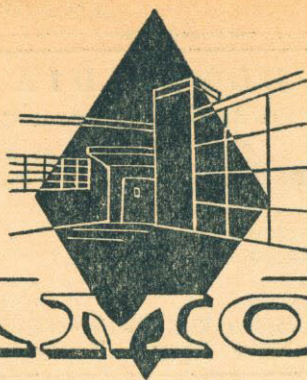


Music Department To Present Christmas Cantata

DORDT



COLLEGE

DIAMOND

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The Christmas cantata, "Our Redeemer is Born," will be presented in the First Christian Reformed Church in Sioux Center on Friday evening, December 8, at 8:00. The chorus consists of 125 voices, all Dordt College students. Included in this number are the members of the A Cappella Choir.

The cantata was written by and is directed by Dale Grotenhuis. John Rozeboom is the narrator. Winerva De Ruyter and Linda Vander Veen are the accompanists. Soloists are Dennis Rynders, tenor; Virgil Vis, baritone; and Kathy Buteyn, soprano. The Brass Quartet consists of John Hilbelink, cornet; Lyle Huiskens, cornet; John Rozeboom, trombone; and Ken Kempema, baritone.

The final segment of the performance will feature the Dordt College A Cappella Choir. The entire program is as follows:

Opening Prayer

Introduction

Tenor Solo and Chorus

He Shall Feed His Flock

Four-Part Women's Chorus

How Beautiful Upon the Mountains

Baritone Solo and Chorus

O Come All Ye Faithful

Chorus

Silent Night

Male Quartet, Girls' Sextet and Chorus

Fear Not Ye

Soprano Solo and Chorus

Praise the Savior

Chorus and Brass Quartet

Silent Night

Male Quartet, Girls' Sextet and Chorus

Glory to God

Chorus

Let Us Now Go Unto Bethlehem

Male Chorus

Mary's Lullaby

Women's Chorus

Let Our Gladness Know No End

Chorus

God So Loved the World

A Cappella Choir

Psalms 150

Chorus and Brass Quartet

A Cappella Choir

Hodie Christus Natus Est (Today

Christ is Born) — Willan

Hearken All—Girls' Chorus—French Carol

With Joyful Mirth — Pooler

Dear Nightingale Awake — Male

Chorus — English Carol

Glory Be to God — Berger

Closing Prayer

Dean Ribbens Announces College Policy On Academic Standing

College education represents a heavy investment in time and money for each student and for the College. To justify this student investment and the use of College resources, a student should make reasonable progress toward graduation.

To earn a degree a student should earn an average of 31-32 credits per year and maintain at least a 2.00 honor point average. A student who does not make satisfactory progress should be made aware of this and should only be permitted to continue if there is reason to believe that he can improve and meet graduation requirements.

ACADEMIC DEFICIENCY

A student whose progress is significantly retarded is given official warning, in writing, of his academic deficiency.

PROBATIONARY STANDING

1. A student whose honor point average drops to the averages listed below will be placed on academic probation.

- After one semester 1.50 and below
- After two semester 1.50 and below
- After three semesters 1.41 to 1.60
- After four semesters 1.51 to 1.70

2. A student may be on academic probation for only one semester.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

- If, after one semester of aca-

ademic probation, a student still maintains the honor point averages listed below, he will be required to file, with the Dean of the College, a written request to register for the next semester. This request must be granted by the Academic Affairs Committee before he may do additional work at Dordt.

- After one semester 1:50 and below
- After two semesters 1:50 and below
- After three semesters 1.41 to 1.60
- After four semesters 1:51 to 1.70

2. The Academic Affairs Committee will determine whether a student will be permitted to register for the second semester in terms of:

- The improvement made during the probationary period.
- The extent to which the presence of the student will contribute to the welfare of the college and its student body.
- The extent to which Dordt can contribute to the development of the student if he were permitted to remain on campus.

ACADEMIC DISMISSAL

A student whose honor point average drops to the averages listed below will be dismissed for academic reasons.

- After three semesters 1.40 and below.
- After four semesters 1.50 and below.

THE DORDT DIAMOND

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--EDITORIAL--

In spite of recent Russian nuclear tests and occasional feats of rocketry, such as the orbiting of cosmonauts Titov and Gagarin, Americans today generally seem assured that economically, politically, and militarily, the United States is still the strongest nation in the world. We point to statistics that show that we are outproducing our cold war enemies both in industrial and agricultural areas. Militarily we claim a technological lead over the Russians, dismissing Soviet advances in rocketry and jet propulsion as crude and unimportant. As early as Eisenhower's first term, prominent Western statesmen were saying that the "collapse" of the Soviet system was only a question of time. They pointed to the failure of collectivized farming and the inability of Russian industry to provide consumer goods, common in our country, as signs of this collapse. The notion that communist leaders had to employ force to get the masses to maintain Russia's economy assured Americans that the Soviet Union was socially unstable, and thus unable to carry out threats of world dominance.

