

Watergate Remains Dark Administration Secret

In the four months since federal agents arrested seven men at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters, a hotel-room raid that has since been dubbed the "Watergate Affair," the likelihood of political scandal in the upper echelon of American government, has become somewhat more than an interesting speculation. Charged with breaking and entering, theft of photos and documents, electronic eavesdropping and conspiracy, the indicted group includes five men on the Committee for the re-election of the President, a former FBI agent and bodyguard of John Mitchell and a Presidential consultant. Though Mitchell (present C.R.P. chairman) was exempted from charges, he has not gone unimplicated, as information recently uncovered by the **Washington Post** describes his direct control of \$350 - 700,000 of GOP funds earmarked for political espionage against the Democrats —

while he was still serving as Attorney General.

In addition to the pending civil suit, an accusation of criminal mishandling of funds, filed by the General Accounting Office, has been ignored by the Justice Department despite evidence of \$100,000 of Nixon funds being involved in a Mexican transaction maneuvered by the C.R.P.'s finance chairman, Maurice Stans. Stans allegedly received Mitchell's approval of this fund allocation nearly a year before the Attorney General resigned to become the President's campaign chairman. However, the Justice Department proclaimed last week that there would be no further indictments in the "closed case."

Of course, one immediate question is, "What was the money used for and who approved it?" But, in ordering the FBI (a branch of the Justice Department) to investigate the case, including the Justice De-

partment's handling of it, President Nixon has requested the Bureau to gather intelligence on its employer. The question now becomes two-fold: (1) Can and will it be done effectively — if at all? and (2) Who will believe it to be an unbiased procedure?

So far, several stringent Justice Department ground rules and curious omissions have surfaced, causing the insuppressible atmosphere of a "credibility gap." Significant data include: (1) the department issued no further search warrants against the "Watergate 7," (2) no immunity grants were given to obtain information and (3) there were no court orders procured banning any further destruction of potential evidence by the C.R.P.

Despite Republican hopes to suppress the embarrassing issue until after election day, the baobab of scandal resprouted during the recent "Wheat Deal" with the U.S.S.R. Several high-

level officials were implicated in the FBI's investigation into the alleged windfall profits of grain exporters, including former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Clarence Palmby.

Palmby served as an administration negotiator in the secretive Russo-American trade talks last April and May. He quit his post in June to become vice-president of Continental Grain, which closed a massive wheat sale to Russia on July 5th. The administration, however, did not announce its "Wheat Deal" agreement until July 8th, whereupon the Department of Agriculture also proclaimed an increase in grain subsidies.

Without the information regarding subsidy hikes, Continental would have risked irreparable losses; with that foreknowledge the company would be assured of an enormous potential gain. Despite a blatant conflict-of-interest implication, investigating Senator Graham Purcell of Texas dismissed the case after a study of which the description "general perusal of apparent facts" would be an overstatement.

The Department of Agriculture fell suspect when it raised subsidies, which increases taxation, instead of feeding its own personally-controlled resources of grain into the economy to keep export profits up while holding taxes and inflation down. The department's unexplained hoarding of a wheat stock "nest egg" and its questionable relations with major exporters has resulted in (1) the American taxpayers' underwriting of \$150 million of the Russian purchase, the majority of which goes to the grain export-

ers in the form of the now-increased subsidies and (2) the certainty of future price hikes on grain products for the consumer.

While the obvious paradoxical nature of the situation thrust an ecclesiastical mood of despair upon many observers of this strange phenomenon, the "Wheat Deal" inquiry did confirm one fact — that the facts might never be confirmed. FBI investigators snooping throughout the Justice and Agriculture departments found themselves hog-tied, in that the Justice Department has direct supervision over the scope of their inquiry and the use of the evidence uncovered.

