The Grand Rapids Press in a story published last Friday disclosed that an unnamed group of Christian Reformed pastors from Iowa are "trying to drum up support for an alternative seminary to Calvin." According to the Press, a letter was sent to selected area (Grand Rapids) Christian Reformed pastors in which vague complaints were made against Calvin Seminary, and the need for a new seminary was proposed. The letter contained the names of Dr. Peter Y. de Jong, Rev. John Piersma, Rev. Henry Vander Kam, Rev. Edward J. Knott, Rev. Thomas Vanden Heuvel, Rev. C. Erie Fennema, and Rev. John R. Sittens.

**Women in Office**

The Grand Rapids Press story portrays the movement for a new seminary as a reaction to the "women in office" controversy. The Press quoted Dr. John H. Kromminga, president of Calvin Seminary, about the alternative seminary proposal. He said, "An alternative seminary only means Calvin is not doing its job." Some people "perhaps feel that whenever there is a movement in the wrong direction, Calvin is to blame." He cited the debate over allowing women to become deacons and the controversy over biblical interpretation that have come before Synod in recent years. Both Kromminga and Rev. William B. Brink, denominational stated clerk, say they will not be concerned unless the group is recognized by a classis or Synod.

Rev. Nelson D. Kloosterman of Sheldon, Iowa, is secretary of the group suggesting the need for an alternative seminary. When contacted by both the Grand Rapids Press and the Diamond he responded with a "no comment." But Kloosterman told the Diamond he expects an official news release by the group late this week. After that is released he will be more open to answering questions. The Diamond hopes to report on this press release in the next issue.

The Diamond asked Rev. John Piersma of Sioux Center, a supporter of an alternative seminary, to comment on the Press article. He responded that the article is basically correct. He pointed out that a new seminary can be started without getting official church approval right away, but he cautioned that the proposal is still highly tentative.

Asked if the "women issue" is the reason for the proposal, Piersma responded "women-in-office is a part of it. The whole matter of women in office is a radical question that goes to the root of many problems and issues." For Piersma, women in office would be a "radical change in tradition" and is "a real threat to the CRC." But at the base "biblical interpretation is the problem" according to Piersma. "Some people are now completely abandoning the idea that the Bible is to be read literally."

Asked why he and others are convinced an alternative to Calvin is needed, Piersma said there is a "different idea of what seminary training should be. We think seminary training ought to be more fundamental in character. There needs to be more emphasis on mastery of basic formed theology, and classical languages. The present scattered curriculum (at Calvin) does not serve the church well and is not producing the kind of candidate who can satisfactorily sustain classical examinations. Recent candidates often demonstrate glaring weakness in their training."

**Emphasis on Preaching**

Piersma continued, "Therefore we are considering establishing a very modest institution, two or three pros, that will gear the whole program to the confessional character of the church. There would be a heavy emphasis on preaching."

**Prospective Seminary Students? or just another Psych experiment?**

Photo by Henry Reyenga

Students and Professors to Attend 'Jubilee'

Everybody knows what C.G.O. is. No, it's not a new music group or the latest government agency—it is the Coalition for Christian Outreach. The Coalition is a ministry to post-high school students within a 200 mile radius of Pittsburgh. This includes 92 four-year schools with 350,000 students in northern West Virginia, eastern Ohio, and western Pennsylvania.

The C.G.O. ministers to these students by placing staff members in jobs on campus so that they can reach out to students. These staff members include coaches, resident hall directors, and counselors in both Christian and non-Christian schools. These positions enable the staff members to acquire personal relationships with the students, a very effective way to proclaim the gospel.

Each year the Coalition sponsors a conference for college students from throughout the continent. The 1981 conference, called "Jubilee," will be at the Hilton Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 7, and 8. 2,500 to 3,000 students will meet to attempt to work out a Christian perspective. In other words, the hotel will become a Christian university for one weekend.

Speakers, as well as entertainment will be featured. Seminars will be held on a wide variety of subjects including arts, Biblical studies, business, education, history, philosophy, law-politics, medicine, missions, sciences, and sociology-psychology.

Dr. Calvin Seerveld, a professor at the Institute for Christian Studies in Toronto, and Dr. H. Evan Runner, Philosopher professor at Calvin College, are two seminar speakers familiar to the Dordt College community.

