

The Houghton Star

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No. 15



Dr. Stockin telling tall tales to an attentive assembly.

Nine Students Spend Week In Washington For Seminar

Every year around the first of February, a small and enthusiastic group of Houghton students packs its gear into the college's limousine (alias '67 Ford stationwagon). After a quick stop at the dining hall to pick up their ration of bag lunches, they head south for a week of informative and challenging seminars in the hub of the nation, Washington, DC.

This year nine students made the trip to get an inside perspective on how the United States Government works. This annual federal seminar is sponsored by the National Association of Evangelicals. The week consists of numerous discussion sessions

with senators, congressmen, and federal bureaucrats on topics of current government concern. All but a few of the speakers at this year's seminar were men and women with outspoken and outstanding Christian testimonies, such as Senator Mark Hatfield, Congressman John Conlan, Scientist Dr. Betsey Ancker-Johnson, and many others.

Participants from Houghton in the February 2-6 program were: Hope DiB'asi, Paul Johnson, Rory Lake, Bob Suttmeier, Jim Priest, Tom Hodge, Chuck Livingston, Mark Goudy, and Dave Zwifka, all under the leadership of Dr. H. W. Ward. Each of fifteen other Christian colleges from the U.S. and even one from Paris sent representatives, making the fellowship one of the many high points of the week.

A typical day included an early breakfast at the hotel, in the "ballroom south", followed by a session with a Congressman. Each speaker outlined his particular function and views of government, and then gave an opportunity for the students to question him. The day's second session might be held in the State Department building, so the group would

quickly depart to make the brisk 3-mile walk. The days included speakers representing the Supreme Court, the commerce department, the state department, NASA, and the press. Most of the speakers emphasized the fact that the issues which they are deciding are extremely complex, and although they share a common faith in Christ, they do not always necessarily share the same political viewpoint.

Next a hasty lunch would be eaten at one of the government cafeterias, then another walk to a different building for the afternoon sessions. Time might be left in the late afternoon to sit in on a session of Congress at the Capitol building or to make a quick survey of one of the many museums.

After dinner, a panel would share with the students, again leaving ample time for questions. Late in the evening there would be free time to roam around town (in groups of 10 or 20 to prevent mugging) or to catch up on studies or sleep.

The Houghton participants all agree that the week was extremely profitable and enjoyable, some claiming it was one of the best weeks they have ever spent.

Original Research And Experimentation Necessary For Seniors Honors Projects

The college offers seniors with a 3.0 cum and a B average in their major area the privilege of doing a Seniors Honors Project. The student requests a faculty advisor and submits a preliminary draft or outline of a special problem to which he would like to focus his attention to him. The proposal is then approved by the appropriate division chairmen and the Educational Policies Committee at least a month before the end of the student's junior year. The student's advisor selects an honors committee to work with the Division Chairman. This committee advises the student and keeps tab on his progress.

The student usually works through the summer getting acquainted with the history of his project. In the fall the senior begins the actual work of researching, experimenting and

observing. The second semester usually is spent finishing the labs and writing the thesis paper. The honor committee also subjects the student to a two hour oral examination, grades his work and turns the grade in to the Educational Policies Committee. The senior who successfully accomplishes this project is awarded three hours credit and given a Commencement Program Citation.

There are approximately fourteen seniors taking advantage of this privilege this year with the biggest number participating in biology research. Dean Spenser under the chairmanship of Dr. Whiting entitled his project "An Investigation into the Plasticity and Possible Imprinting of the Rat Vestibular Balance Mechanism." By holding a rat in an unusual posture while the righting

mechanism is forming, Dean hopes to find if the rat will maintain that posture when placed in a normal position. Also under Dr. Whiting is Steven Coutras who is conducting "An Investigation of Regeneration in the Amphibian and the Effects of Temperature and Blastema Extract on Limb Regeneration". For those who are wondering what Blastema Extract is, it is formed at the site of an amputation in amphibians as a healing mechanism. Dr. Munro has under him Stephen Lalka and John Reinhardt. Their titles respectively are "Histological, Metallurgical and Clinical Effects of Titanium Implants of Adjacent Rat Muscle" and "Spontaneous Diabetes Mellitus in *Myotomys Albicaudatus*".

The chemistry department has Deborah Birx (Electrochemical Synthesis of Sulfenes) under the chairmanship of Dr. Christensen and Daniel Sastic ("Studies with an In-Vitro Model of the Electrochemical Aspects of Blood Clotting") under the chairmanship of Dr. Piersma. An In-Vitro Model simulates body conditions outside of the body. LuAnne Lewis ("A Mole Ratio Study of Copper-Acetohydroxamate") is under Dr. Calhoun's chairmanship.

Dr. Lindley is chairman for Richard Downs ("Nikolai Chernyshevsky and Alexander Herzen: A Legacy in Revolutionary Thought . . .")