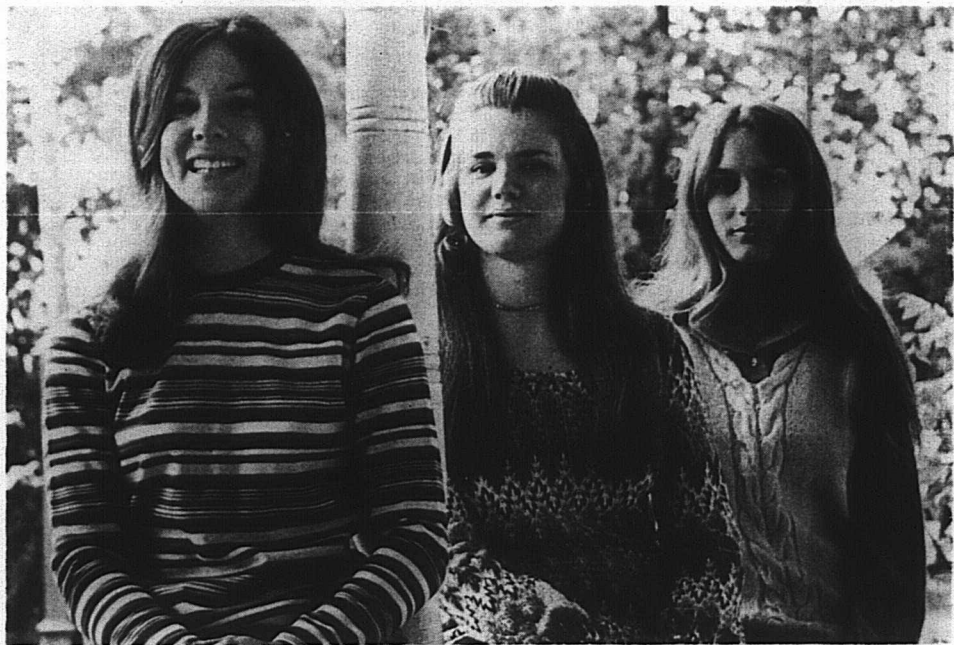
Though it is uncertain exactly who was involved and to what extent, there exists presently an inference of additional criminally guilty parties in the "Watergate — Grain Deal" scandal other than the apprehended seven who merely happened to be without seats when the music stopped. It is abundantly clear that our present knowledge of the affair is far short of extensive, yet, it seems equally evident that the American populous may be permanently consigned to their ignorance. Despite recurring efforts (e.g., the Warren Commission Report) to shake loose the idealistic blinders harnessed to the heads of those who gaze upon executive officials, legislators and FBI agents and sigh in relief at viewing the infallible instruments of absolute justice, it may be justifiably feared that the events recounted here will in time settle into the "Sea of Forgetfulness" alongside such moss-covered artifacts as "loser" images and Chappaquiddick bridges.

the houghton star

VOL LXV

Houghton College, Houghton, N.Y. 14744, October 13, 1972

No. 4



The Senior Class nominated (from l. to r.) Ginger Polley, Diane Abbink, and Cyndi Hall for 1972 Homecoming Queen. Students are asked to register their vote in the voluntary chapel on Monday, Oct. 16.

Seniors Abbink, Hall, Polley Chosen Queen Candidates

Who are this year's homecoming attendants? Representing the Freshman Class are Linda Norton and Rhonda Smeenge. The Sophomore Class representatives are Holly Harper and Carol Naevestad. Stephanie Gallup and Linda Mills are representing the Junior Class. The Senior Homecoming Queen Candidates are Dianne Abbink, Cyndi Hall and Ginger Polley.

Dianne Abbink will be escorted by R. Neal Fitch. She is a

Bible major minoring in music and missions. She is actively involved in FMF and this year is prayer group manager. She is also a resident assistant at Brookside. Her plans for the future are still undecided but she may possibly work with Operation Mobilization, an international Christian discipleship program with outreach.

The second Homecoming Queen Candidate is Cyndi Hall. Jack Willert will be Cyndi's escort. Cyndi is a biology major and her minor is German. Some of her activities this year include waitressing at Gao dining hall, being a lab assistant in the biology department and participating on Houghton's gymnastic team. After graduation she plans to

take a graduate course in marine ecology.

The third Homecoming Queen Candidate is Ginger Polley. Her escort will be Ralph Bishop. Ginger's majors are psychology and physical education. Ginger has participated this year in Allegany County Outreach and is a resident assistant in Brookside. She plans on attending school for physical therapy or go into a field of recreation after graduation.

This Monday, the 16th, a voluntary chapel will be held to elect this year's Homecoming Queen. The chapel is being held to let everyone know who the candidates are. So please come and have a say in this year's Homecoming election.

Dr. Huizenga Hospitalized With Coronary Condition

by Dr. Clifford Thomas

Dr. Nolan Huizenga was taken to the hospital in Warsaw, New York at about 7:30 p.m., Monday, October 2. His illness has been diagnosed as a moderate case of coronary thrombosis.

After one week in the intensive care ward, he has been placed in a private room with no visitors other than members of his immediate family and the pastor. It is hoped that after two more weeks of convalescence in the hospital, he will be able to return home for an extended period of rest.