Dordt students will attend the conference this year, and this number may still increase. Three students representing Dordt attended the conference last year, which was Dordt's first participation. This increase in attendance this year is more than 600 percent. The students attending "Jubilee" plan to use a Dordt van and as many cars as are nec-

by Brenda Reiter

essary. Cost for transportation will be shared and therefore will be minimal. The cost for registration and lodging is $40. Rev. John B. Bulst, who with Professors Henry DeVries, James Skillen, and Rockne McCarthy will be attending, said the conference is good because Dordt students will be in contact and can communicate with other Christians. The students will be exposed to the Jubilee program as well as the Coalition. Dordt will also have exposure to the evangelical community, and students from other schools can become acquainted with Dordt College.

Students may contact Bulst's office for more information and registration materials.
Editorial

Not All Television is Bad

"Is TV Really So Bad?" asked a tract distributed on campus recently. In the tract the Reverend J. R. Beeke urges the reader to dispossess immediately of his television set.

Beeke believes television is for amusement and entertainment. He says: "It keeps us 'much' delving into the realities of life and truth as set down in God's Holy Word." Because of this, he claims man is restless, dissatisfied, and unhappy.

According to Beeke, television is "bad" for us for three basic reasons: (1) we can't keep sin from flashing up on the screen, and (3) television hardens our hearts toward sin. In addition to this, the pastor says viewers are not only wasting God-given time but are missing family life and fellowship with others. For these reasons, television (the devil's classroom, as Beeke calls it) must be taken out of our homes.

Maybe Pastor Beeke should read the February 2 issue of The Banner. It contains two articles on Christian television. One is entitled "Evaluating the Electronic Church," by Dr. Joel Nederhood, and the other is "How Should the Church Use Television?" by Gerrit Verstraete.

Verstraete's main argument is that television can be used to inform and educate. He sees religious programming being produced by Christians and distributed by satellite and cable.

With the continuing development of cable television, cable systems could have up to 60 stations beamed to them by satellite. Because of this vast number of stations, much programming will be needed. Economically speaking, this is an excellent opportunity for Christian programmers.

This type of programming could be used to introduce unbelievers to fellowship, says Verstraete. It could motivate them to worship and fellowship. He believes it can be a way of carrying out our cultural mandate to bring the gospel to all corners of the world.

Nederhood also sees television as an excellent opportunity for Christian educating and awareness. He says pay television and video cassettes offer "limitless possibilities for teaching, preaching, and counseling."

According to Nederhood, there is a widespread hunger for religious truth, and television can communicate that religious truth. He says..."we are living in an age in which the people of God must now communicate the message of the Scripture to the entire world by means of the electronic media."

While television is perverted in many aspects, it should not be disposed of. Not all television is bad! In fact, Christian programming has limitless possibilities in spreading the word of God. If more Christians would be involved with television, these possibilities could become realities. Just as we need Christians in politics, education, fine arts, and business, we need Christians in television.

Television is a reality that we cannot ignore. As Beeke explains, we cannot ignore the realities of life. A Christian perspective is needed in television; Nederhood and Verstraete provide some of that perspective.

But even more, we must deal with television in our daily lives. We must deal with television, not "cop-out" as Beeke suggests.

Television is one of the most influential forces in the world today; if not the most influential. To that extent actors, directors, writers, and producers are needed in this field. Christians are needed not only in the religious aspect of television, but also in every other aspect of television. Who will these people be? And who will teach them?

To apply the principles of Scripture to all areas of life, Dordt College is developing a perspective in television also. But for financial reasons, that perspective includes neither a television studio nor professors with advance degrees in television to teach in this discipline. For financial reasons, to what extent will Dordt's perspective be stymied?
Interest Lacking in Signet

by Harvey Voogd

The Signet may not be published next year because of a lack of student interest. According to Caryl DeVries, chief editor of the Signet, not even 50% of the students bought books for this year’s issue. Just below 600 Signets have been sold, but 800 had to be sold to break even. As a result, the Signet will probably go in the red for this year.

“The lack of student interest has made the long hours the members of the Signet put into the yearbook seem useless,” says Mrs. Lillian Grissen, faculty adviser to the Signet. “The students volunteer their time to produce the Signet and then added to this they must beg the student body to buy a copy. It just doesn’t add up!”

The financial problems are only an added burden to the Signet’s organizational problems. At present the staff numbers approximately 25 but all the members are new and inexperienced. “The work is so much and so frustrating,” says DeVries, “that people don’t return. Besides myself, none of last year’s staff returned.”