However, facts tend to show these impressions to be deceptive mirages. A new look at Soviet Russia shows us a "rich, tough society that works," to quote a NEW YORK HERALD columnist. The Soviet living standard has been steadily rising and far from raising a stronger demand for freedom, it has raised the level of popular trust in Party propaganda. It has positively enhanced Khrushchev's ability to mobilize his people's energies and loyalties behind his foreign as well as his domestic policies. From every visible and outward sign most Russians like the society that Marx and Lenin made and Khrushchev adapted.

The achievements of this society should not be underestimated. The theoretical "missile gap" becomes cold fact in the light of Russia's success in lofting a five-ton capsule, containing a human, into orbit, and then neatly bringing the whole thing back to earth, without first drowning the contained human. The recent series of Russian atomic tests has demolished our heralded advantage in the nuclear energy field. In Russia's frontier, Siberia, developmental achievements have been nothing short of fantastic. The Siberia of today is a region unbelievably rich in lumber, coal, water power, and basic minerals. Steel, aluminum, and lumbering mills, chemical plants, as well as mines dot the landscape.

Perhaps the most frightening aspect of the Russian situation is the average Russian himself. Instead of the scourged galley slave that we picture, the Russian today is an optimistic, ambitious person for whom life has never been better. And he is not optimistic because he feels that someday he may enjoy the privileges that we enjoy under capitalism. Capitalists are his enemies. His duty is to work hard and build a better, stronger communist society, a society that can overthrow its enemies and "liberate"

Rynders Sings In Handel's "Messiah"

Dennis Rynders, sophomore at Dordt College, will be the tenor soloist at the presentation of Handel's "Messiah" in the Hull Community Building on December 13.

Other members of the choir are from Northwest Iowa communities. Mr. Paulson, band director from the Hull-Boyd Public School, will direct the choir.

Dennis Rynders is a member of the Dordt A Cappella Choir, Men's Chorus, and Male Quartet. While he was in high school, Dennis received voice lessons for two years from Abram Bos, music instructor at Western Christian High School.

During the summer of 1960 Dennis studied voice under Larry Day, voice instructor at Westmar College.

Last year Dennis had two semesters of voice instruction from Dale Grotenhuis, music instructor at Dordt College.

Tickets for the "Messiah" can be purchased from any member of the "Messiah" choir. The prices are 35 cents for bleacher seats and 75 cents for chairs.

Attention: All Students

Mr. Ted Sjoerdsma, a member of the Student Activity Committee, has requested that all empty pop bottles from the pop machine be returned to the Commons. He states that at least seven cases of empty bottles have disappeared since the beginning of this term.

The proceeds from the pop machine go to the DIAMOND and if the bottles are not returned, they must be paid for from the profits at the rate of 48 cents per case.

States Sjoerdsma, "May we please have your cooperation in this matter so that you may continue to benefit from the services of the DIAMOND."

Editorial, cont. . . .

captive peoples. Ivan has a new sense of purpose, his country's goals are his own, and he is convinced of his ability to reach them.

It seems evident that our impressions of the U.S.S.R. are relics of a bygone era. Either our evaluation of the facts is faulty, or the facts themselves are incorrect. Whatever the case may be, it is important that we know well our enemy, for only then can we choose the proper measures for either defeating him, or at least containing him.

J.R.



Don Reinders

THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY — Irving Stone — Doubleday & Co. 664 pp., \$5.95.

THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY is the profile of an artist. It examines the life, the work, the thought, the motives, and the struggles of 16th century Italy's Michelangelo Buonarroti. But as the person of Michelangelo emerges from this biographical novel the reader is also given a glimpse of that something which must be the common denominator of all artists.

From the beginning Michelangelo struggled to create. As a lad, his first opposition came from his family, who wished instead that he apply himself to commerce and the restoration of the shrunken family fortune. Having appeased his father with the promise of all his meager earnings, Michelangelo apprenticed himself to an eminent Florentine fresco painter. Sculpture was his true medium, however, and shortly thereafter he was discovered by Lorenzo de' Medici, head of Florence's ruling family, who invited the budding young sculptor into the palace to be the protege of the Medici.

In the fabulous home of this patron of arts and letters, Michelangelo found the abundant time, encouragement, and inspiration so invaluable to the artist. Here his creativity received nourishment and direction when he sat with the "Plato Four," an intimate group of humanist scholars who met at the Medici palace. Their views, particularly those on Greek culture, greatly influenced Michelangelo.

After the death of Lorenzo de' Medici the people of Florence revolted, and the Medici were banished from the city. Michelangelo was catapulted from his sheltered scholarly life into the world of reality. After the shock of losing some of his best friends had worn off, Michelangelo again applied himself to sculpture. The genius of his work soon brought him fame and money, although his father periodically bled him of the latter.