The Local Advisory Board has given Dr. Huizenga a leave of absence from his position as Acting Chairman of the Fine Arts Division and Professor of

Piano for all or part of the semester, based on his progress in recovery from his illness. Mr. Donald Bailey has been appointed as Acting Chairman of the Division of Fine Arts for the balance of the fall semester. Dr. William Allen has been appointed as Acting Head of the Keyboard Department with the responsibility of placing Dr. Huizenga's students with members of the department on a temporary basis.

If Dr. Huizenga's health will permit it, he will become involved in the administration of the Division during the fall semester and the Winterim, as an advisor to Mr. Bailey. It is hoped that he will be able to resume most of his duties by the spring semester.

Houghton Enrollment

by Esther Morton

Houghton's fall semester classes began with an overall enrollment of 1,323, with 1,214 at Houghton and 109 at Buffalo Campus. New students at Houghton include 329 freshmen and 80 transfers representing sixteen states (N.Y. residents — 206; Pa.—45; N.J.—25) and eight foreign countries. 51 new freshmen enrolled at Buffalo, 85% of which are from the met-

ropolitan area.

87% of the freshman class were in the top 2/3rds of their graduating high school classes. 46 won N.Y.S. Regents scholarships. 5 were National Merit finalists; 21 received letters of commendation. Among the Freshmen who have already chosen majors, biology (with 52), music (41) and pre-med (40) lead the curricular choices, followed closely by education.

the houghton star

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News Briefs . . .



Mrs. Nancy Bachus will perform in "The Midnight Monster," a program for 16 pianists on 8 Steinway pianos, Saturday, Oct. 14 at 12 midnight in New York City's Philharmonic Hall. The concert is under the direction of pianist Eugene List, and will feature works by Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Smetana, Gottschalk and others.

Perret, de Zayas Impress Artist Series Audience

The opening concert of the Houghton College Artist Series transported the listener back to a point in history when life was not nearly so complex and hectic. Certainly the beautiful simplicity of Renaissance music was excellently conveyed by Rodrigo de Zayas and Anne Perret last Friday evening. Both of these young musicians are accomplished artists in their respective fields. De Zayas has spent a great deal of time searching the libraries of Europe for original manuscripts, not being content with transcriptions or modern revisions; he plays the music as it was written and plays it on the instrument for which it was written. De Zayas feels that he has collected 90 to 95% of what was written for the lute. The result is a performance which is authentic as well as highly musical.

The opening number on the program, sections from the 3rd Suite in G minor for 13-choir lute, has been transcribed and arranged for half a dozen instruments, and is most often heard upon the 10-choir lute. Sr. de Zayas is the only performer today who plays this music in its original form. The evening proved to be educational with instructive, informal comments by de Zayas, who is obviously at ease with his audience particularly when it comes to talking about his instruments. His mastery of the monstrous 27-stringed theorbo was impressive, especially to those of us who seldom hear more than 6 strings at a time. The rich

sound, wide range and tonal power filled the auditorium like a small scale organ. A broken string failed to unnerve de Zayas, whose calm reaction ("I'm lucky I didn't need that one tonight") won the audience. He is a man obviously in charge of his performance.

Unfortunately we listen to this early music with twentieth century ears, making it difficult for some of the audience to fully appreciate Mlle. Perret's mastery of an extremely demanding style of singing. Accustomed as we are to the operatic voices of today, it should be remembered that opera has not always existed and is far from being the pinnacle of singing styles. The mark of an artist singer is control, a mark which Mlle. Perret displayed throughout her performance. The Renaissance voice is not concerned with a virtuoso display of its own qualities, but with the blend and ensemble effect. When accompanied by the lute, as was the case Friday night, the voice becomes an extension of the instrument, an added string if you will. Mlle. Perret's firm and rich mezzo-soprano voice blended excellently with the instruments, convincing at least one listener that there is more to singing than the opera.

The artistry, the great love they display for their art both on and off stage and the extreme warmth of their personalities made the concert of Perret-de Zayas a greatly enjoyable experience.

— L. R. Kamp

the houghton star

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1909

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

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Houghton, New York 14744, under the Act of March 3, 1879, and authorized October 10, 1932. Subscription rate: \$4.00 per year.

Flak & Feedback

Dear Editor,

Writing in response to "Concerned Seniors" (Oct. 6), I feel compelled to question their implementation of the scientific method, specifically in their hypothesis that "H.C. is destined to either become a non-Christian institution or cease to exist altogether if it continues to function on the same principles as it presently does." What brash, youthful words these are, not to say bordering on presumption. This institution has been around long before our senior class came on the scene, and it will continue to be around long after we've gone. It will continue to suffer under antiquated policies, with some professors who don't care for their students, and some students who don't care for their courses. Is this to say that we should do nothing by way of reform? Of course it's not. But let's talk about chapel for a minute.