Grissen and DeVries both agree that there have been problems with the photography club. Says Grissen, “The snag has been the photography club. But there is no frustration or annoyance on my part. We’re experimenting with the system.”

Rumorism Runs Rampant around Dordt College

by Jacqueline Lendeczink

Rumorism may be spreading like a common disease; it has been going around Dordt’s campus almost since the day school began. Who first contracted the disease is hard to determine but rapidly cannot be pinpointed. It is too bad it could not have been traced back to the beginning. The symptoms of the disease usually have frequent spasms of running words of the mouth. What might be considered a minor infraction such as calling someone a “fossil” although the word may be true is the disease and resists it.

By trying to avoid Rumorism one may feel guilty, especially when he is alone with no one to listen or help him. Unfortunately, in many cases, the person who may get hurt from the words being spoken will be the one who never comes in contact with the disease and resists it. By trying to avoid Rumorism one may have to stay away from those who are contagious, thus making one even more susceptible.

Science has not found a cure for Rumorism. No vaccine prevents it; no prescription slows its contagion. The cure must come from the victim himself. They are the only source for their own recovery. They must recognize the disease and be willing to ask God for the strength to overcome it. He is the Source of strength for all who allow Him to be. If anyone asks God for help, He will give the power to resist the temptation to spread rumors that hurt and belittle others, and often, ultimately, make the rumor-spreader look bad.

Spreading rumors is wrong. Rumors hurt people and at best do no more than temporary good for anyone. They are unnecessary and promote no good on our campus. Help put an end to Rumorism at Dordt.
Dordt College Offers Cultural Experience in Mexico

Imagine yourself in a foreign country. You know the language enough to understand many things, but the customs and culture of the natives around you are different from your own, and you're a little anxious about being in this new land.

Mike Van Dyke, Diane Dodd, Judy Kleene, and thirteen other students traveled to Mexico this past summer to study at the University of Durango. The program includes high school as well as college and post-college students. According to Dallas Apol, Spanish professor and Foreign Study Advisor, the idea for the program originated four years ago when Apol studied for the first time at the Romance Language Institute in the University of Durango, Mexico.

Mike Van Dyke, a 1980 graduate of Dordt, left two weeks early for the trip to Mexico. He said he wanted to be there a little longer in order to absorb more of the culture and to become more 'Mexican'.

Van Dyke said that classes were held from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Afternoon activities included the "cuida" or early afternoon dinner and an hour and a half session with a private tutor. Students and their tutors usually traveled or walked around the town of Durango, speaking in Spanish and learning about the Mexican culture.

The Institute, said Van Dyke, also sponsored various weekend activities such as trips to either Mexico City or Mazatlan.

Judy Kleene, who went to Mexico City, said she saw many things not usually seen in the United States. She saw, among other things, an 80-year-old man playing a harp and singing, women washing their clothes in a stream, and a bullfight.

"Some people thought the bullfights were bloody and inhumane," Kleene said, "but when you go down there you have to change your mind and see why they really have different ideas.

At the Institute, students took a variety of courses ranging from beginning to intermediate classes. "All the people who came from Dordt had at least one year of Spanish," said Apol. "We were at various levels. At times I was in class with Mike and at times I was in class with Diane and Judy."

The various courses offered include Spanish pronunciation, grammar, conversation, vocabulary and writing, Mexican Folklore, and History of the Mexican Revolution.

Kleene said most of her classes were taught in Spanish. "It sounds terrible," she said, "but they'd realize when you weren't understanding. They usually went at a pace that you could understand because there also were high school students in there with only two years of Spanish."

Said Van Dyke, "When people talk at normal speed with their normal dialect, it's really frustrating, but after two weeks, I began to pick up more expressions."

Each student stayed with a Mexican family. Families were chosen by the Romance Language Institute according to ability to provide sanitary conditions for the Americans, said Apol.

Diane said she felt that living with a family was the most meaningful part of the trip. "We had a lot of fun with the family and I was really sorry to go," she said. "The one thing that really struck me was that they'd realize when you weren't understanding. We wanted to help clear the dishes, but they wouldn't let us.

Said Dodd, "I felt that what I learned from the family was more worthwhile than what I learned at school. It's something that I'll never regret doing."

For the summer of 1981, Apol said he hopes to take 30 students to Mexico for three weeks of learning the Spanish culture and attending classes at the Romance Language Institute.

