking third.

Regardless of how the team standings came out, there was a raft of players in both leagues whose fine play stood out through the season. The entire Roots team deserves to be mentioned; Tim Palma's consistent scoring and complete domination of the boards made them a constant powerhouse. Tom Bowditch's excellent playmaking, Gary Housepian's well-timed hook shots and drives, and Jack Willert's heads-up play all combined to form the league's top team.

Bruce Fairchild of White

Trash scored an extra 5 to 10 points a game on hustle alone as did "Jake" on The Other Team. Dennis Heiple's hot shooting, Roy Feller's hustle and scoring helped keep Nubs in contention in all their games, including a tough overtime defeat at the hands of the Roots.

Aztec's John Rees and Tom Fiegl gave them good balance, but a lack of experience in playing together hurt their chances. Tim Wallace was the only bright spot in a lost season for the Pool Hustlers, with his long outside shooting providing the scoring punch.

Several good Turkey League players stood out among the members of the six teams. Gene Wakeman and Stan Schaeffer consistently poured in points. Corky Rhoades' hard play got points and drew a lot of fouls. Bruce De Filippo's hustle and heads-up actions kept his team going and Bill Mast always seemed to be scoring buckets.

## SPIT BALL

SPIKES DOWN — to the Houghton College Cheer Leaders, who collectively do not live up to that title. The ineptitude of a relatively rookie squad which was evidenced in soccer season has carried over into basketball season. Basketball would seem to be the perfect sport for leading cheers. The crowd is united for a common cause under one not-too-gigantic roof. Here at Houghton, although spectators usually have to travel some forty miles to see their team play, they nonetheless know all the ball players. Despite these things, Houghton cheer leading has failed miserably.

Why can't the cheer leaders unite the audience in support of our teams who certainly deserve it? And why can't they use a little psychology and not give up when the chips are down? Let's all "fight a little harder."

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