Call it assembly if you like. Call it our morning meeting. (Does the title in any way affect the content? Although I must take issue with the implication that from 11:15-11:45 Tuesday through Friday it becomes the sanctuary of God. It does no such thing, nor do I believe it is meant to). But it's that word coercion that bothers me. Coercion is such a nasty word. As long as you're talking in that language you might as well carry it on through and admit that we're coerced into maintaining quiet hours on our floors, coerced into eating at either East or Gao and (yes), coerced into signing our pledge for admission. Being subject to such coercion is a part of what it means to matriculate into Houghton College.

But when you start talking in terms of "coerced meditation," then I start to get depressed. No one in that chapel, as I understand it, was forced to prayerfully meditate. How can such an activity be forced? I saw the time as an opportunity to talk to God, and was appreciative. And I think that's how it was intended.

As for the supposed distractions of the chapel checkers and their accompanying "symbolic significance," I can say only one thing: Praise the Lord for them! If the chapel checkers weren't there, I might not be there, and I should be there. I'm lazy, undisciplined, aware of my fallen condition and realize I might well be in bed till 12 every morning instead of 10. And I don't want that, any more than I want to slide by in all my courses without a lick of work. So I say praise the Lord for scheduled tests, midsemester grade reports and chapel checkers.

The Concerned Seniors confessed a failure "to see any genuine spiritual basis for the college chapel policies." I can think of at least one: original sin.

Sincerely,
Jane Campbell

Dear Editor:

Apropos to last week's *Star*, may I submit the following?

FREEDOM'S FULFILLMENT

HUMANIST: I want to be free.

CHRISTIAN: What is freedom?

H: Freedom is the opportunity to do as I please.

C: Can you always do as you please?

H: Not always; that's the trouble.

C: Then can you always be free?

H: I hope to be. Only as I'm free am I truly myself.

C: Ah, but personal freedom is a means rather than an end.

H: A means to what?

C: A means to doing right, not a loosing from duty.

H: That's a rather perverted definition of freedom, isn't it?

C: The real perversion comes with the idea, that obedience means servitude; that liberty is divorced from obligation; that freedom is the absence of rules.

Thanks,
Neal Frey

Dear Editor:

A recent article raises two questions concerning the concept of the "Houghton Ideal." Before adopting the negative position as encouraged by the article, you might give consideration to the following.

The first question asks, "Can we make it work?" The position was established that Houghton has so many facets and intricacies that it is impossible to verbalize them all. Such a skeptical attitude in colonial days would have encouraged Tom Paine to give up writing. The political and social involvement between England and the colonies was too complex to describe. This attitude would have mocked Tom Jefferson into silence and stifled such an abstract ideal as political freedom. Instead, our forefathers tried to express their feelings and wrote "When in the course of human events . . ." That simplistic document did not describe all the intricacies of a newborn nation and an untried political system. Yet it did work in helping to promote unity behind a cause.

The cynic would have discouraged Churchill from trying to describe the overwhelming job of defending devastated England from the all-powerful Axis. The situation was so complex that one mind couldn't even grasp it all. Yet Sir Winston spoke to the English people and said, "I have nothing to offer but blood, sweat, toil and tears . . ." Did this speech accurately describe the war conditions? Of course not. But it did work in helping to create an undefeatable atmosphere in England in the "Battle for Britain."

Can a "Houghton Ideal" fully encompass all the workings of our Christian community? Probably not. Yet someone from among our collection of scholars might produce a stimulating document that would inspire the Houghton community. Let's not discourage those who wish to try!

Would such a document be heard? The author's negative position reflects the lack of orators in the past few years. It is sad that all we folk under forty have been exposed to so few dynamic speakers. But just because no statesmen exist at present does not imply that none can be born. Is it too much to suggest that Houghton might be the birthplace of a dynamic writer or orator? Let's encourage those who would try!

The second question asks, "Is such a document necessary?" Was the Declaration of Independence necessary? Were Churchill's wartime speeches necessary? Was Sir Winston's view of "an Iron Curtain de-

scending . . ." necessary for us to realize the political situation in post-war Europe? Possibly not. Nevertheless, these speeches and documents were significant and had a great impact on events of their time. Is a "Houghton Ideal" necessary? Probably not. But a well-written exposition on this topic could have a profound effect on our future. If so, the expression of a "Houghton Ideal" would be worth the effort.

