

the diamond

L. XIII No.10

Dordt College, Sioux Center, Iowa

March 6, 1970

MacIntire to Wrap Up Discovery I

The fifth and final lecture of the Discovery I series will be held in the Dordt classroom building auditorium on March 17, 1970, at 8:pm. The speaker, Mr. C. T. MacIntire, will lecture on "The Future of the Church." MacIntire is instructor of history at Trinity College in Chicago, Illinois.

Discovery I is sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Christian Scholarship. It proposed Discovery I as a step toward giving some answers to contemporary problems with an urgent desire to encourage communal discussion.

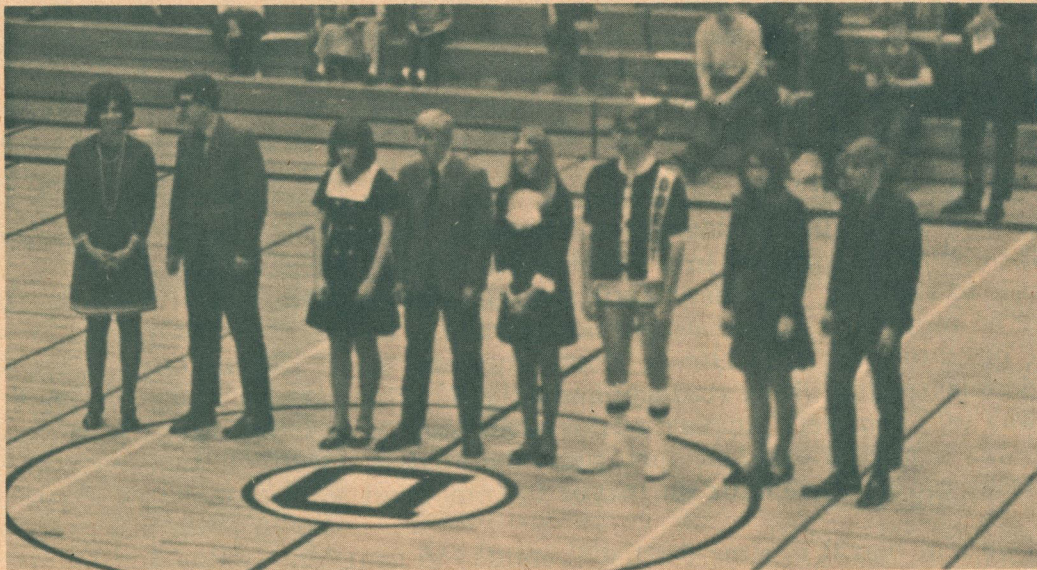
John Van Dyk, professor of history and a leader in the local AACS chapter, led the Diamond that Discovery I was a big success this year, locally and internationally. It will be continued next year as Discovery II. Van Dyk does not know the topic of next year's lecture series but thinks it might concern church problems.

Van Dyk also urges students to attend this lecture because he believes that it will be relevant to them. He pointed out that Dordt students are the families of the future and they will profit by this lecture by learning about some of the problems they will face as parents. sm

Male Chorus to Perform Tonight

The Dordt College Department of Music will present the Dordt College Male Chorus in a concert on Friday, March 6, at 8:00 pm in the Dordt College Auditorium.

The concert will consist of three parts, two secular and one sacred. Included in the sacred portion are selections such as "Dona Nobis Pacem", "Give Thanks" and the Dordt College Alma Mater. Secular songs will include the compositions by Harvey Schmidt, "My Cup Runneth Over" and "Try to Remember." The Dordt College Concert Choir women will



Hosts and Hostesses pose for the Homecoming audience at half-time. These class representatives led guided tours for visitors and alumni during the day, and hosted the luncheon following the game.

Homecoming '70 Crowned with Victory

Alumni, friends, and parents joined students for Dordt's second annual Homecoming, held on Feb. 28. The Homecoming committee, formed in October, had organized various activities which were held throughout the afternoon and evening.

At 1:00, a Talent Show, featuring the Folk Society, began in C106. The show was opened with a typical, out of tune, "Welcome" number by East Wing Second Floor Plus 1. The talent part of the show followed, beginning with a trumpet solo, "Bugler's Holiday", by Jack Schreurs. Jerry Vreeman, MC, introduced Jim Peterson, who then instructed the audience on "How to Handle A Woman." The Folk Society followed, singing various numbers, ranging from their former "veriest favorite", "Come With Me" to their new theme song, "The Remnant". They also announced that they will be singing in the Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium on March 8, appearing with Pat Boone at a Young People's Rally. The audience joined them in closing their part on the program by singing "Shalom." Little Mike, sometimes known as Evie Van Wyhe, then told of his

accompany the male chorus in selections from "Oliver."

The admission price is \$1.00 for adults and 75¢ for students. Tickets will be available at the door.

search for a chick at Dordt. Jim Peterson sang "Maria." Little Mike and East Wing Second Floor Plus 1 closed the show.

At the same time two top intramural girls' Volleyball teams played in the gym. The Juniors, Misses and Mrs., beat the Sophs, Bleekers Squeakers, two games out of three. Then the guys took over the show. The Intramural champs played a faculty team on the side court and won the two games. At the same time, on the center court, the Intramural All-stars played another faculty team. The faculty won two games out of three played.

By that time, the schedule called for a Symposium: "Dordt in the 70s." Whether the cause was the snow, or the word symposium, is not known, but only sixty people attended the meeting. Howard Walhof, a Dordt alumnus, introduced the speakers. Pres. B.J. Haan, addressing the assembly first, told the alumni present that the quality of work of its graduates is a big contribution to Dordt. He went on to say that Dordt, in the 70s will be open to changes; Dordt must absorb the wholesome changes and it must withstand the damaging changes. He pointed out that through the 70's Dordt must remain true to the basic Biblical principles. Rev. Haan said that Dordt must be "progressive in the context of our faith," and al-

ways promote the glory of God. Dr. G.G. Rozeboom talked to the group next, speaking about student change. He stated that the severity of problems facing students today hasn't changed, but the number of problems has increased from the past. Dr. Rozeboom stated that Dordt will change, as it should, but we should not fear, since Dordt has strong foundations. Mr. Neal Boersma, business manager, then addressed the meeting. He spoke of the finances and passed out records of Dordt's financial state. He urged the younger generation to note that God has used the passing generation for His glory. Soon it will be up to that new generation to see that all glory is given to God. Following the addresses a question period was held.

The people who attended the meeting were dismissed; they plunged through the snow and joined those already waiting in the Commons. The alumni, faculty, and students sat down for a candlelight dinner in the decorated Dining Hall.