Jean Holden under Coach Wells is doing a project on "Factors affecting Participation of Alumnae in the Physical Recreational Activities" using a mail survey of women alumnae between the years 1950 and 1975. Barry Conant is doing a project on "Effects of Fetal Hyperoxia on Intelligence" under Kenneth Boon's chairmanship. Kent Nussey working under Dr. James Barcus entitled his project "Jack Kerouac and the Jazz Tradition: The Achievements of the Author Toward Defining an American Aesthetic". When asked what the object of his research is Nussey replied: "I hope to prove that walking on water wasn't built in a day."

were judged according to originality, workmanship, and relation to the weekend's theme. Dr. Lindley, taking her work seriously and speaking for her teammates said, "We're basically realistic in our judging."

Other unique activities of the weekend included a taffy pull and a box social. The taffy pull was a great success, at least for those who produced a recognizable form of taffy. Perhaps the liveliest activity was the box social, first proposed by Jim Spurrier and designed to raise funds for FMF. Auctioneers Dan Woolsey and Jim Priest are to be commended for their admirable performance, and for bringing in \$65.16 for FMF, as are the 48 pairs of ladies who feverishly baked sweets, and the brave gents who bid on the boxes. The box social was followed by a reminiscing of the "Good Old Days."

Currier and Ives would have been honored by the commemoration they received last weekend, thanks to all who planned and participated in the activities.

Winter Weekend Marked by Taffy Pull and Box Social

The celebration of another Winter Weekend is past, and happy memories accompany it for many Houghton students. The brains behind the Currier and Ives theme were Barbara Bowman and her co-chairman, Debbie Kruse. A well-planned list of activities presented a balanced itinerary, which assured the students there would be things to do whether there was snow or not.

Miraculously, four snow sculptures, based on the theme for the weekend, were ready for judging on Saturday, despite the lack of good sculpturing snow. Once again, the class of '78 produced a first place sculpture titled, "Little Country Church in the Vale." Other class sculptures were, "Cinderella and her Pumpkin," 79, "Currier and Ives Railroad Landscape," 77, and "Burl Ives with the 'Currier' Express," 76. Each sculpture, scrutinized by Mrs. Si Cross, Dr. Katherine Lindley, and Mr. James Spurrier,

Focus of Christian Ed. Conference Is Youth

The annual Christian Education Conference will be held on Tuesday through Friday, February 24 through 27. This year Houghton Graduate Marsha Auburn and other members of Campus Life will be on hand for the activities, which include three night meetings and one chapel. The emphasis is on youth work, although there is no overall theme as such. The purpose of the Conference is both to provide information about Christian Education to the student body as a whole and to be another resource for the Christian Education major. The Christian Education Club is in charge of the planning, with help from both Dean Dunkle and Dr. Hirsch.

The Conference gets under way Tuesday night with an all-school

prayer meeting led by Gary Newton. He will speak on the topic, "Relationships within the Church-without the pews." An offering will be taken at this meeting. Wednesday night's meeting starts at 7:00 in Schaller Hall. Youth work and Christian Education, specifically work with delinquent teens, will be the topic under discussion. Non-church organizations working with the Church will be the theme of Thursday night's meeting, which begins at 7:00 in the small lecture hall (room 116) of the Science Building. Closing off the week will be a multi-media presentation by Campus Life in Friday morning's Chapel service. In addition to the scheduled events, members of Campus Life will be on hand to talk in classes and individually.



Sophomore's winning snow sculpture.

Editorial

"Turn on channel six the president comes on the news,
Says 'I get no satisfaction, that's why I sing the blues'.
His wife said don't get crazy, you know just what to do,
Crank up that old guitar, break out your rockin' shoes."

"One More Saturday Night" (The Grateful Dead)

Daniel Patrick Moynihan finally gave up. He bucked the system for seven months, but finally tired of the Fords and Kissingers, the air of mediocrity floating about the executive offices in Washington. He almost resigned as early as November, only four and a half months after he had been appointed head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, his exit halted only by a word of public support from Henry Kissinger. It was one of the few times Kissinger had anything good to say about Moynihan. Although there were other times when Kissinger spoke favorably of him, everyone in the State department knew it was only a line. James Reston, a columnist for the *New York Times*, said in one of his columns that Ford and Kissinger supported Moynihan in public but deplored him in private.

Moynihan has worked in the system a long time, in a number of capacities. He has had federal jobs under four presidents, two Democrats and two Republicans. He has made mistakes. In 1970, he came under criticism for suggesting to then President Nixon that the civil rights issue, as far as blacks were concerned, be treated with "benign neglect." Although Moynihan claimed his statement was taken out of context, it still seems to me that there were deep moral problems inherent in this suggestion. At any rate, Moynihan was no political saint, and should not be made out to be a political martyr. But Moynihan's resignation, and the circumstances which brought it about, is indicative of the political climate of the nation. And perhaps from the political climate we can extrapolate to American culture in general.