Richard A. Jacobson

Dear Editor,

I once knew another editor who, like yourself, was subjected to a constant barrage of complaints from various people including frustrated Women's Libbers, underpaid plumbers and folks out hunting for lost tamale vendors. At first, things went well; he gained a glowing reputation as a good listener and became quite adept at dreaming up solutions for all but the most complex problems. Gradually, however, his heyday drew to a close. His skin took on a yellowish tinge, he often succumbed to fits of muttering and had 23% more cavities. Soon the other staff members grew tired of seeing their editor crying over his mailbag and had him replaced.

Obviously, then, it is high time you had the privilege of reading a letter whose sole purpose was to be entertaining and informative. I have included a few thought-provoking, little-known facts for your perusal which might be of some value to you at a later date. Please enjoy them.

It seems that a Mr. Frank DeFatta of Talulah, Louisiana did not see the importance of keeping his goats from wandering at will about the neighborhood and was wont to let them go even so far as to sleep on the porch of one Dr. J. Ford Hodges. Finally, on the night of July 19, 1899, the good doctor found it necessary to shoot one of the animals. He got his own next night when Mr. DeFatta and four of his colleagues waylaid Dr. Hodges and mortally wounded him, striking another blow for Italian-American relations. They were arrested, but a frantic mob whisked them away and lynched the happy quintet. Live and learn.

Legend has it that a stingy man named Jack was barred from heaven because of his penuriousness and forbidden to enter hell because of his practical jokes on the devil so he was condemned to walk the earth with his lantern until Judgment Day. Thus we have our lovely custom of trucking from house to house with the ever-popular Jack-O-Lantern on Halloween.

In 1805, Mozart's librettist, Lorenzo da Ponte, emigrated to New York City where he became a tobacco dealer, grocer and also distilled illegal whiskey on the side. He later taught Italian at Columbia College and published his memoirs in four volumes, bringing to a close a life of rewarding and brilliant, if not unique, careers.

It is a federal offense to assault a postal employee while on duty (forcing one to wonder just what kind of a life these mail carriers lead.)

The state bird of Oklahoma is the scissor-tailed fly catcher.

Sincerely,
H. Aaron Vining

The Incumbent Richard Nixon

by Jay Young

I'm voting for President Nixon because I feel the President is the kind of man I can trust. I do not agree with 100% of what the President has done or said, but he's a full head and shoulders above his opponent any day of the week.

In 1968, presidential candidate Richard Nixon pledged to slow down the alarming crime rate. His vigorous law-enforcement policies have cut the increase in the nation's serious crime to 1% in the first quarter of this year. Eighty (over half) of our major cities have actual decreases in crime, and Washington, D.C. has achieved a 30% decrease over last year alone, made possible by the President's program of increased aid to states and localities.

In 1968, Richard Nixon pledged the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam, while turning over the handling of the war to the South Vietnamese. Since the time he took office, President Nixon has brought home 500,000 men, reduced casualties by 95% and cut spending by two-thirds all without sacrificing the South Vietnamese in the process.

Early in his term of office, the President pledged to do something to stop the alarming rate at which our environment was being polluted. This he did in establishing the Environmental Protection Agency, the first Federal unit ever set up to protect our quality of life. He has increased funding for environmental improvement by over 500%, and initiated a Legacy of Parks program to bring increased recreational opportunities to cities. No less than 25 separate environment bills have been proposed by him.

President Nixon has submitted proposals to Congress which have increased Social Security benefits to the nation's elderly by more than one-third from 1969 to this year — a greater increase than in any period in history of similar length. The President has also advanced programs to enable more of the elderly to live in their own homes and to improve nursing care and increase jobs for these same citizens.

Declaring war on illicit drug traffic, the President has won an agreement from Turkey to place a total ban on the growing of

opium poppy, made an agreement with France to assist in halting the traffic of drugs and stepped up the arrest of pushers. He is spending six times more for rehabilitation and five times more for drug education than ever before.

President Nixon's economic policies, including a package of tax cuts to stimulate the economy, have resulted in cutting the inflation rate in half, and expanding the Gross National Product at a yearly rate of over 7%.

He has signed into law the bill giving 18-year-olds the right to vote, overhauled the selective service system with the goal of establishing an all-volunteer army and has proposed an education program that would guarantee a college education to all who qualify and vocational education training for those who do not wish to attend college.

The President has proposed a National Health Insurance Standards Act, a family Health Insurance Plan and the National Health Education Foundation, and has set aside massive amounts of money to find a cure for cancer and sickle cell anemia.