The crowd then sifted out to the basketball court. The Dordt J. V. squad challenged the team from Nettleton Business College and defeated them 90 to 72. A demonstration by the newly formed Dordt Wrestling Club followed the game. The club demonstrated the art of wrest-

(please turn to page 8)

Seerveld To Direct "Greatest Song"

Dr. Calvin Seerveld and fourteen students from Trinity Christian College will present "The Greatest Song" at Dordt on Saturday, March 7. This dramatic reader's theater presentation or the Song of Solomon will be held in the old gym at 7:00 pm.

Dr. Seerveld had done extensive work on getting a fresh, literal translation of the Song of Solomon from the original Hebrew text. He arranged this work, based on God's word (which is spoken and sung in oratorio form), in order "to make us Western civilized observers more aware of the variety and depth--dream, poetry, song, action--there is in the passionately quiet Eastern song." According to program notes, "for centuries devoutly embarrassed Christians have covered up the meaning of 'The Greatest Song' with carefully wrought allegories. For years unbelieving higher critics have questioned its canonicity, interpreted it as the remnants of a pagan fertility cult liturgy, or shredded it into wisps of secular love songs. The believing and reforming conception of 'The Greatest Song' here presented means simply to take quite seriously exactly what the scriptures say."

The lead characters in "The Greatest Song" will be Tim Matheis as King Solomon and Thea Van Til as the Shulammite Maiden. The program will begin with "The Meaning of the Song of Songs," an introduction by Dr. Seerveld to his translated work, the mood of the Hebrew people of the day, and the place the book Song of Solomon holds in Hebrew literature and in the Biblical Canon. "The Greatest Song" will then be presented by fourteen Trinity students under Dr. Seerveld's direction.

As well as being the recipient of the Gullbright Scholarship for Old Testament Language studies, Dr. Seerveld is also the author of many books, such as Take Hold of God and Pull, The Greatest Song, Understanding the Scriptures, The Song of Moses,

America the Beautiful (?)

The appearance of an article in the February 24 issue of the Des Moines Register concerning Sioux Center as a potential riot scene raised the ire of not a few Dordt students. But it was not the misappropriation of funds insinuated by the article which aroused them, but a few statements made by Mayor Maurice Te Paske, especially his statement that the natural attitude of the students toward the government is one of complete support.

Although town officials have given reasons for the purchase of the equipment and these reasons seem valid, there is still some question in our minds as to the appropriateness of the city in applying for anti-crime funds when they acknowledge that the possibility of a riot is almost nil, and when crime is unheard of in Sioux Center. Or perhaps there is more crime in Sioux Center than reaches the ear?

As for Te Paske's statement that the natural attitude of the students is complete support for the government, we would like to make a few comments. First of all, perhaps Mayor Te Paske should be forgiven in a small degree. The amount which students have done to show an "outsider" their natural attitude towards the government has been so minimal as to be almost nonexistent in the past years. Thus when Te Paske cited the march in 1965 by Dordt students, he was drawing on the last public demonstration which students had staged. That demonstration he interpreted, was in "complete support of the government." But apparently the near anti-was demonstration last spring and the student service held on October 15 were either too unpleasant for the mayor to remember or he didn't hear about them.

No matter what the situation, we feel that it is time for the "outside" to hear what we have to say about the U.S. government.

The United States does not have the glorious, beautiful past which certain groups would have us believe it does. A short glance at history shows such luscious details as slavery and slave trade not only of blacks, but of whites as well; the robbery of the American Indian of his lands and the treatment he suffered at the hands of the white man; the corruption in government in the last part of the nineteenth century; and the history of racial prejudice in the twentieth century. Not exactly a stimulating and invigorating story, to say the least.

The addition of a few present follies helps to bring the problem close to home. The involvement of the U.S. in a war in the Near East on the side of a totalitarian regime, as well as the closely related misappropriation of federal money: an allotment for an SST which the U.S. needs as much as it needs a rose garden on the moon, while and H.E.W. bill stands begging in Congress, vetoed once by Richard (the President) Nixon, could not be termed anything other than a misappropriation. A lack of a proper sense of priorities is America's greatest crime, coming as a result of her humanistic basis. Perhaps the result of such a survey is enough to make some persons drop their American citizenship and to claim another country as their own.

In opposition to this obvious flight mentality is another less obvious flight mentality which, needless to say, is just as incorrect. This is the type of attitude whose adherents close their eyes and recite "My Country, Right or Wrong." Many Christians have joined the latter type of attitude and bolstered their defense with a biblicistic interpretation of Romans 13, for example. In addition, they have, as "good Christian citizens," refrained from the "dirty" profession of politics. In the course of such thinking, they have tolerated and consequently supported some rather ungodly political machines.

The solution is not to run away from the problem as the flight mentalities do, nor is it to attempt to destroy it as the revolutionaries do. Ours is a much more difficult and challenging task. We must work within the existing structure in an attempt to correct its faults. Our Christian convictions lead us to support government, which is given and ordained by God. But when those whom God has trusted with its maintenance fail to keep the office which God has called them to, then there must arise a movement within the framework of that government to reform it. Such is presently the case; such is presently our duty.

the diamond

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letters to the editor

Second Verse, Same as the First..

Dear Editor,

Having read with acute interest both your editorial and Mr. Meeter's letter concerning movies and their review (Feb. 20 issue), I find myself wishing to ask several questions, which can be supplemented with a few comments of my own.

First of all, if it is true, as Mr. Meeter alleges, that "the contemporary movie... is a blatantly (or insidiously) effective sensuous-emotive-conceptual instrument of Satan, whose genius is the spirit of the anti-Christ which satirically befools the Biblical view of man, God, and the purpose of human life at every significant point", who is to be blamed for such a sorry state of affairs in our media of cultural expression? I submit that the fault lies with the Church of Christ, which, instead of keeping pace with developments in the movie enterprise, has for so long ignored the potential of the screen as a means of presenting Christ and a way of life consistent with His demands. It would seem that Satan controls the cinema by default.

Secondly, if we concede with Mr. Meeter that "man's life is religion", why are we Christians not challenging the apostate monopoly in the theater? Why are we not at least saving and planning for the launching of a Christian, God-honoring movie enterprise? Mr. Meeter may sorrowfully refrain from viewing today's "fatuous, lecherous, scatological, nihilistic" movies, in order to satisfy his conscience but we ought to remember that Satan doesn't mind--he has customers enough. Besides, he knows that our horrified aloofness today will provide him with a new generation of ill-informed, indiscriminating young movie-goers tomorrow. Come, come now, Mr. Meeter--what can we possibly gain by burying our heads in the "sacred" sand?

It is because the Christian community has done precisely that, in the past, that the Devil has so little competition from God's people at present. Indeed, we are experiencing the terrible truth of the Second Commandment: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me... for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments". Included in those commandments is the cultural mandate.