Moynihan attempted to defend the United States at the U.N., a task comparable to defending Kierkegaard to a group of psychotic hegelians. But Henry told Jerry that Pat wasn't playing by the rules. And that would ruin the game. So Moynihan left. He wasn't fired. That would have been too obvious.

What did Moynihan do to so offend the sensibilities of Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford? He treated the U.N. and its delegations with the respect worthy of that body. He started beating the diplomats at their own game. He called the U.N. General Assembly a "theatre of the absurd." When the General Assembly passed the now infamous resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism, Moynihan shouted "This is a lie." He knew all the rhetoric, and was not afraid to use it. When words failed, he countered with visual demonstrations. "... he will wander into the Security Council during a debate, walk around, sit down, get up, go out and come back in. 'We sometimes feel he does not take the Security Council seriously,' complains one East Asian diplomat." (*Time*, Jan. 26, 1976)

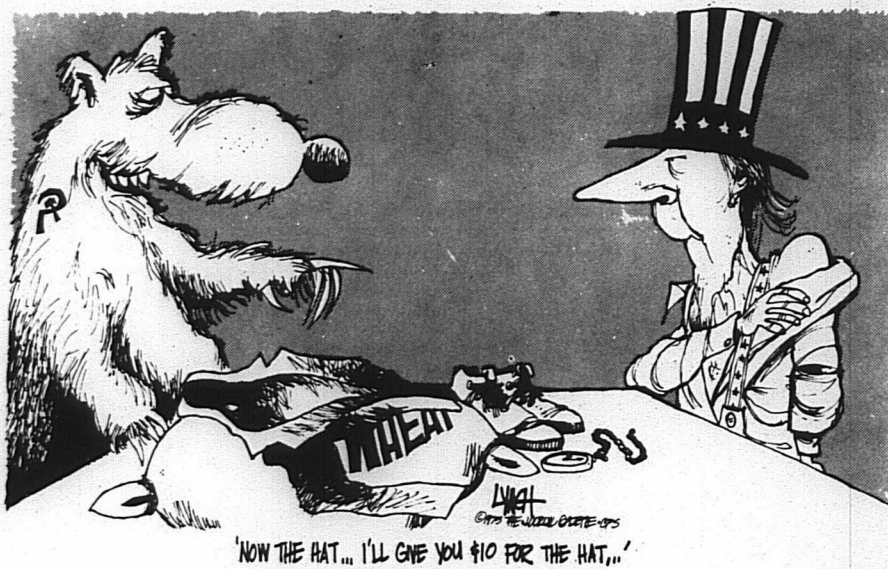
Western diplomats have compared him to King Lear "raging amidst the storm on the blasted heath", Savonarola, and Wyatt Earp with an itchy trigger finger. His supposed hard line played havoc with Kissinger's diplomacy. Old Henry wasn't getting all the headlines. But former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver said that, "his so called hard line seems too soft for me." Maybe all those fellows running around in white hats with a big, welcome smile have been fooling us all along. Maybe cowboys in the black hats are the good guys.

There seems to be a spirit found in many of Moynihan's actions which resembles what used to be called the spirit of America. Not the spirit that comes down to us in bicentennial rhetoric or flag waving, my country right or wrong jingoism. Rather, it is a kind of vision, of creativity, which used to be expressed in the Westward expansion. At the U.N., this spirit affirms the need and possibility of world wide progress, while rejecting the notion that this progress must come through the degradation of the U.S. It is only an expression of a much earlier sentiment, "Don't tread on me."

Moynihan himself is a synthesis of many elements which go towards making up that spirit. He is part of the intelligensia, a professor at Harvard. But he grew up in New York City and understands what a blue collar job is like. He sold newspapers, and worked in a bar. He is a Yankee with a Cowboy personality.

How does all this rambling about the American spirit connect with the quote at the beginning? It is only another instance of that spirit which is so hard to define, of which only examples can be given which are adequate but never comprehensive. Theological problems aside, dance is generally an expression of joy. When one dances, one celebrates life. Those who are adventurous, who live in the moment, who create, dance. The American spirit is dance. Moynihan brought that spirit to the U.N.

Jerry Ford indeed has the blues. He should break out his rockin' shoes. But instead, he sits with the men in gray suits, who believe in detente so they have another market for their commodities. So they yank Moynihan, the dancer. The dance is too dangerous. We can sleep well tonight, because Henry and Jerry are back in control. All is right with American diplomacy. After all, isn't it better to have a jetsetter with a German accent who can, if called upon, do the minuet to represent us than a man who is at home in the local pub that has a swing band to play old Glenn Miller tunes?



Letters to the Editor

Dear Editors:

The analysis of George Wallace by David Mills in the last issue of the *Star* prompts me to comment. If anything Wallace is one of the most disliked politicians. Mr. Mills has done a creditable job in expressing his disfavor of Wallace by pointing out several of the weak points in his character and policies. However, in several areas I feel Mr. Mills has misunderstood George Wallace.