Apol said the program is open to high school students, college students and teachers. The cost is $390 and that includes tuition, room and board with a Mexican family, a private tutor/guide for six hours a week, optional cultural classes, Saturday excursions, and social activities.

"But how can Dordt tell whether or not this system is being used to capacity, or when it will be profitable to add more features? By monitoring the number and types of calls that are made and the times at which they are made,"

This is being done by a telephone system installed at Dordt during Christmas vacation. It is now complete. According to Les Noord, the system was functional when the spring semester began but additional equipment was installed.

The total cost of the system isn't known yet, Van Noord said, but the basic equipment price is $150 thousand.

Though the college will not pay for the entire system immediately, it will be paying "high phone bills for the next ten years," At that time Dordt will become sole owner of the system.

Noord said he has not heard of any problems users may have with the system. Except, of course, everyone has to learn new extension numbers!

John Peterson, a General Telephone Company technician, supervised final installation and the training of local personnel.

Peterson said Dordt's new telephone system is the first of this new model to be installed anywhere.

Peterson said the system can handle more than 600 telephones and has additional capabilities such as speed calling (having destination programmed to dial a full phone number), conference calling (having up to eight persons on different lines able to talk to each other at the same time), and coding a telephone to ring on another telephone whenever it calls.

This digital, computerized system out-performs the almost twenty-year-old former system in every way. The system gives greatest relief to the switchboard operator. Nancy Green, the present operator, said long-distance calls, which were formerly handled through the office, are now made through the switchboard only after 5 p.m.

Many of the offices can be called directly from off-campus telephones, but if the call is made through the switchboard and the caller happens to be put on hold, he will hear music from radio station KDGR. Generally the new system enables Green to be more efficient and therefore able to do a faster job with less waiting for those who call Dordt College.

"But how can Dordt tell whether or not this system is being used to capacity, or when it will be profitable to add more features? By monitoring the number and types of calls that are made and the times at which they are made,"

by Debbie Butler
Guest Commentary

National Security Includes Concern for Human Needs

Lately a "plethora of talk" has emanated from President Ronald Reagan's Administration about cuts that will be made in the 1981 and 1982 fiscal year budgets. Members of the Reagan Administration have proposed that expenditures be closely examined in, among others, programs aiding foreign countries, farmers, and the poor. According to the Administration, the net result of these budget cuts would be the elimination of the looming deficits in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 and a reduction in the rate of inflation, all of which might be considered as admirable goals.

These budget-cutting proposals, made by members of the Reagan Administration, supposedly reflect Reagan's campaign vows to get the federal government off the back of the people and to restore fiscal responsibility to the federal government. But in spite of the Administration's daily vows that it will cut the "fat" from government spending, thereby fulfilling Reagan's campaign vows, its willingness to do so must be seriously questioned since it has yet to suggest cuts in the largest expenditure in the 1981 and 1982 budgets, Defense spending.

It is rather unlikely that the Reagan Administration or, for that matter, Congress, will cut much from the proposed expenditures for Defense. During a time when there is a threat of Soviet invasion in Poland, a war in the Middle East between Iraq and Iran, and the continuing occupation of Afghanistan by Russian troops, it is widely believed that a reduction in Defense expenditures would weaken the "national security" of the United States. Such an idea reflects the belief that the security of the United States is a nation, can be both measured and achieved in terms of the military hardware, e.g., missiles, it possesses.

As such, the concept of national security has usually been relegated to the realm of foreign affairs where it has been thought of in terms of the relative military strength of the United States vis-a-vis the other nations of the world. Little attention has been paid to the implications of national security in terms of the United States' domestic or internal affairs. The question must be asked, "Can the United States achieve national security in the realm of foreign affairs and at the same time ignore the many human needs and societal problems within it which demand attention and correction?"

Presently, many Americans are finding it either increasingly difficult or impossible to secure for themselves basic human needs, i.e., adequate housing, employment, and health care. Until very recently, the federal government has at least attempted to address human needs and bell those persons who have been disadvantaged by our capitalistic system to secure these needs. But in the name of balancing the budget, getting government off the backs of the people, and restoring fiscal responsibility, cuts are being made in programs which have attempted to address human needs and social problems.