Sen. George McGovern says he wants to eliminate unemployment, cut the defense budget by \$40 billion and virtually eliminate the space program and aerospace operations, which would result in putting tens of thousands of workers out of a job. He further supports a commitment to Israel that would be impossible to fulfill should his defense cuts be initiated.

He claims he wants to lower the tax burden on the average working man, but his proposed budgetary increases, taking into consideration all new revenues raised by eliminating business tax "loopholes," etc. would require an INCREASE of \$142 billion in personal taxes, amounting to about a \$1300 tax increase per taxpayer.

Sen. McGovern has said that if elected, he will withdraw all U.S. Forces from Indo-China, and will "crawl on (his) hands and knees to Hanoi to beg for the release of the POW's."

McGovern's economic policies are not famous for their consistency. He originally proposed a guaranteed annual income of \$6500 for every family of four,

but due to public uproar, he substituted a plan for \$1000 for every man, woman and child in the U.S. He has since shelved that plan as well, and is in the process of thinking up something new. Senator McGovern said, "I'm behind Tom Eagleton 1000%," and the next day kicked him off the ticket.

In his inflammatory rhetoric, in his inconsistency of position, in his muddled economics and in his policies of surrender and defeat for the U.S., George McGovern has alienated the youth, labor, old line Democrats and the vast majority of the American public. In contrast, Richard Nixon's performances have proven true his pledge to "Bring Us Together." I actively supported Richard Nixon in 1968, and I'm supporting him now, more than ever. I cannot possibly conceive of the American public doing otherwise.



— Original cartoon by Kent Nussey

The Challenger George McGovern

by Jon Woodcock

America is a very crisis-oriented country. We train ourselves to act on the basis of partially substantiated predictions of doom and tend to ignore those who cannot command and dominate the all pervasive media. Unless we fear that we won't be around tomorrow unless we redirect our efforts of today, we find a thousand excuses to ignore the responsibility of rational review of "the what and the why" of our programs and efforts as a nation.

This tendency to procrastinate, over-simplify and then dive in head-first comes at a time in American history when the climate for a careful and rational approach to our future could not be more favorable. This results primarily from the fact that America has now, more than ever before, the resources to solve her problems. The rub comes in this: we seem chronically unable to find out what it is which most needs to be done with those resources, and as a result, end up wasting them on solutions to problems which really aren't problems at all, or else in attacking those real problems of our country in superficial and ineffective ways.

To best understand, then, the approaches which the two presidential candidates are taking regarding the direction of our nation, we must analyze their positions in regard to the problems of our country.

The first problem area which would come to the minds of many is our foreign policy, specifically in relation to Indochina. But I would question if the area of American foreign policy has been a genuine problem for our country since the thawing of the cold war era. It would seem quite clear that any problems we might think we now have in foreign policy are really problems which we as a nation have decided both to create and aggravate.

Vietnam is undoubtedly the best example of this tendency. Although our predecessor in that

arena, General DeGaulle, warned us not to become involved, we decided we just had to preserve democracy in Indochina. And now, after two presidents have led us in intensive fighting, what does the record demonstrate? Just this: with all the men lost, all the resources squandered, we are supporting a military dictator who personally appoints, and fires, every official in the country. (A majority was elected by the people before we came.) The only exception is the election of the Senate, which has only token power under Thieu's dictatorship anyway. By any stretch of the imagination, this is hardly a preservation of democracy.

Yet Nixon's approach continues to be one of avoiding the real issue of inevitable American withdrawal, trying with American blood and money merely to salvage American prestige at home and abroad. We cannot deny that America has a problem in Indochina, but we are blind if we blame that problem on anything but American ingenuity and pride. Nixon asked for four years to bring peace and a reasonable policy in Indochina. He has failed because to him the preservation of American pride is more important than the peace he promised. McGovern's position is hardly the sell-out Nixon would have us believe it to be. It is rather a realization that even the most powerful country can do no more for a people than they desire to do for themselves; and that no government, whether in Saigon or Washington, can succeed if it fails in calling its people to dedication and selflessness in the face of adversity. Unfortunately, both Saigon and Washington have failed in this most important task.

The difference in approach which McGovern and Nixon take to our country's domestic problems is also very important. Nixon sees our greatest problem to be the economy, believing that if we can solve the problems primarily of our industries,

other things should pretty much fall in line. McGovern, on the other hand, believes that the great ingenuity and power of the economy is not so much a problem as the key to the solution of our other domestic dilemmas. He believes that we must redirect the government-supported portion of our economy away from problems which aren't really problems at all, such as anti-ballistic missile defense, Vietnam and space. Although Nixon supports programs on the grounds that they will provide jobs, while at the same time improving national security, etc., McGovern declares that the direct goals of such programs are not really warranted. He suggests, rather, that the government-supported portion of our economy be applied directly to the solution of domestic problems, such as health care delivery, rejuvenation of our cities, mass transportation and cleaning up the environment. In this way McGovern is providing not only Nixon's indirect approach by providing jobs and stimulation of the economy, but he is also beginning to face our people-problems directly and meaningfully.