Certainly George Wallace is weak in the area of civil rights. In the past he has taken a demagogic stance toward integration. There is no defense for his past position on integration even though he claimed his opposition was based on the proposition that the federal government has no right to impose its will on the states. However, Wallace's position has moderated in recent years, though slowly. Whether or not this moderation is for political gain is difficult to answer. Moreover, most Presidential candidates have reversed or moderated controversial position so perhaps we may call them liars also.

Mr. Mills claims that Wallace and Ronald Reagan share the popular support of the middle class and then states that Wallace attracts the poor and uneducated. The consistency here fails me unless Mr. Mills feels that the middle class is also poor and uneducated, thus their support for Wallace. Mr. Mills states that "the future is crowding in on them, the present is disappearing". That statement is true of us all not just of Wallace supporters. All the candidates take advantage of public fear of the future and disillusionment with the present.

George Wallace is not afraid to take clear-cut positions on such issues as states rights and capital punishment among others. This is in contrast to the hedging and cloudy rhetoric on the part of most of the candidates. As far as his position on detente is concerned, Wallace realizes that the United States cannot afford to continue granting concessions and receiving nothing in return. Perhaps he realizes that the goal of Communist Russia remains domination of the entire free world.

Mr. Mills points up the issue of Wallace's health. In the past forty years three American presidents have suffered severe physical handicaps. Franklin Roosevelt was paralytic, John Kennedy suffered an excruciating back ailment for many years, and Lyndon Johnson lived in fear of a final fatal heart attack along with other physical ailments. Wallace is handicapped but he is not pathetically helpless.

Wallace's capacity to offend his liberal counterparts by speaking out on the issues that they avoid is unbounded. However, Wallace is not the dangerous ogre Mr. Mills and others would have us believe. George Wallace may throw the Democratic convention into a frenzy but I agree that he will not win the nomination. He will not win the nomination because his opponents are more concerned with denigrating his personality and character rather than confronting him on the issues.

Sincerely,

Steven B. Rennie

Dear Editors,

Recently, mimeographed materials have been passed around, down-grading what has been called "The Child and Family Service Act of 1975." (House Bill No. 2966, Senate Bill No. 626). I received one of these four page articles myself from a respectable church and became very upset at the proposals this act stated and their implications. When checking this with the *Congressional Record*, I discovered that the "propaganda" material was tearing down a good act, and that the information they gave had been in error.

Mr. Mondale, who sponsored the child and family service legislation, said that this bill is facing one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks

he has witnessed in his 15 years of public service. He states:

Wild and completely false allegations are being made that this legislation would somehow give children the legal right to disobey their parents; somehow prohibit parents from providing religious training to their children; somehow give the Government authority over child rearing; and somehow give children the right to complain about their parents and teachers "without fear of reprisal."

These allegations are absolutely and completely false. There is not a shred of truth in any one of them. If there were, neither I nor any Member of Congress would be sponsoring this legislation.

In fact, research reveals that these allegations are based on a document that was not even prepared in this country, and has no relevance to it...

Congressional Record-Senate
Nov. 19, 1975 Vol. 121 No. 173
S20397

The *Congressional Record* goes on to state the attacks these materials have made vs. the facts. It also states what the act basically says (S20399-20401).

We should be sure to check the reliability of our information before we so readily accept it.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia L. Speirs

Chapel Choir Gives Singers Opportunity to Glorify God

In 1961 the Houghton College Chapel Choir was formed under the direction of Mr. Robert Shewan. Today, fifteen years and six directors later, the choir has more than doubled in size and is flourishing under the deft direction of Dr. Bruce Brown.

Originally, the choir was formed to provide musical programs for chapel and church services. It was also hoped that the formation of a second choir would enable more students to get involved in choral singing than the highly selective and time-consuming College Choir could allow.

Dr. Brown, who has directed the choir since 1974, outlined his specific goals for the choir. He hopes to create knowledgeable singers who will be comfortable enough with choral music to eventually become members of community and church choirs. He also wants to expose the student body and the general public to a variety of choral music of all

styles and time periods. Ultimately though, Dr. Brown sees choral singing as a means of glorifying God. He wants the music and text to "speak together to the souls of man and draw them closer to God."

Although its purpose is to minister chiefly to the college and community, the Chapel Choir does several concerts each year in area churches. This semester they will be doing three Sunday concerts, at churches in Jamestown and Corry, Pennsylvania on March 14 and in North Collins on March 21. At the College's week-long music festival extending from March 22-26 which will feature the music of American composers, the choir will be presenting Daniel Pinkham's musical extravaganza "Daniel in the Lion's Den" involving soloists, a narrator and various instrumental accompanists. Finally, they will be going on an extended weekend tour on April 2-4, visiting churches in the Central New York and Albany area.

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Carol Capra & Mark Michael
Editors

Bob Burns
Business Manager

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Alternatives in 1976

Common Sense and the Election

by Bill McGraw

(CPS) — It's nearly 1 p.m. on a cold winter's day at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh. Ronald Reagan is on his way and Bonzo the Chimp is in a tizzy.