If the Reagan Administration's cuts in federal expenditures were to include the expenditures for Defense, the importance of examining the concept of national security might be diminished. However, when one recalls that the fiscal year 1982 budget submitted by former President Jimmy Carter (who Reagan tried to paint as soft on defense) called for a 5% real increase in Defense spending, reasons do exist for maintaining the high-rationale position that conception has enjoyed when it comes to determining federal government expenditures.

The argument that the government should assume responsibility in securing human needs and resolving societal problems has been termed "socialistic" or, even worse, "communistic." This presupposes a specific role of the government with regard to the establishment of a strong state, i.e., a public legal community.

PROTECTION SEEN AS INTERVENTION

This position reflects the classical Liberal conception of government as the product of the interaction of sovereign, autonomous individuals. This line of thinking limits the task of the government to protecting the rights of individuals, particularly their property rights. All government action, even that done to protect the rights of an individual, is conceived of as "intervention," something which ideally should not occur. People holding to a classical Liberal conception of government have stressed the importance of the existence of human rights—freedom of speech, press, and religion—in the state.

Historically, the people and government of the United States have emphasized individual liberty over the expense of social rights, i.e., the provision of adequate health care, food, education, and housing for the state's citizens. Christians have been among the many Americans terming the provision of these social rights as "socialistic" or "communistic." These Christians have failed to recognize that both the state and the government are God-given and God-ordained institutions. Imbued with the classical Liberal conception of the role of governments, these Christians have neither realized nor admitted that the government has the responsibility to establish a public legal community (the state) in which justice exists. The raison d'être of the government is the keeping of order and doing of justice in the state. It is this foundational principle which determines the actions which the government should or should not take with respect to the distribution of the provision of health care, structures, the provision of public goods and services, etc.

Bible and Curriculum

DeMoor Speaks on Teaching

"Jesus demands faithfulness—success," explained Acy DeMoor to a group of students who attended his workshop on Bible, the teaching of Bible, and its relationship to the curriculum.

Tuesday evening, January 27, was reserved for student teachers, while Wednesday and Thursday workshops were open to anyone who was interested. On Friday, both teachers and principals from the surrounding area attended; some came from as far as Pella, Iowa.

DeMoor teaches tenth grade Bible and sociology at "Christ School" in Edmonton (Alberta) Christian High School. He is also the curriculum coordinator for three Edmonton junior high schools and the high school. Previously he taught junior high in Chatham, Ontario for six years. DeMoor, in collaboration with other Christian educators, spent five summers preparing and writing "Man in Society: A Study in Hope," which is now the textbook used in many Christian high schools throughout Canada and the United States.

DeMoor was sponsored at Dordt College by Phi Kappa Sigma. The Dordt chapter of the students' education fraternity. Phi Kappa Sigma is sponsored by Gloria Stronks, professor of education. DeMoor devoted "how to read a text" and spoke about available resources for, and methods of, teaching Bible. He stressed the importance of teachers developing the students' ability to read the Bible properly in school and later in life, at work, in order to give them a method of using their Bibles to grow and learn. "Students," he said, "should be able to carry their Bibles around as easily as they carry their lunch pails." DeMoor also pointed out that teachers that they are teaching a world and life view which, first of all, is not anything academic. He also emphasized that "all scripture is profitable for teaching, refuting error, guiding man, and, indirectly, the business to fully equip the child for everyday good work."

In addition, DeMoor presented "History" to the students suggesting that teachers should remember that while theory, philosophy, and pedagogical discussions are important, schools are for the students' education. College students too can learn by doing.
Housing Policy Toward Homeowners Changed

Dordt's housing program is being revamped for next semester. It looks like the homeowner will be paying more; a tentative $40, said Bernie De Wit, vice-president for Business Office. A 29 Diamond; in some cases the homeowner will receive less; and Dordt will receive more.

The Student Personnel Committee (Chairperson Marion Van Soelen, Rich Buckham, Louise Halst, Dallan Apol, Brenda Kuipers, Tina Van Epp, Marjorie Bierk) unanimously passed a new leasing policy for off-campus housing. The homeowner receiving a fixed rate per student, the homeowner will be paid a flat rate for his apartment per semester," said Dean of Students Van Soelen.

Contracts were sent to homeowners in early February to be signed and returned by February 15," said Gene Hiemstra, homeowner. "We've never had to sign contracts before."

"People in general, balk at change," added Hiemstra, "but in the January survey no one was so upset if Dordt had dealt with the situation differently. In only two weeks we have to sign contracts that they require, and we haven't heard of before. There was no personal contact."