Despairingly yours,
Jacob M. Van Vliet



the greatest song

IN CRITIQUE OF SOLOMON

by Dr. Calvin Seerveld

Old Gymn

7:30 pm

Saturday, March 7

Freewill offering for

Institute for Christian Art



Mr. William Nawyn



Mr. Gerald O'Donnell



Miss Shirley Kuiper



Mrs. Heiko Veldman

Contracts Extended to Four New Instructors

Contracts for positions on the Dordt College teaching staff were recently signed for the 1970-71 school year by four experienced Christian educators. Several openings have been created by faculty members taking leaves of absence, leaving for other employment, or filling positions in new courses of study at Dordt, and these four are the first who have officially announced their intentions.

Mr. William Nawyn, who will join the History Department, has taught for fifteen years at Timothy Christian High in Elmhurst, Illinois. He earned his A.B. degree at Calvin, and his M.A. at the University of Michigan, completing requirements for a history major and a political science minor at both institutions. He has done additional work at Northwestern University, Purdue, and Michigan State University and is presently completing work toward his doctorate degree in history at the University of Iowa.

Opening the way for a possible psychology major at Dordt, Mr. Gerald O'Donnell will teach courses in psychology next year. He earned his B.S. degree at Geneva College, his M.A. at Temple University, and has studied at Westminster Seminary. O'Donnell has gathered teaching experience at Temple University, Gordon College, and Eastern Baptist College and has also served as a company psychologist for Westinghouse Corpora-

tion. His wife, the former Mary Cummings, is a 1967 graduate of Dordt.

Mrs. Heiko Veldman, will teach courses in the field of physical education. She is currently taking courses at Eastern Washington State in Cheney, Washington. Following her practice teaching experience at Western Christian High at Hull, Iowa, she taught at Ripon Christian High in Ripon, California. The former Joyce Van Leeuwen, she comes from Spokane, Washington, and is a 1968 graduate of Dordt.

Miss Shirley Kuiper will teach courses related to business education. She attended Calvin College, earned her M.B.A. at the University of Michigan in the field of business administration, earned her M.B.E. at the University of Colorado, majoring in business education. She is currently Associate Professor of Business Management at Colorado Mountain College. Miss Kuiper taught for two years at Holland Christian High in Holland, Michigan, and nine years at Denver Christian High. ddg

Don't Forget:

ENTRIES FOR THE

Fine Arts Festival

ARE DUE MARCH 25

Travelogue to Explore U.S. Alpine World

Northern Europe isn't the only place that can be referred to as Alpine. at 8:00 March 13 Mr. John Fowler will narrate his travelogue adventure of The Alpine World-U.S.A. in Dordt's gym. The film will take the viewers through the peaks of the Sierra and Rocky Mountains, showing an "unbelievable picture" painted by the greatest of artists, the Creator Himself. It will show man's relation to nature and wildlife in each of the four seasons.

John Fowler is no rookie to the beauty and wonder of nature. He has been an avid fan of wildlife since boyhood, raising many species at his Southern California home. His professional photographic skill combined with his deep-seated love of nature and wildlife in an expert recreation of God's natural wonder.

Tickets for this event are available at the door. am

Phi Kappa Sigma Plans Inner City Lecture

Henry Johnson, Director of Center for Urban Education at the University of Northern Iowa, will be on Dordt campus on March 19 to present a lecture to the Phi Kappa Sigma concerning the inner city educational problems and how the program at the University meets these problems. Sponsored by the Student Council and the Phi Kappa Sigma, there will also be a second lecture open to the whole student body. The second lecture would be more of a general outlook on urban problems to which all students can relate. So far, discussions with the faculty are tentative and all additional lectures planned will have to wait for final approval. The program that is presently is functioning at the University of Northern Iowa is the only one in the state.

Posters will be put up at a later date containing additional material for all those who are interested in the lecture. bdj

De Groot Points Out Duties in Biafra

Rev. Harold De Groot, Christian Reformed missionary in Nigeria, explained the Biafran situation to interested church members and Dordt students in the Old Gym on Sunday afternoon, March 1.

Rev. De Groot described the "greatest country in Africa" as a "broken, bleeding nation ravaged by war." The needs of its 55 million inhabitants, he said, are appalling: destruction in the billions of dollars, want, looting, waste, and despair.

The situation it seems dates as far back as 1959 when Britain allowed the Nigerians to set up their own government. When in 1960 independence was granted, the 250 tribes, each with its own language, made unity an impossibility.

The country eventually divided itself into Muslims in the North, South and West, and Christians in the East (mainly Roman Catholics from the Ibo tribe). Since the Muslims controlled three-fourths of the country, they had control of the government also.

Then in January, 1966, the Ibo tribe, under Gen. Ironsi, simultaneously murdered many high government officials and set up a new government. There was a counter coup the Muslims regained control and ordered the Ibos back to their own country in the eastern region on penalty of death.

When by September, the Ibos hadn't moved, the Muslims army began to slaughter them by the thousands. Rev. De Groot told of several occasions when he came upon dead Ibos who had been left unburied and were being devoured by vultures and dogs from the city. This he said, was n't uncommon all over the country.

According to Rev. De Groot, the secession of the Ibos early in 1967 was the only choice. The resultant civil war left more than two million dead, set economics back 100 years, and left horrible effects such as nutritional deficiencies and retardation which "will be with us for many decades." In his estimation "War is bad, but civil war is hideous because no one wins and only hatred and destruction are left."

Rev. De Groot came as a representative of the Christian Council of the

Nigerian Government to discuss reconstruction plans with the CRWRC. This week he has been touring the area with Mr. John L. De Groot, former Dordt Financial Aids director and presently Director of Church Relations of the CRWRC. Helping to "bind the wounds and reconstruct the country" Rev. De Groot says, "is our deaconal duty since Christ commands us to give the cup of cold water in His name." However he cautioned, "Christ doesn't expect us to do the whole job, but to witness and do whatever we can."

Several projects are planned to help with food and clothes and replace Bibles. Out of a tentative \$100,000.00 set aside by CRWRC for Nigeria, 1/3 of it will be used to buy sewing machines and cloth for tailors. In this way people will have adequate clothing when the rainy season begins. Also planned is a reconstruction of a hospital and the development of a rural health project in the Asaba area.

It is imperative to "know the mind of the government at any time" Rev. De Groot stated, and for this reason the CRWRC is working directly under the Christian Council of the Nigerian government, which has already sent most other foreign charitable organizations out of the country in an attempt to keep rehabilitation a strictly Nigerian affair. jf

Maranathon

ON

MUSIC

Sunday, March 8

3:30 pm
at
45 7th St. SE.
(Willie Veenstra)

Think about and discuss-Christian theory of music-the place of music in our Christian curriculum-the terms "sacred" and "secular" in music and their distinction how is it distinctively Christian - Contact Barb Huisman for more information.