Bonzo, or at least someone dressed like Reagan's former movie co-star, is leaping about and chanting along with nearly 2,000 students in the school's gym, ready to "laugh Reagan out of Wisconsin," as the frenzied speaker screams over the microphone. "Reagan for President means Death Valley Days for US," reads one student's sign. "Revolution in '76," says another.

Regan arrives, ducks three eggs, and then speaks forcefully to the students from the right hip for 50 minutes. He even gets the upper hand at times, despite the hostility and tension.

The heckling the candidate and the rhetoric are nothing new, especially in this campaign year. What is new, however, is the speaker, the chimp and the other organized theatrics, all provided with compliments from the People's Bicentennial Commission (PBC).

The PBC, the small, radical and well organized group from Washington that is offering Americans an alternative to the regular Bicentennial, has a new trick up its sleeve. It's called "The Common Sense Campaign" and it's designed to infuse debate on the nation's economic problems into the ongoing presidential campaign.

The PBC says it has "hundreds" of Common Sense volunteers hard at work in the early primary states of New Hampshire and Wisconsin. The volunteers, many of them college students, show up at political gatherings and pepper the candidates with tough questions about the basic problems facing American workers. "This campaign has one purpose," says Randy Barber, Common Sense New Hampshire coordinator, "to put the issue of democratizing the American economy on the national agenda. The Common Sense Campaign says it's time for working Americans to reclaim control over our economic destiny."

The Campaign echoes the basic themes of the PBC, which started in 1971 with \$600 but has now expanded well past its original role of showing the country there is more to its 200th birthday than red, white and blue toilet seats.

"Economic democracy," in which workers take control of their jobs, is now the PBC's thrust. PBC members make no bones about being revolutionary. "We are really a political movement — we are fighting the new monarchy of today, big business," says Jeremy Rifkin, the PBC's founder.

Rifkin, 31, and the PBC hold up the

American Revolution as their model of what they see as the citizen uprising needed today. They want home-grown non-violent change. Their models are not Mao Tse-Tung or Ho Chi Minh but rather Jefferson and Paine. Big Businessmen are our current Tories, they feel, and the next revolution should be based on pride in the nation and not revulsion of it.

The PBC plan is to squelch the power of the big corporations and to turn to worker owned-and-operated companies. Rifkin, whose father was a small businessman in Chicago, is still a booster of "rugged individualism" and personal entrepreneurship still has a place in the PBC version of the revolution. They cite a PBC poll taken last year that showed two-thirds of the people surveyed wanted basic changes in the economy.

Rifkin and 17 other PBC staff members who earn \$85 a week are currently "really getting the juices moving" as Rifkin puts it, as July 4 approaches. Working out of a poster-plattered office on Connecticut Avenue, the PBC is planning a massive Fourth of July rally in the capital which will feature entertainment, "heavy political speeches" and general partying, according to Rifkin.

"We've been negotiating with the government," explains the balding, mustached Rifkin. "We've been granted virtually the entire city — Gerald Ford's getting Philadelphia."

Besides plotting for that event, the PBC has also summoned up its considerable P.R. savvy for what it calls "a year-long communications campaign against big business." It's initial salvo was a nearly full page ad in a recent Sunday New York Times urging readers to become "modern-day versions of Abigail Adams and Tom Jefferson" by joining the 20,000 PBC supporters in 71 national chapters.

The ad, which cost \$10,000, was preceded a week earlier by an \$80,000 direct mailing that will reach over 650,000 people, also asking them to donate their time or money to the PBC. The PBC, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, relies on small membership donations, revenues from its seven books, and contributions from foundations as well as from liberal gadfly and GM heir Stewart Mott to finance its \$250,000 yearly budget. It also publishes a well designed newspaper called "Common Sense."

The PBC's money and slickness has prompted some critics to remark that the PBC is becoming an establishment itself and that Rifkin is building a future political base. He denies both charges.

"The press can't decide if we're hooligans or professionals," he chuckles. "For a revolutionary movement dealing with anti-capitalism to use establishment tactics — they can't

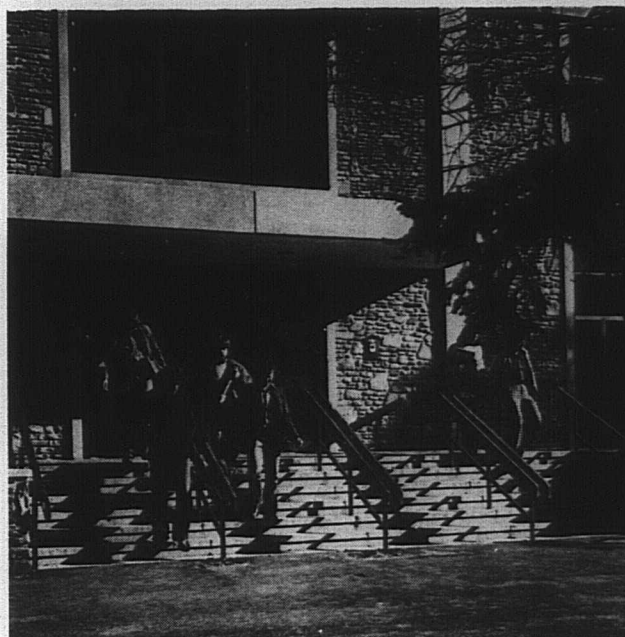
handle it." As for himself, Rifkin says, "I'd never run for political office. We're doing this to educate people and to develop grass roots leadership. We don't want to be leaders."