Although such a brief analysis leaves many issues untouched, I believe that it does point out that the basic difference between George McGovern and Richard Nixon is one of approach. Nixon is content to allow the problems of our cities and our poor to work themselves out with the indirect benefit of his important programs or an occasional and inadequate minor program. McGovern desires to redirect our system of governmental values away from the problems of power, such as defense, industry, etc. and toward the problems of people, believing that in so doing, our people-problems will find solutions, and the problems of power will in some cases show themselves not to be problems at all, and in others, respond to the re-utilization of the vast potential of our people.

Toxic "Red Tides" Stain New England Coastline

by Joanna Dotts

The chilly, rocky coastlines of New England have never before been hospitable to the algae which causes the "Red Tide," but the excessive rainfall of this past Labor Day Weekend seems to have created suitable conditions for algae proliferation. The normally dormant dinoflagellates (a group of motile flagellated algae) shed their platelike coverings and began to reproduce prodigiously, releasing a toxic red pigment causing the waters to turn red, hence "Red Tide." The principal species involved in the New England "blooming of the sea" is the

"Gonyaulax tamarensis."

The toxic pigment has infected the shellfish of the New England region, forcing government health officials to close Maine and Massachusetts coastal flats to the harvesting of almost all varieties of clams and mussels. Financial losses of seafood industries are soaring at one million dollars a week, with unemployment increasing.

The tide is predicted to remain active for another month. The fear now is for the maintenance of a dormant population, leaving the possibility of a reoccurrence of the "Red Tide" in the future.

SPORTS SUMMARY

Men's Tennis

Record to date: 3 wins, 2 losses
Hopes for future: immediately — win in Saturday meet against Elmira
Longer shot—even or winning season is strong possibility

Cross Country

Record to date: 7 wins, 2 losses
Hopes for future: immediately — win (or at least second) in dual Roberts/PCAC meet at Roberts during their homecoming
Longer shots—first at Houghton Homecoming meet against Baptist Bible, Hobart, Clarion, Mansfield and Gannon Colleges
—good showing at NAIA District meet Oct. 24 and Up-State New York Meet Nov. 4

Golf Record to date: 0 wins, 6 losses (bummer)

Varsity Soccer

Record to date: due to blunder in Registrar's Office over eligibility of one team member, record is technically 2 wins, 5 losses, 1 tie
Hopes for future: Invitation to Messiah Tournament, Nov. 3 and 4. Houghton won last year, hopes to return as defending champion

COMMENT: This is the third time the Registrar's Office has made a similar eligibility mistake which has cost a varsity squad some wins. Is this necessary? Let's get with it, men.

Soccer Team Takes Loss, Forfeits Two Victories

Tuesday afternoon at Geneseo the varsity soccer team battled a tough Geneseo squad to a standstill at the end of regulation time, only to lose in overtime 2-1.

The first half of play ended with no score, as Houghton was unable to put the ball in the net in 11 attempts and Geneseo failed on 10 shots.

In the second half Patrick Okafor put the Highlanders on the scoreboard with a shot directly in front of the goal. Freshman Tom Miner assisted on the play. Geneseo received a penalty kick minutes later because of a hand ball by Gary

Housepian in the penalty area. The shot went wide of the goal, however, leaving Houghton in the lead. Then, late in the half, Geneseo finally scored.

From that time on neither team was effective in offensive attempts. With 1:35 left play was stopped because of a Geneseo injury. Fifteen minutes later play resumed. The Geneseo team seemed unsettled, but the Highlanders were unable to capitalize on the situation, being themselves the victims of confusion in substitution.

The first overtime passed without score. With two minutes left in the second overtime Geneseo brought the ball down their left wing. Gary Housepian challenged the man, causing the cross to be too long. The Geneseo right wing drove toward the goal, sending the ball outside the penalty area. There Dan Housepian was detected pushing. Geneseo was granted a direct

kick, which scored.

The loss left the Highlanders with a 2-5-1 record, having forfeited games to R.I.T. and Baptist Bible College. The forfeits resulted from an ineligible player participating in what were otherwise two victories. This is the second time within a year that Houghton has forfeited athletic contests as a result of player ineligibility. It is difficult to affix fault in cases such as these. Last year three basketball games were forfeited due to a mix-up over course load requirements somewhere between the athletic office and the registrar's office. Again this time a communication breakdown is blamed.