Riot, Anyone?

by Brad Breems, Rich Ter Maat,
Dave Sinclair, Lloyd Den Boer

The quiet town of Sioux Center was catapulted into state-wide recognition on February 24 regarding the use of government funds. The Des Moines Register carried a frontpage story telling its version of Sioux Center's receipt of \$2400 for controlling civil disorders.

In an interview, Mr. Jack Dye, presently the only member of the Northern Iowa Law Enforcement Advisory Committee (NILEAC), stated that his committee is supposed to act as a clearing house for federal fund applications. Dye informed the city of Sioux Center of the availability of funds in the civil disorder aid category. "I have tried to make repeatedly clear," remarked Dye, "that the city council had nothing to do with the application." He added that Hawarden, Iowa also received \$1000 from the same fund, due largely to its recent involvement with the beef packers' striking union.

Dye obligingly gave a brief outline of the federal aid program for law enforcement agencies. First of all, there is a planning fund. Money obtained via this fund is used to study, survey, and assess the needs of the law enforcement department of the town receiving the assistance. A second type of program, the action fund, provides assistance to buy equipment, remodel or construct facilities. Sioux Center's application made it eligible for the third type of aid--the civil disorder fund. Money from this source is to be used for materials, supplies, or equipment to "prevent or contain any kind of civil disorder," said Dye. He also indicated that the term "civil disorder" may have an extremely broad range of meaning. It may, for example, include a demonstration at a homecoming parade.

Each year, money from these funds must be used by the towns applying for assistance. If it is not used, a pool is formed from which another town may draw. Since there was \$3400 left in this fund anyway, Sioux Center was considered as likely a recipient as any other town. Dye noted that every town in his four-county area--except Alton, Iowa--applied for funds of one kind or another.

Of course, in order to qualify for civil disorder funds, there must be evidence of a need for succor. Aside from the fact that this method offered the only way to get funds before the 1970 applications are processed sometime in 1971, there are especially three ground reasons: 1) the presence of a college with a near-riot last year in the city, 2) a proposed packing plant industry outside of the city, and 3) the city's purchase of a \$4000 rescue van which could be stocked. Referring to the final reason, Dye observed that this "Cooperation at the highest level" most likely got the money for the city. Dye noted, "Sioux Center is possibly the most peaceful college town I've seen, but this does not make it ineligible for funds."

At this point, Dye clarified his meaning of "demonstration." He extended the meaning to include almost any assembly of the public for almost any purpose. "This does not necessarily put Dordt in a bad light," he mused, "but the fact is, it is located here."

In an interview with Rev. Haan, the Diamond learned that Rev. Haan was not so much misquoted as incompletely quoted. Rev. Haan reported that he was faced with the (very real) difficulty of attempting to explain the position of Dordt College to a person so totally unacquainted with a Christian world-and-life view. This, perhaps led the reporter to choose the portions of the interview which he did for quotation. Rev. Haan expressed some displeasure with the reporter for "twisting" his words in the interests of a good story, and for that reason stated that he would not appear in a panel discussion at which a reporter was present. Rev. Haan stated very emphatically that the statements which he and Mr. Te Paske made were completely independent of each other: there was no collaboration between the two.

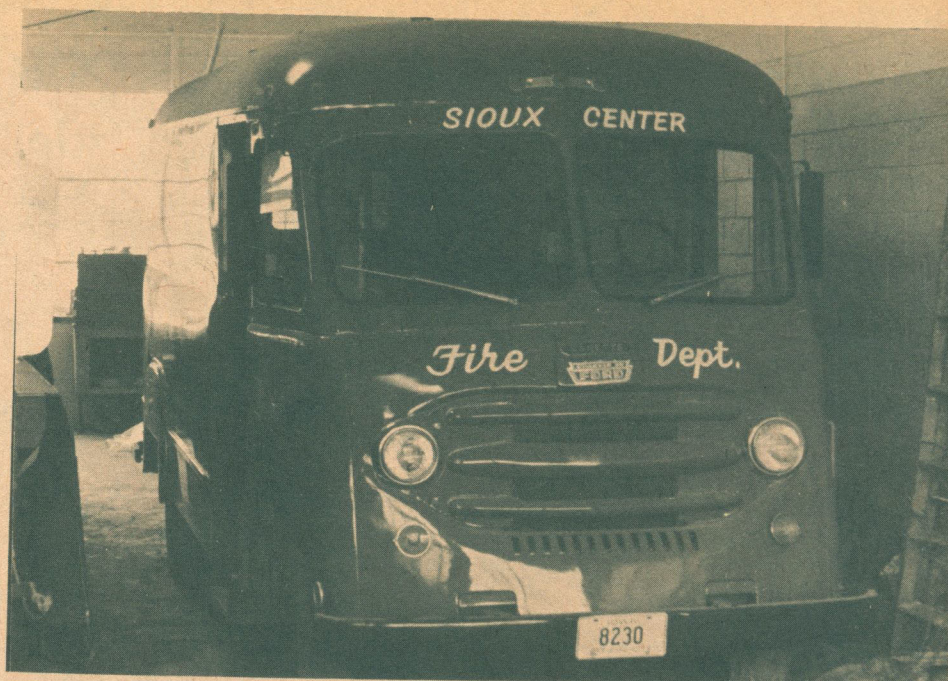
During the interview, Rev. Haan repeatedly asserted the fact that he and Te Paske did not "get together" to decide what to tell the reporter. Rev. Haan also emphasized that he had no knowledge whatever of the "rescue van" until the purchase was made, and that he was in no way involved in its purchase, nor instrumental in getting the funds for it.

Rev. Haan closed the interview with the statement that to the best of his knowledge, the mayor had been completely above board in his activities.

Dordt students, aroused by the February 24 Register article held an 84-student-attended meeting as part of the Maranathon program to discuss the issue. Several of the students at the meeting expressed displeasure at the incidental references to Dordt which they felt portrayed the students as recessively passive. Another outcome of the meeting was a proposal to ask several men including Jack Dye, Larry Fruhling (Register correspondent), President B. J. Haan, and Mayor Te Paske to conduct a panel discussion on civil disorder in the small town, and responsible alerting of the public to such events.

More than 30 students tried to meet with Mayor Te Paske after the meeting at about 11:30 p.m. Not finding him at his home, a smaller group met with the mayor at his office the following morning.

Te Paske first inquired as to the nature of the visit. A spokesman for the students cited the statement which had appeared in the Register article and had been attributed to him, asking him for



The "Whatzit?" which has caused a stir in the quiet college town of Sioux Center. The town calls it a rescue van, but others have identified it as a riot van.

further clarification. Te Paske acknowledged it as true and after receiving a phone call, which interrupted the meeting, walked from his office.

He returned shortly with copies of the letter which he had sent to the parents of all Dordt students last Christmas. In it Te Paske and City Manager Arie Verrips, on behalf of the City Council had informed the parents of the amount of appreciation and gratitude the townspeople felt for the students of Dordt. They also praised the students for their high standard of citizenship. He then demanded to know what was wrong with being called good citizens. As far as he was concerned, he said, the Dordt students came out of the article looking good.