Rifkin calls the nation's campuses "the ideal spots to square off against current economic conditions," given rising tuition, declining services and the bleak post-graduate job market.

At Middle Tennessee State University recently, the PBC beat back the Dean of Student's attempt to nix the burning in effigy of a local grain merchant who was getting PBC's "Tory of the Month" award. After much bickering, the Dean even agreed to strike a match and do the honors himself.

That's the way it is for the PBC; pranks and a serious critique of the American Way.

"Things are picking up for us," says Rifkin. "Capitalism has had it as a system and people are beginning to perceive this."



Egalitarian Practices Reflected in Grade Inflation And Curriculum Modifications

by Kathy French

"True education makes for inequality; the inequality of individuality, the inequality of success, the glorious inequality of talent, of genius; for inequality not mediocrity, individual superiority, not standardization is the measure of the progress of this world." — Felix Schelling

I can hear the cry of elitism echoing far and near. Inequality of talent, they retort, is only a result of man's denied freedom to seek an equal education. It is an inherent right of humanity for an individual to be allowed entrance into any educational institution that he desires, no matter how many compromises have to be made. The tragedy of our educational systems today is that too many compromises have been made for the egalitarian cause thus resulting in the devaluation of education.

Granted, equal education should be available to all, but not to the extent that all regard for the degrees of human intelligence is ignored. For example, since when has it been an inherent right for all men to attend college? Apparently our educational system thinks so, for they operate on such a premise. The American way is the opportunity of better jobs, therefore, we should all have the right to higher education in order to secure those jobs. The diploma has become a business asset that everyone should secure whether he is mentally capable or not.

In their zealous attempt for the cause of egalitarianism, some college administrators saw the opportunity whereby to offer a college diploma to any breathing homo sapien. All they had to do was to lower their admission standards to allow all ill-prepared students in and modify their grade system to retain them. Well, the results have been devastating. Mass production in the academic market has led to the debasement of its basic evaluational standard, namely its grades. At present, we are in a period of grade inflation which serves no end to either the elitists nor the egalitarianist. Those who don't deserve high marks are suffering false reinforcement. Those who do achieve high standards of excellence are afforded no distinction.

Contributing to the problem of grade inflation is another anachronism, that of curriculum modification. Many colleges have dropped their general education requirements to allow for

student flexibility within the education experience. The student, they argue, should be free to express himself and cannot be bound within the core of a liberal arts program. Education should not be confining in any way. Naturally, if the rigors of Western Civilization 102 could be avoided, what student would be "stupid" enough to take it? Who wants to memorize Latin grammar when colleges grant courses in "life experiences." The so called inherent right to go to college has negated itself by the resulting devaluation of the educational system.

The solution to this problem is not

going to be found in an extreme move to either philosophy of elitist education nor the mass participation in higher education. The educational system could, however, standardize a meaningful system of grading academic achievement. Such a change is not altogether that difficult to accomplish. The major difficulty arises in trying to make education more than a tool to get ahead, to extend it beyond the institution. Until we recognize the values of a well educated human being, no amount of grade adaptations will solve the problem of the valuelessness of the diploma in today's society.

Presidential Hopefuls McCarthy

by David Mills

America's two-party system is failing, may even be dying. Few bother to vote, Washington becomes a symbol of despair, not of hope, and the dreams of the sixties die with the economy. People turn inward, the result of shattered faith and increasing insecurity. Eugene McCarthy hopes to heal the nation as an independent, with no political allegiance except the people.

He believes that "in so many areas of national concern we are out of phase," that "we are suffering a sort of institutional crisis . . ." He believes he can heal America, yet he lacks the messianic complex almost universal in Presidential candidates. McCarthy projects sincerity and faith, qualities attractive to post-Viet Nam and post-Watergate America.

McCarthy views the economy as the subject of the people. His understanding of the popular mood as one of rising to lowering expectations is central to his proposal for government in the seventies. "We do not need a revolution of rising expectations," he says, "We need one of moderating expectations — and of responsible management of the economy." He rejects the need for economic expansion, and the argument that a healthy economy will cure the ills of society. "What we have to do is direct it into producing the things we need."