It is time that the two offices attended more conscientiously to matters that affect many people. Coaches and players cannot be expected to work for victory in the face of indifference and incompetence.

Houghton Harriers Lose to Geneseo, Run Win Streak to Three in a Row

Houghton's surging Cross Country team was stopped cold last Wednesday when they journeyed to Geneseo for the away meet. The mild autumn weather did nothing to hurt the host's performance, as they ran away with the first six places, coasting to an easy 15-48 victory. Corky Rhodes was the first

Highlander to finish the 5.0 mile course, crossing the line at 28:45, a full twelve seconds behind Geneseo's sixth man. Charlie Purvis copped eighth, only three seconds behind Rhodes, with Belleville taking tenth at 29:53. Gent got eleventh, and Harold Walker rounded out the scoring with 31:33.

In direct contrast to Wednesday's meet, Saturday's contest against St. Bonaventure was by far the closest and most exciting of the season. Bona's long, scenic six-mile course, featuring scattered areas of steep hills, as compared to Geneseo's constantly-hilly, pavement-run course, provided the background for the tightly-contested meet.

First place was taken by a top Bona runner, but Purvis and Rhodes took second and third with times of 32:26 and 32:40, respectively. Belleville finished fifth at 33:04 and Gent was only a few seconds back at 33:06. Brad Beach concluded the scoring, placing twelfth, but the meet had already been decided by our top four runners to make the final score 28-29.

The winning streak continued as Houghton beat Ithaca 23-34, as Belleville finished first at 26:50 for the 5.15 mile course. In the double duo meet, Eisenhower was also topped 19-38.

The men have been putting in a tough week of training in order to meet Roberts on Saturday at the PCAC meet.

The Harriers are nearly assured of a winning season with their present 7-2 record, and a 10-3 mark is not out of reach.

Women's Tennis Team Loses to Eisenhower

Saturday, October 7, dawned cold, windy and rainy. But the few who ventured outside and down to the tennis courts found the men's and women's tennis teams hard at work. Not much can be said for the men's team as they lost to SUNY Binghamton with a score of 9-0.

The women's team made its debut bout against Eisenhower College. Although strong in serve and forehand shots, the girls lost by a score of 4-3. Tory Barclay, playing the No. 1 singles position in the absence of Kathy Van Dyk, played the longest match. She was defeated with scores of 2-6, 7-6, and 7-5. Sue Miller also lost her three-set match: 6-4, 1-6, and 6-3. Barb Martinson was the first to give Houghton a score by winning with sets of 7-5 and 6-2.

Carolyn Leach followed in her footsteps and won 6-1, 5-7, and 6-4. Carrie Villavieja was defeated by scores of 6-1 and 6-4, leaving the team score after singles at Eisenhower 3 and Houghton 2.

In the doubles, Tory and Barb lost the first set of their match 6-4. Then they came back to win the second set 2-6, but dropped the third, 6-4. Carolyn and Sue soundly defeated their opponents 6-2 and 6-0.

Coach Terry Fern's comment was, "It would be nice to take a 1-0 record to Elmira, but remember, it was a very close match and well fought."

Both men's and women's teams will be travelling to Elmira on Saturday, October 14 for a dual match. Both hope to return home with a dual victory!

Rhoades and Greenway Attend Clinic for Coaches

Coach Robert Rhoades and Mr. William Greenway attended the Scholastic Coaches Basketball Clinic, September 28-30 in Binghamton. Visual aids and lectures were used to present coaching tips. Keynote speakers were Ramsey of the Buffalo Braves, Durham of Florida State (NCAA runners-up), and Dayley of the University of Pennsylvania.

Coach Rhoades also went to the first annual New York State Conference on Physical Education for the Handicapped. It was held at Ithaca College, October 1-3, for therapists and physical educators of all levels. Mrs. Mary Kennedy Smith, vice

president of the Kennedy Foundation for the Handicapped, gave the opening address. Noted speakers were Bryant Cratty of UCLA, and Julian Stein of A A H P E R, Washington, D.C. Workshops on the mentally and physically handicapped, the blind, and the deaf were held. The conference included a football game between a school for the deaf and a public high school, as well as a wheelchair basketball game. Students of the Batavia School for the Blind put on gymnastics and swimming demonstrations. Coach Rhoades says that sessions on innovations in the field and how to use available equipment proved most valuable.

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