Te Paske went on to define what he meant by "complete support" for the government: that the Dordt student body as a whole employed good citizenship, as opposed to tactics utilized by the SDS or any other revolution oriented group.

Telling the group that he was ready and willing to back up any statement that he made, Te Paske tentatively refused to serve on the proposed four-man panel, pleaded a busy day in preparing tax forms for his clientele, and dismissed the students.

In informal interviews, several Sioux Center businessmen generally expressed their lack of familiarity with the recent city purchase, but could see no immediate need for riot control. One merchant assured that the equipment is not for riots, but rather for the fire department. The money became available, he thought in the civil disorder fund and was merely transferred to meet these needs. "The money was there, so they took it," he speculated.

Another mainstreeter said somewhat more frankly, "We obviously don't need the riot equipment, but if we can get it for nothing, Sioux Center will take it." The same person also ventured that the money was not used to purchase equipment explicitly for civil disorders although this was the purpose for the requested fund.

Sioux Center Chief of Police, Darrell Roetman, emphasized the city's newly acquired rescue van is not for use at anticipated demonstrations, but for use by the Fire Department. When asked whether Dordt figured heavily in the purchase, Officer Roetman replied, "No, the equipment is mainly for fighting fires, but it can naturally serve a dual purpose." He supplemented this statement later by saying, "We didn't purchase it [the van and equipment] with any particular group in mind. The police chief readily admitted that "student relationships have been great."

The officer conceded that the tear gas kit, the shotgun, and the pistol included in the recent \$2400 purchase, would not even go into the new city van but would be placed in a patrol car. The tear gas kit, for example was purchased to replace inert supplies. Roetman demonstrated by displaying several outdated cans of the chemical. At the interview's conclusion Roetman commented, "The need was there, the money was there. We just got the two together."

General student attitudes indicate that many of them question the soundness of the morality of the application for funds in the civil disorder category. Most students, however, do not object to the nature of the actual equipment that was purchased, only to the apparent discrepancies evident in their acquisition.

The possibility of gathering all parties together for a panel discussion has faded with time. Rev. Haan did not wish to have a reporter present, yet there was some need felt for his presence. Although it may well be true that the reporter slanted his article, some entertained the possibility that Fruhling was simply overwhelmed with the material which was given him in the interviews and fought his way out of it the best he could.

Te Paske felt that he had not been misinterpreted, and stated that he was ready to back up any statement that he had made. Thus, he was likewise unwilling to participate in a panel discussion. This, of course, narrowed the possibilities considerably. The general student feeling is to simply let the matter rest at present, due to lack of information needed to carry on any further meaningful discussion and action.

For What It's Worth

by Henry Knoop

The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight by Jimmy Breslin. The Viking Press, New York. 1969. 249 pages. \$5.95.

The Mafia, or Cosa Nostra as it is officially called, is an organization in American society today which everyone seems to know about, few seem to believe in, and nobody seems to want to talk about. But Jimmy Breslin in his book, The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, does just that and more. Not only does he talk about them, he even goes so far as to ridicule and satirize the whole federation, its individual members and its image. And when he is through you cannot help but laugh.

Take for instance his two gang leaders. Anthony Pastrumo Sr., commonly referred to as Baccala, is, at 68, head of one of the five Mafia families in New York City. He has held this position since 1944, probably a record for that particular line of work. When he goes to work in the morning, he gets his wife to start the car--just in case there might be a bomb under the hood. Salvatore Palumbo, 29, called Kid Sally Palumbo, is the grandson of Mrs. Big Mama Ferrara. He is also head of a dissident faction of the family known as the Reform Italians which includes such dangerous gangsters as Tony the Indian, Beppo the Dwarf, Mike the Driver, and Big Jelly Catalano. When these characters all combine in an internal gang war the Mafia actually becomes a joke to the reader.

It all starts when Baccala proposes a World Championship Six Day Bike Race in an effort to appease the troublesome Reform Italians. By leaving the actual organization and set-up to Kid Sally with the promise of a large cut of the proceeds, he felt he could keep peace in the family and make a little money on the side. However, he forgets one thing--Kid Sally. Being his usual enlightened self, Kid Sally blows the whole deal, bringing the cops on their heels. Kid Sally is now errand boy for Baccala. This Kid Sally does not like. So along with 60 followers including his 5 cousins and grandmother, he decided to knock off the big man on top and put himself there. But what can you do with a gang of senseless simpletons who are afraid to get their \$125 alligator shoes dirty on their way to the top? Instead of wiping out the Baccala gang, the Reform Italians find themselves steadily dimin-

ishing in number. Every attempt at retaliation fails, for if it isn't a badly timed bomb, it's Roz the Meter Maid writing out an illegal parking ticket for the get-a-way car. And Kid Sally is no exception. When he finally gets a gun pointed directly at Baccala's head it misfires due to the wrong kind of ammunition.

It's the cops who finally put an end to the whole farcical situation. They arrest all 60 of Kid Sally's gang on charges ranging from homicide, attempted homicide through to conspiracy to commit homicide, felonious assault, possession of automatic weapons, unlawful possession of a lion to illegal possession of narcotics. Bail is set at \$100,000 each, making a record total of six million dollars. And Baccala is free to start another day.

This may be the end of the actual story but it should not be the point where the book is laid down. For while the reader has been vacantly laughing about Mr. Breslin's interpretation of one of the major crime organizations in the United States today, the author has been having fun with American society in general. Note some of his descriptions: "The members of the federation work together as well, and have the same trust in each other, as members of Congress." Now this does not say much for Congress! Again, "But in America, where violence is loved and respected in all sectors, the Mafia leaped and spread..." This does not say much for America! Finally, "...in the years of Hoover the Mafia grew into a crime cartel and an FBI arrest of a Mafia member was rare except on FBI radio programs and, later, television shows." The book is full of them, little cutting remarks on society today, covering everything from politics to drugs to religion.

However, for an author to criticize or satirize meaningfully, he must have a basic frame of reference on which to base his criticisms. Since a Biblically based reference point is not evident in the course of the satire, we must conclude its man centered outlook and evaluate its worth. And although Mr. Breslin reveals a morally degenerate corrupt, four-letter-word-vocabulary kind of society, he concurrently implies its folly. Therefore the book should not be disregarded as humanistic or secular in nature, but rather looked at with a Christian insight into the problems of contemporary society which are so humorously presented. He has introduced us to these issues with a take-it-for-what-it's-worth attitude, and now it's up to America herself. It is this kind of attitude which calls for response; it is this intent which makes it worthwhile.

Who Will Walk ?