McCarthy opposes welfare as the "Better administration of a mess",

and proposes an income support program as a step in his plan of organizing the economy to be responsive to the populace. We have allowed poverty to become an institution, and McCarthy would eliminate waste and foolish spending in both the government and non-government spheres.

McCarthy argues for a non-militaristic foreign policy for control of Federal agencies who have committed crimes in pursuance of their goals, and looks back to the vision of the founding fathers. He does not argue for new laws or programs, but a return to responsible government and a responsive and involved populace. He promises to "protect the political rights of all Americans."

McCarthy, by running as an independent, has lost the election, yet he believes he can win. Even in losing he hopes to start a movement towards politics for the people, to end the inward drift of the American people. No matter how clear his vision, no matter how close to the national psyche, an independent candidate cannot win without an emotional, motivating issue, or an organized political party behind him. And that is the sad lesson McCarthy's candidacy may teach us.

Intended

Debbi Birk '76 to Bryan D. Raybuck '75

Carolyn Dunstan '77 to Dan Knowlton '76

News Briefs

(UPS 2/19)

The Equal Rights Amendment has lost some ground.

The Kentucky House of Representatives yesterday voted to rescind the state's 1972 ratification of the controversial amendment. The measure is going to the state senate, where ERA supporters have already begun gathering their forces for a floor fight.

The rescind order is expected to face a tougher test in the senate. Lieutenant Governor Thelma Stovall is the senate's presiding officer and she has vowed to wage a strong fight to kill the resolution.

But if the Senate agrees in the House action, Kentucky would join Tennessee and Nebraska in rejecting the amendment after first ratifying it.

(UPS 2/19)

Former President Richard Nixon will take off on his controversial second trip to China tomorrow.

Diplomatic analysts in Hong Kong reportedly suspect that the timing of Nixon's visit express Chinese dissatisfaction with President Ford. The visit comes just three days before the New Hampshire primary election, where Ford faces an important contest with Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination.



A rather unorthodox shot performed by a houseleague competitor.

The Drybones Team Is Victorious As Class Basketball Completes Its Season

The class basketball season ended this week. The Drybones emerged as champions of the league. The Bones had little trouble with the various class teams this season. The Drybones consisted of Mike Roorbach, Phil Stockin, Aaron Shire, Bill Greenway, Dick Halberg, Mike Walters, Jim Spurrier, Bob Rhoades, and Tom Kettelcamp. The Drybones have a solid offense and all members of the team are potential scoring threats. The hot shot of the team is Tom Kettelcamp who in a game against the Juniors, scored 38 points. Although some games were close, the Drybones usually ran away with most of their contests and proved that they were the best team this year.

The surprise team of the second semester was the Freshman team. After losing all their games first semester, the freshman team reorganized and came back to win several games after Christmas. Throughout the season, Guy Coates was a consistent scorer and a good rebounder. The freshmen gained strength by the addition of John Williams during second semester. John became one of the leading scorers and best defensive players.

The Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors had a close battle all season long

The Sophomores were lead by Bill Zieffe. Bill was the team's high scorer using a consistent shot and a good drive. For the first three games of the second semester Bill scored 19, 20, and 27 points. The Juniors were lead by Joel Prinsell. Joel was valuable to the team not only for his fine

outside shooting but also for his ability to play at either a guard or forward position. The Seniors, after winning 4 and losing 3 during first semester, lost four straight games during the second semester. Larry Cornell was consistently the team's high scorer.

Houghton Basketball Wins Fifth Victory of the Season

The Houghton basketball team recorded their fifth victory of the season last Saturday against Medaille College by a score of 109 to 97. The win puts them one step closer to breaking the single season win total of seven. With four regular season games, and two, possibly three, games at the King's Tournament, the Highlanders have a chance of bettering the record by winning eight games this season.

The game against Medaille College was a fast paced run and gun contest. Neither team was able to effectively implement a defense so both teams attempted to out shoot the other. Fortunately, Houghton's shooting percentage was 60% from the floor while Medaille shot only 34% from the floor. Due to unavoidable circumstances, Medaille had to schedule the game at the nearby D'Youville College gym. With a half hour late start because of the failure of a referee to show up, a broken score board clock and other minor difficulties, the Highlanders got off to a slow start. The halftime score was 46 to 44 in favor of Houghton. However, it was bombs away for the Houghton offense in a 63 point

second half. Mike Pitts led in scoring with 31 points. Jeff Hoffman, who has had two excellent games in a row, scored 29 points as well as grabbing 11 rebounds from his guard spot. Steve Wilson had 15 points before leaving the game with an injured ankle. Randy Singer played a good game scoring 19 points including several clutch drives when Medaille threatened to catch up.

Houghton had just come off a frustrating loss to traditional rival Roberts Wesleyan College. The Highlanders played relatively well in the first half and lead by 5 points at the half. However, they temporarily collapsed at the beginning of the second half allowing Roberts to score 24 points to their 4. Houghton finally regained their composure but it was too late. The final score was Roberts 95, Houghton 80. The game's leading scorers were Mike Pitts with 24 points and Jeff Hoffman with 23. Jeff also was the game's leading rebounder with 12. The next home game is Saturday night against a strong Binghamton State College team. The following week the Highlanders finish their regular season with 2 home games against P.C.A.C. rivals, Elmira and Eisenhower.