Genius also brought him a papal summons to Rome from Pope Julius II. Michelangelo cast a bronze of the Pope, painted the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, and carved a tomb for Julius. After the death of Julius II, each succeeding Pope imposed upon Michelangelo his own ideas, and the Florentine sculptor was soon working almost exclusively on projects the "Holy Fathers" had devised. When death overtook Michelangelo at the age of 89, he was serving Pope Pius IV as the architect of St. Peter's Cathedral.

Michelangelo Buonarroti—sculptor, painter, poet, architect, and engineer—was one of the greatest geniuses the world has ever produced. His versatile brilliance has seldom been matched, either in grandeur of conception or power of creation.

Irving Stone is no stranger to the biographical novel. His LUST FOR (continued on column 3)

Frederick Manfred Visits Literary Club

Frederick Feikema Manfred met and conversed with the Literary Club on Friday evening at the home of instructor Peter De Boer.

Manfred, better known to this community as Feike Feikema, lived his boyhood years on a farm near Doon, Iowa. He is a graduate of Calvin College.

His eleven novels, all with a Siouxland setting, have earned him the title "Siouxland novelist." The novelist, his wife and three children are now living near Luverne, Minnesota, where Manfred is doing research aimed toward further writing.



FREDERICK FEIKEMA MANFRED, Siouxland Novelist

Signet Staff Discusses Plans

The SIGNET Staff has been discussing annual publication plans with Victor Eadon, a representative of the American Yearbook Company of Hannibal, Missouri. The initial discussions have revolved around selection of a cover. Comments editor Trudy Gesink, "Through our discussions, the ideas for the '62 SIGNET are gradually being put on paper and becoming realities."

Howard Faber, business manager, has distributed compliment collectors more extensively than in past years. Students who are representatives of all the towns listed in the STUDENT DIRECTORY except those in California and Washington have been requested to collect compliments. Says Faber, "Receipts from compliments last year were \$900.00 and we're hoping for that or more with our expanded distribution of salespeople. I've already received \$100.00 from Corsica, South Dakota, and Hull, Iowa."

Other staff members include the following: Betty Beekhuizen, assistant editor; Art Van Wyhe, photographer; Shirley Tolsma, Arlene Vanden Berg, Judy Vander Veen, Bonnie Van Maanen, and Ruth Verschuure. John Zinkand, instructor in foreign languages, serves as faculty advisor.

Touchstone, cont. . . .

LIFE, published in 1934, dealt with the painter Vincent van Gogh. Since then he has written fourteen other best sellers. When asked why he chose to do a biography of Michelangelo, Stone replied: "First, Michelangelo was both an artist and a truly universal man. His life can show people of every country and time what a true artist is; the infinite world he expresses in his work. Second, few of the millions who recognize Michelangelo's name are aware of his dramatic, stormy life, or of the nearly insufferable obstacles against which he had to struggle."

To research his project, Mr. Stone moved his family to Italy several years before beginning THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY. Because of the thoroughness of his inquiries, Stone was able to base half of his book upon fresh material never before published about Michelangelo. In order to obtain a firsthand view of how a sculptor thinks and feels, Stone apprenticed himself to an Italian marble sculptor.

The late critic Bernard Berenson summed up his efforts: "Irving Stone comes closer to the true spirit of Michelangelo than any other writer."

DIAGONAL

Don Reinders

In Defense of the Mosquito

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is common among men.

The mosquito is probably the most abused species of life upon the face of the earth. Man has persecuted this poor creature even to the extent of draining huge swamps, constructing insecticide bombs, manufacturing fly swatters, igniting bonfires, and smoking cigars. The campaign against the mosquito will stand as one of the most intolerant and unreasonable movements in the history of mankind, made even more remarkable by the fact that it is being carried on in what is commonly regarded as an age of tolerance and reason. My contentions, therefore, will be that the movement to eradicate the mosquito is both intolerant and unreasonable.

This is the age of tolerance. Our actions today are watched closely by such agencies as the NAACP, the SPCA, and even the United States Attorney-General's Office. Tolerance should lead man to discard all his hatreds, animosities, and grudges, and should so mold him that he finds all forms of persecution offensive to his newly-acquired state of social and intellectual advancement. The human race does seem to be making progress toward this end. As proof we could cite the zeal of the present administration against all forms of racial bigotry in the South. Our new concept of tolerance has also led us to adopt more humane policies towards animals. Last year some crusader-like matrons of the state of Iowa stormed into the battle over the turtle-dove issue. Through strenuous efforts on their part, a bill to allow hunting of doves was defeated, an evidence of a tolerant attitude towards our fellow creatures. The mosquito alone is left, friendless and hunted. "But," you say, "perhaps this intolerance is warranted in the case of the mosquito. Tolerance is, after all, subject to reason." I would agree with you. We must always be careful to make our tolerance a tolerance of something reasonable. But can we justify our intolerance of the mosquito on the grounds of reason?