Christians from various racial groups and a number of denominations have organized the Philadelphia Association for Christian Schools (PACS). This unique step has led to the founding of the first school, Central Christian School, in inner city Philadelphia. PACS was moved to action by several factors:

1. God's Word commands Christian parents to educate their children in the Lord. - The public school does not do this.
2. The education available to Black and Spanish children is often highly inadequate to prepare them for the challenge of the 20th century. Many children of Christian parents have been irreversibly marred by these educational deficiencies.

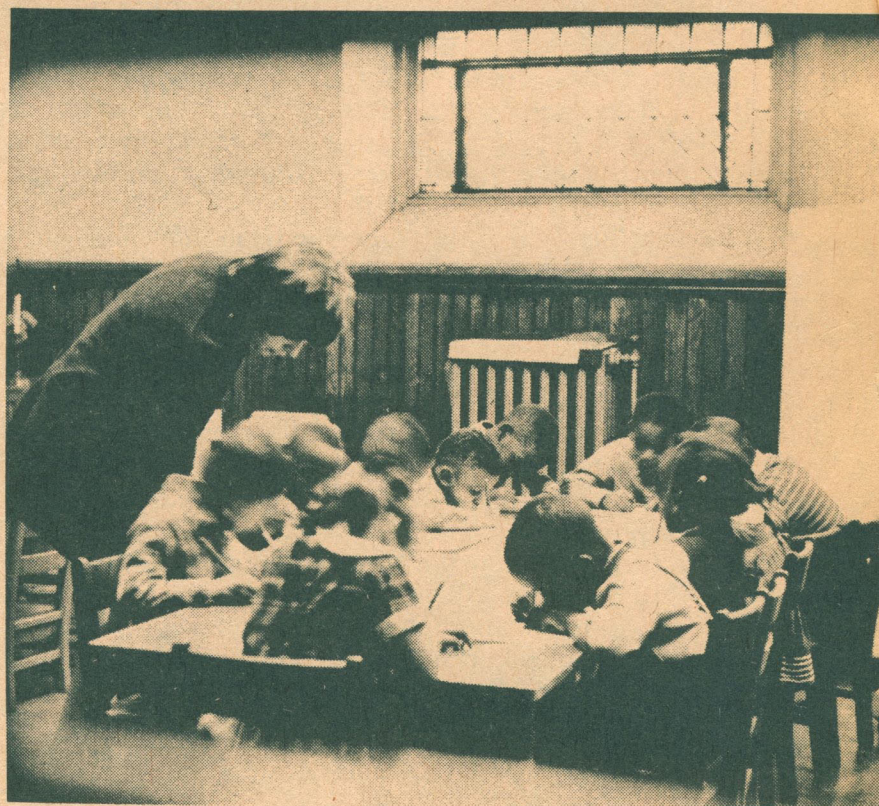
The hue and cry to the black man has been that he should act responsibly. In Philadelphia black men and women have raised holy hands in prayer in behalf of their beloved children. They have now put those same hands to the wheel and with great sacrifice have begun one of the most relevant and responsible movements found anywhere in our nation.

Under the visionary and able leadership of the Rev. Harvey Davis, a black Reformed Episcopal pastor, discussion groups began early in 1969. By June it was concluded that the inner city's most urgent need is Christian education. The PACS was formed and God began to work mightily. Within three weeks He provided a temporary building, books, desks, and teachers for 80 students.

On September 8th Central Christian School opened with an enrollment of 58 students from pre-kindergarten thru 6th grade in an ungraded system. The enrollment has now reached capacity. These children, predominately Negro and Spanish, are under the care of four able Christian teachers. The school program includes a complete curriculum plus special instruction in science, French, music, swimming and Bible.

The vision of PACS is to develop a series of Christian schools, both elementary and secondary, to meet the special needs of the urban Christian child in an inter-racial climate. They seek to raise up a new generation of Christians to be Christ's light and salt in the chaotic world of the city. Without this, there appears to be little hope for the survival of true Christianity in our modern American cities.

In response to the need and desire for Christian education ex-



Teacher helps students in current inner city school in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Christian School society needs \$100,000 to maintain this inner city program.

pressed by the Philadelphia Association for Christian Schools, the Dordt student Council has tentatively set aside Saturday, May 2, for a walk-a-thon to raise the \$100,000.00 needed for a building for the school in inner city Philadelphia.

By getting sponsors to back them on the 23-mile hike, students can demonstrate their commitment to reformational Christian education and their desire to make reformational Christian education available to under privileged children.

Hopefully the project will be expanded to include Christian students from all over the United States. A committee, sponsored by Mr. Case Boot, plans especially to solicit help from Western and Unity Christian Highs in this area as well as Christian High Schools in Pella, Iowa; Edgerton and Prinsburg, Minnesota; and New Holland, South Dakota.

Interested students should watch the bulletin board for further announcements.

Shine Again, Bright Angel

by Dave Sinclair



Vandergelder (Matthau): "Okay, but only if we send the kids to the Christian school."

musical, a fantastic movie, with talented stars. Plot, of course is minimal, revolving around the attempts of Dolly Levi (Barbra Streisand Barbra Streisand), a Jewish girl from New York, to catch Horace Vandergelder (Walter Matthau), a Dutch (albeit not Christian Reformed) feed merchant from Yonkers, in her marital net. The devil in me really longs to write a satire about mixed marriages, but of course that is reading into the movie.

It is indeed a wonderful gift to be able to extract the meaning from a work of art such as a movie. It is a dreadful curse to go to a musical and be so caught up with symbols, themes and other such things that the enjoyment of the musical as such is lost in the shuffle. The musical is a form, distinctive in itself, and to enjoy it, it must be accepted on its own terms, just as literature must.

Phew! That's over--now we can get to the point. Hello, Dolly! is a fabulous

The main point of the movie, of course, is the music, and the music is fantastic. Most of it is backed up with dance numbers, all of which are amusing, entertaining and fresh. Of course, in all the numbers, the voice of Streisand comes through, loud and strong. Now on this point, the audience separates: for some, Streisand could make a commercial for Axion a work of art, while for others she could destroy anything ever written. However, the material she sang was more than Axion commercials, although sometimes not much. And she does them full justice. Without question, she is one of the neatest entertainers today.

The rest of the movie (sometimes it all seems like a framework just for Barbra) does not always live up to the high standards set by the star. There are moments when one wonders how such actors ever got into the Actor's Union, and wonder if there might not be a producer's union to protect them and us from such idiots. Particularly in the dance sequences, some of the faces were so strained and intent upon technical perfection that often the entire spirit of the dance routine somehow vanishes. In total, however, the movie comes off well. The sets are very important in the total effect of the movie. In the best musical tradition, they are magnificent. Like the costuming, the dance numbers, and just about everything else in the world of the musical comedy, they are big and gaudy. However, it all adds up to a greatly entertaining movie. If, of course, you like Barbra Streisand. Barbra Streisand. Barbra Streisand.