Unification Church Espouses Love and Unity, But Owns a Munitions Factory

by David Knudsen

One of the fastest growing religious cults and one of the most interesting is that of the Korean evangelist Rev. Sun Myung Moon. He claims to be called by God to unite the people and to achieve a Christian world of peace, love, and unity. However, his actions and beliefs will no doubt reveal shady tactics of deceit and propaganda. Cryptographic translation of his name will undoubtedly reveal six hundred three score and six. However, before adding his name to the list of nominees for the title of Antichrist, we should examine what exactly he has to say.

Moon was born in Korea, where, he has claimed, Christ revealed himself to him in 1934. He claims that he was then given his mission and he is the new Messiah. According to Moon, Adam and Christ were both enlightened to the truth in the same manner as he, but they both failed miserably and he is here to do it right this time.

Moon's strength and support come from the Unification Church which he set up to suit his purposes. There are over 7000 active members of the church and there are 25,000 sympathizers. Active members are told in introductory lectures that in order to find the truth they must turn their backs on the past and give up everything to the church. These initial

indoctrination services include emotion saturated revival services which combine Christian ethics and Moon's doctrinal teachings. These many hours of immersion in the emotional propaganda leave the Moonies, as they call themselves, so stunned and brainwashed that they would do anything for the church and Moon.

After these sessions, the converts are ready to work the streets, the primary means of raising the millions of dollars that the church receives each year. They hustle for money by selling flowers, pens and other small items, claiming that the contributions will help provide for the care of the emotionally and mentally retarded. In fact, everything goes to the church. These contributions increase Moon's millionaire status, which includes real estate holdings, a mansion in Westchester County, New York and a \$250,000 fishing yacht. The Moonies are fully aware of the use of the money they hustle for. Yet, somehow this seems irrelevant to them, because Moon has claimed he will bring peace to the world.

Moon as the new Messiah has made several promises that deal with the way he plans to achieve spiritual peace and unity. His kingdom, unlike Jesus Christ's, is one of political power as well as spiritual freedom. According to Moon, spiritual freedom

cannot exist until he and the unification church rule the world. He first will attempt to take over control of the United States by secretly planting three attractive women on the staff of each U.S. senator. Moon claims that that kind of influence would bring the United States government under his control. Moon has stated that someday the world shall obey his every whim. He has also told his followers that many shall die for the cause. Everyone that opposes him shall be crushed. His brainwashed followers somehow believe that these threats are consistent with his preachings of love, peace and unity.

A twenty-one year old Moonie was asked how he could justify the fact that Moon owned a large weapons and munition plant, speaks of violent overthrow by the Unification Church, and yet claims that the church is founded on the principles of peace and love. He failed to see any inconsistencies. He claimed that The Master, as the Moonies refer to Rev. Moon, is only seeking world rule for the benefit of everyone. He continued by saying that the Master is not responsible for the evil that happens on the road to the inevitable. In response to the problem of the weapons industry he revived the cliché rationalization, "guns don't kill people, people kill people." He further elaborated on the words of his master, "Whatever has to be done, must be done to achieve whatever Moon desires. It is for the good of everyone."

This movement may sound like an absurd episode out of the world of Monty Python, but Moon is in fact very real and his following is growing rapidly. Moon is the right man at the right place at the right time. The anti-intellectual attitude of today lends itself to the growth of emotional, charismatic people like Rev. Moon. Although his following is small, it is solid and strong. Many will laugh at Rev. Sun Myung Moon and his Unification Church, but with the claims he has made and the enthusiasm of his followers it is worth considering the dangers.

The Stonyd Corner

(CPS) — Everyone knows what happens when the nose knows but what happens when the nose sees?

That is the question quizzical doctors in Japan are asking as they puzzle over the case of little Sayuri Tanaka. Sayuri, 10, has perfect vision — in both eyes and also in the left flank of her nose. Doctors and researchers have confirmed it and a British newspaper reporter recently clamped tight blinders over Sayuri's eyes and then watched as she read a magazine, watched television and caught a baseball, all by watching with her nose.

Doctors say Sayuri is nearly u-

nique. "There are cases in the Soviet Union, Albania and the US," says Dr. Toshiya Nakaoka, "interestingly, some have vision in their fingertips, but I have heard of only one case like Sayuri's." Sayuri herself takes it all in stride. She likes to blow minds by riding her bike blindfolded in heavy traffic.

The Star is interested in this seeing nose phenomena, and would like to do some research. We would invite any student who has sight in unusual parts of their body to stop by the Star office. A realistic facsimile of the first Houghton Star will be given to the first three to stop in.

The Houghton Star

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