What constitutes the case against the mosquito? What are the reasons for our hatred of the mosquito? Why all this hostility towards a mere two or three milligrams of protoplasm? For the answer I turned to the man on the street.

There did seem to be a fair amount of unanimity among those interviewed. Of the thirty-three which I approached, ten stated that they hated mosquitos because of the buzzing sound they make in flight; twenty attributed their hostility to the irritation caused by the mosquito's bite; two gentlemen placed the responsibility upon an equal combination of noise and bite; and one short bald fellow stated that he usually referred all decisions to his wife. On these grounds and for these reasons the lowly mosquito is pursued and tormented to the far corners of (cont. at bottom of 3rd col.)

Huisken Kens Sports

Dordt's basketball team played its first game at Forest City, Iowa, Tuesday, November 21, against Waldorf College. The first-game jitters were in evidence, but no excuses can account for an 88-56 rout.

Aside from a spectacular twenty-five point performance by Jerry Vermeer, the team put on a mediocre to poor performance. Vermeer was followed in scoring by Groen with eight points, Modderman with six, Schelhaas with five points, Cole with four, Altena and Faber with three each, and Plasier with two points. The decided thirty-two point difference is easily seen when one looks at the Waldorf field-goal percentage. Dordt, hitting twenty-three of sixty-nine field goals attempts, was no match for the Waldorf team which shot a sizzling 53%.

The statistics also indicate that Dordt was weak from the free-throw line. Ten out of twenty-one free throws were made by the Dordt players. Dordt, however, was never hampered by fouls as were some of the Waldorf players.

The starters for the game were Vermeer, Schelhaas, Altena, Groen, and Modderman. Coach Blankespoor, substituted freely with Faber, Cole, and Plasier. Redeker, Roos, Velkamp, and Veurink did not enter the game.

The box score for the game is as follows:

	FG	FT	PF	TP
Altena	1	1	1	3
Cole	2	0	0	4
Faber	1	1	2	3
Groen	3	2	4	8
Modderman	3	0	2	6
Plasier	1	0	1	2
Schelhaas	1	3	1	5
Vermeer	11	3	4	25

The next game will be played Monday night, December 4 against Emmetsburg in the Sioux Center Auditorium.

'61-'62 Basketball Schedule

Nov. 21—Waldorf	Away
Dec. 4—Emmetsburg	Home
Dec. 7—Estherville	Away
Dec. 11—Worthington	Away
Dec. 14—Northwestern "B"	Home
Dec. 18—Westmar "B"	Home
Jan. 4—Emmetsburg	Away
Jan. 8—Worthington	Home
Jan. 13—Northwestern "B"	Away
Jan. 22—Ft. Dodge	Away
Jan. 27—Waldorf	Home
Feb. 1—Freeman	Home
Feb. 5—Estherville	Home
Feb. 9—Freeman	Away
Feb. 12—Wessington Springs	Home
Feb. 16—Westmar "B"	Away

All home games begin at 7:30 unless a preliminary game is played. Prelim. 6:30. Game 8:00.

All home games are played in the Sioux Center Auditorium.

Diagonal, cont. . . .

the city dump.

Are these complaints valid? I think not! Let us first take up the issue of noise made by the mosquito. The fellow who complains that the buzzing of the mosquito keeps him awake at night is not noticing, for instance, the roar of traffic out on the road or the scream of the jet overhead. Instead he concentrates on the activity of one tiny mosquito. His problem is not real, but psychological. His argument can hardly be accepted as reasonable.

The minor discomfort caused by the bite of a mosquito is also shown to be a feeble argument when it is seen in the light of a recent theory. In a greatly simplified form the theory goes something like this: "Every human being has been, at one time or another, bitten by a mosquito. (This does not include a small number of Eskimos who live where there are no mosquitos.)

"When a person is bitten by a mosquito, he is automatically immunized against a certain type of noxious and fatal disease which we shall call 'disease X'. (Getting back to the Eskimos—although they have not been immunized by a mosquito because where they live it is too cold for mosquitos, they do not contract disease X because where they live it is also too cold for X germs.) We may therefore assume that if the mosquito were not present to immunize us against it, 'disease X' would run like a plague through the human race." For us to exterminate the mosquito, then, would be race suicide. Seen in the light of this "theory," this complaint about the itch caused by the mosquito's bite is so trivial in comparison with its alternative that it too is shown to be unreasonable.

Persecution of the mosquito, therefore, goes against the concepts of both tolerance and reason. Let us soon see the end of this terrible injustice!

D.R.