Yes, Virginia

by Myron Blom

Dear Virginia,

Yes, Virginia, fantasy does still exist. It is quite obvious, though, from our correspondence, that you have had your firm convictions in the existence of a Santa Claus thoroughly shaken since you last questioned about that subject, due to the sad deterioration of the state of world affairs since that time. Do not, however, lose all faith; there is still room in this world for fantasizing, if you wish to engage in it. Believe me, I have ample substantiation for this pronouncement; an article written by staff writer Larry Fruhling which appeared in the Des Moines Register of February 23, 1970, proves my point beyond doubt. In this article, which began on Page 1 and spilled its bizarre and sometimes paradoxical contents over onto Page 3, Fruhling relates how our little Northwest Iowa community of Sioux Center "received \$2,400 in federal crime-fighting funds," from which funds were purchased "a riot shotgun, a .38-caliber police pistol, and a tear gas kit." Fruhling goes on to state that the application for the funds was filled out by Jack Dye of Sheldon, Iowa, who is the director of the Northwest Iowa Law Enforcement Advisory Committee, whatever significance that illustrious appellation may have for you.

Now, I am assuming, Virginia, that you have some knowledge of the composition of Sioux Center, and of our own Dordt College here, as I have previously communicated to you in our writings back and forth some facts and observations about these two venerable institutions. Knowing, therefore, what you and I know about the make-up of Sioux Center, it seems strange to the point of absurdity that such apparently preposterous allocations of federal funds were even made. One wonders first of all how such a proposal was ram-rodged through all the various levels of governmental bureaucracy, so that final approval was summarily given without anybody's fully realizing the plan's ludicrous implications. And along with this observation there immediately arises the question, then, as to where our national priorities lie; surely there are more worthwhile recipients for so-designated finances than a community such as Sioux Center.

But, fantastic as the employment of funds for such a scheme may strike you, that is not nearly so farcical as the reasons given for seeking these funds. Mayor M.A. Te Paske admits in Fruhling's article that Sioux Center is "virtually free of crime," and that "in his thirty years as mayor, nothing has happened in Sioux Center that would have required the use of anti-riot equipment." However, and here I beg you to be somewhat understanding and to not be too much overcome with mirth, Te Paske is then quoted as saying that "I don't think that just because you are a small community, you have to wait for a Watts or a Detroit or a Washington to do something." Virginia, my dear, need I belabor the point?

Do not stop reading now, though; I have more. Another reason listed in Sioux Center's application for the federal anti-crime money was an "anticipated demonstration" at Dordt College last year which never came off. This was admittedly Mr. Dye's own insertion; Sioux Center officials did not press this issue. What strikes me as particularly appalling, however, is that the insertion was made even though, as Fruhling relates it, "Dye agreed there will probably never be a Chicago-type demonstration at Dordt." Why, I am utterly amazed! You know as well as I do, Virginia, that Dordt College exists as a Christian academic community and that such conduct is totally reprehensible and contrary to the prin-

ciples and designs of Dordt College. In short, such a happening would be, to my mind, highly improbable at the least and more than likely virtually impossible. Even Mayor Te Paske acknowledged in Fruhling's report something to the effect that "the general attitude of the entire Dordt student body had been even above the high level of conduct of the citizens of Sioux Center." Well, I should hope so! And our college president, Rev. B. J. Haan, reiterated Te Paske's statement when he said that he doesn't expect an anti-administration, anti-government demonstration at Dordt "because of the openness we have with our students to discuss issues. We have had," Rev. Haan continued, "some very heated debates on campus about Vietnam and the race question, "but he added that he doesn't expect any student dissent to boil into the streets. And yet, Mr. Dye sticks to his guns, so to speak. He is quoted in Fruhling's article as declaring that "there could be protests that would lead to traffic control problems, and some of the equipment bought with the crime control money could be used in this regard." My word! Project yourself into the future a little bit, Virginia, and read with me the following little blurb which might appear in one of the large daily newspapers:

Police in Sioux Center, Iowa, using tear gas and a loaded shotgun, yesterday dispersed a peaceful demonstration by Dordt College students in support of a new decision from the Synod of the Christian Reformed Church on the matter of race relations within that denomination. Reliable sources indicate that force was necessary to dispel the crowd because they were obstructing traffic coming into town for basketball game at the local high school."

Now, then, does not this afore-mentioned reason appear to you to be somewhat ironically asinine fantasizing?

There is yet a third factor involved in the decision to seek federal anti-crime funds. This element seems to me to be rather irrelevant, mainly, I suppose because, it has nothing to do with Dordt College, but out of fairness to all the principals involved, I must needs mention it also. Officials here are worried about Sioux Center's close proximity to other towns where violence has occurred in connection with the strike at the Iowa Beef Packers plant in Dakota City, Nebraska. Moreover, a large, new hog-kill plant is being constructed a couple miles south of the city limits of Sioux Center. In reply to these supposed apprehensions, I would like only to say, first of all, that the prospects of violence occurring in Sioux Center diminish rapidly, or become even non-existent, because of the distance of approximately sixty miles from Sioux Center to Dakota City, the general area of the violence; secondly, the new plant outside Sioux Center is in no way connected with Iowa Beef Packers, except in that both are related to the packing industry as a whole. Hence, I can see no plausible cause for worry in this regard, certainly not to the extent of requiring federal funds for anti-crime equipment.

Yes, Virginia, fantasy does still exist! Allow me, if you will to return to that old, old childhood plea, "You let him do it, why can't I?" Apparently grown men are allowed to fantasize today and get away with it; so then, may you. I realize that the idea of a Santa Claus is behind your realm of acceptance by now, however, you may, since you are still quite young (but nevertheless quite intelligent for your age), engage in a bit of fantasy from time to time if you like. And may you have fun in doing so!

The following letter was sent to the editor of the Des Moines Register in reply to the article of February 23.

Dear Editor:

I am president of the Dordt College Student Association, I am writing to inform you of the student body reaction to the front page article of the February 23, 1970 Register entitled, "Anti-Crime Aid to Quiet Town." Almost immediately upon appearance of the article, reaction of general dissatisfaction with the treatment of our college became evident. We reacted to the fact that the article seemed to indicate that Dordt College was misrepresented or misused in Sioux Center's application for anti-crime funds. At present we are still busy contacting the authorities involved to get at the bottom of this matter.

Our primary reaction, however, was to the distorted image of our student body that the article presented, an image best summed up by a quote attributed to Sioux Center's mayor, Maurice Te Paske: "The natural attitude of Dordt Students is complete support for the government." We regret that what Mr. Te Paske intended to say and the general reader's interpretation of his statement do not seem to correspond. However, to clarify the matter, we circulated among the students the following letter addressed to you:

The article appearing in the February 23 Register by Larry Fruhling entitled "Anti-Crime Aid to Quiet Town" aroused immediate concern and reaction among Dordt students. We disagree with the categorical statement quoted in the article that Dordt students are in complete support of the government. We feel that the article implies that each student is grossly unaware of daily occurrences and meekly accepts the status quo, with no positive suggestions for our society.