"Soele, said that the housing staff, himself, Ben Holder, and Jay Van Croningen, estimated off-campus residences as to their fair-market rates. "We don't think the number of students recommended to live in it. These recommendations were shown to the Business Office, some homeowners, and was passed by the Personnel Committee.

"According to Hiemstra, "the rates were distributed according to a point system. The distance from campus, the age and condition of the apartment, were some factors that determined the rental fee Dordt set on the apartment."

Dr. B. C. Hagen hopes to set up a housing committee for the apartment owners. He wants to discuss the "fixed rates" for the apartments. Hiemstra adds, "many people are dissatisfied because their rent went down. For example: The owner of one apartment for five students received $2,580 last year. Next year his flat will be $2,250, while utilities are going up."

"I know some people who won't rent to Dordt next year," said Hiemstra. He said he feared that Dordt may get the less-marketable apartments because the nicer ones are easier to rent out privately.

Say it with flowers on Valentine's Day

Kemper's Flower House
2 blocks west of Franken Manor

Try the Writing Center

Not many students are using the Writing Center, according to Keith Petersen, an assistant who works at the center. He said some students probably do not come because they do not like to admit they have a problem; others are not aware of the services offered by the Center.

"Another problem, Petersen said, might be that some people do not know the location of the Center. Previously it was located in L109 but it has been moved to the classroom building, Room C111."

The Writing Center, under the direction of Lilian V. Grissen, has four assistants: Dan Zinkand, Keith Petersen, Judy Hilbelink, and Deb Fischer. They will help students with both grammar and writing problems. "We don't encourage proofreading," said Grissen. The assistants would rather help individuals with problems in specific areas, for example, problems in punctuation or sentence structure, paragraph formation or topic sentences.

Tutoring is also available at the Writing Center; Dan Zinkand and Deb Fischer are currently involved in the tutor program. Keith Petersen teaches grammar one-half of the week. In a class-group and Judy Hilbelink prepares single-concept workshops for students who come to the Writing Center.
Winter Dreamer's 'Wonder'land

A Prayer in Spring

by Jim Bouma

Oh, give us pleasure in the flowers to-day;
And give us not to think so far away
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here
All simply in the springing of the year.

Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid air stands still.

For this is love and nothing else is love,
The which it is reserved for God above
To sanctify to what far ends He will,
But which it only needs that we fulfil.

By Robert Frost

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Defenders Edge Dakota State; Lose to Northwestern

The Dordt Defender Express may have been slow last week, but it certainly was not derailed. Monday, Feb. 2, Dordt nearly lost the game to Dakota State Trojans when they forfeited a 12 point lead but a 22-foot shot by Kevin Vande Streek in the last 30 seconds assured a victory of 72-69. Kevin Woltersstoff and Dayton Vogel gave a steady performance but the guards may have been responsible for the winning edge—Vande Streek had a career high 21 points and Wes Fopma had 12 points, 9 rebounds, and 6 assists. The Defenders who are second in the nation for field-goal accuracy at 55%, shot only 50% and matched in overtime and notched an eight point win. Besides Dayton’s outstanding performance, Woltersstoff Dakota State in rebounds. The win was the 16th for Dordt, which adds to the school record already broken this season.

Saturday Feb. 7 Northwestern snapped Dordt’s four-game winning streak with a 88-80 overtime win on Dordt’s floor. Once again the Defenders were guilty of letting a 12-point lead disappear. The game appeared over when Jim Boeve, Red Rider forward, stepped to the free throw line with 2 seconds remaining. However, after missing the free throw, Boeve fouled Dayton Vogel on the rebound and Dayton added to his career high (28 points) by sinking both free throws. The game went into overtime tied at 72. Kirk Te Grootenhuis (27 pts.) and John Vandekamp (23 points) gave Northwestern the early lead.

tallied 16 points and Denny Van Zanten scored 13 before being fouled out.

Two more games remain in the regular season—Saturday a Tri-State contest at Westmar and Wednesday the finale in the Dordt gymnasium versus the number 1 team in the nation, Briar Cliff. Post season action will begin Feb. 28 with Dordt hosting Northwestern for the rubber game between the arch-rivals. The winner will play Briar Cliff March 2 in Sioux City. Should Dordt win the first two playoff games, they will have the right to represent Iowa in Kansas City on March 4.

Women’s Basketball

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