Members of our student community wish to assert that gut-stirring can be christianly assessed and alternatives can be positively offered without malicious confrontation. This does not imply that we agree with the direction of our government--or our American society as a whole. To the contrary, at least some of Dordt's students are attempting to wrestle realistically with current problems and suggest our Christ-driven answers to them. The Register-painted picture of a student body that is--without exception--stagnant and passive, may represent the typical observer's analysis but does not reflect the scrutiny of a closer investigation. If not the majority of students, then at least a concerned core of them has made the unflinching stand that we will question any government or social proposal in the light of our Christian principles and values.

Within twenty-four hours, 423 Students or 52% of our student enrollment signed the letter. Furthermore, a quick poll of student reaction to the mayor's quoted statement revealed that of the one third of the student enrollment polled, 80% felt that the statement incorrectly characterized their attitude, while 17% expressed agreement. In summary, we at Dordt do believe in the institution of government, but we do not at all regard the present form of government to be something that "fell out of Heaven" and that is beyond improvement. We believe that very fundamental, radical reforms, legally carried out are necessary if this nation is to survive, and although we are still struggling for answers, let us assure you that America will be hearing from us in the coming years.

I hope this letter will play a part in clarifying the position of our student body in this matter.

Sincerely,
Harry Fernhout

Opera Guild Slates Two Productions

The Opera Guild, under the direction of Mr. Gary Warmink, has announced that this year's first production is "The Lowland Sea" by Arnold Sundgaard and Alec Wilder. This opera was written with the capabilities of high school performers in mind. For this reason "The Lowland Sea" has been selected for performance during the Fine Arts Festival when it will be given in matinee performance for high school participants and visitors to the Fine Arts Festival. This first performance is scheduled for May 1 at 3:00 p.m.. The subsequent performance of the opera will be on May 4 and 5.

The performance of "The Lowland Sea" will involve two distinct casts to make use of as much talent as possible. The main character of Dorie will be played by Helen Veltkamp and Sharon Tolsma, that of Johnny by Jim Veltkamp and Andy Visser. The final casting has not been completed and parts in the chorus are still available. Mr. Warmink has said that there are still many parts available "for seasick sailors and landlocked maidens."

The second opera slated for performance this season is Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience." The libretto is currently being revised and updated by an anonymous faculty pen to place the opera within the setting of the hippie movement to which it lends itself. (Members of the faculty also will be cast as the Dragon

Ringerwole To Give Recital In The East

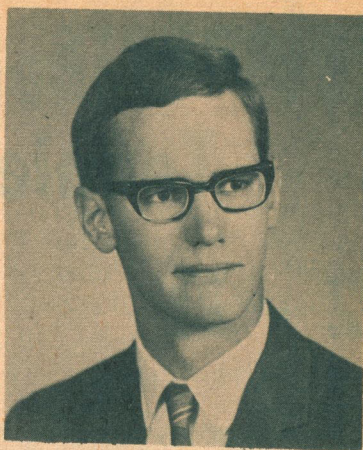
Spring vacation may mean freedom from routine studying, a long awaited visit home, or just doing your thing. But this spring vacation Miss Joan Ringerwole is anticipating doing just what she usually does, but in a different setting. Miss Joan Ringerwole has been asked to give an organ recital at the Grace Episcopal Church in New York City on April 2 at 12:30 p.m..

The pieces included in Miss Ringerwole's recital, which is among a series regularly given in the Grace church are Concerto No. 1 by Walther, O Lamm Gottes by Bach, Sonata No. 2 by Mendelssohn, Dieu Parme Nous (God Among Us) by Messiaen.

The organ itself is a 104 rank Schlicker (a larger version of the organ in the music building). Among the instruments distinctive features are two consoles in different locations, and a rank of spine jarring Spanish trumpet pipes which jut out horizontally in front of the other pipes.

Miss Ringerwole will also be giving another recital in April at the dedication of the new Reuter organ at the First Christian Reformed Church.

Guards or as another has put it, "the Right Guard"). The final casting for "Patience" is still in the future, pending tryouts. The expected dates for the performance of "Patience" are May 21 and 22.



Senior Offered Assistantship at Michigan U

Ivan Van Dusseldorp, a Dordt Senior, has recently been offered a teaching assistantship at Michigan State University in Lansing, Michigan. The assistantship is for one year in the Mathematics Department and involves teaching five hours per week in Calculus, College Algebra or Trigonometry. The offer is worth approximately \$2700 in cash and tuition reduction.

Ivan has also received honorable mention for a scholastic award from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. This is an award which is highly esteemed in educational circles because of its strict requirements. It is given primarily to those studying in the Social Sciences. Nominated for this award by Mr. John Van Dyk of the Language Department, Ivan was also interviewed by a panel of three distinguished men in Minneapolis last January.

Ivan's plans with respect to the teaching assistantship are incomplete at the present time.

Calendar

March 6 8:00 pm
10:00 pm

March 7 8:30 am

2:00 pm

8:00 pm

March 8 3:30 pm

March 11

March 12

March 12 8:00 pm

March 15

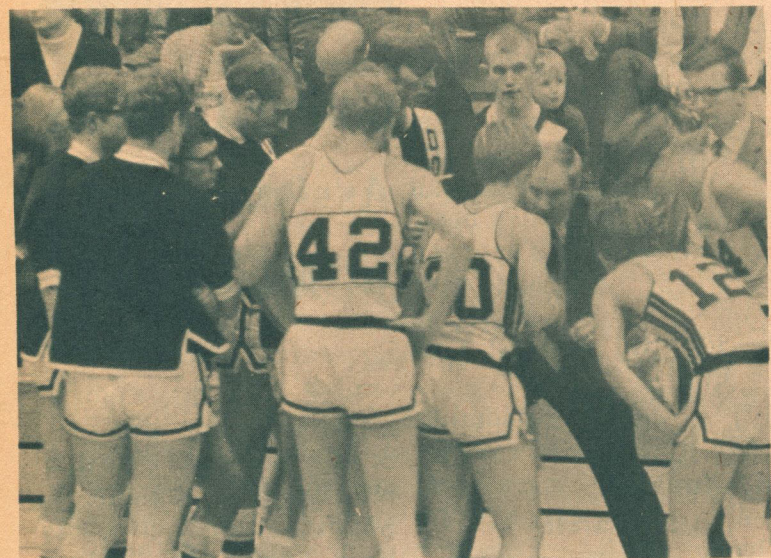
March 17 8:00 pm

March 18

March 19

Male Chorus Concert, Dordt Auditorium.
Maranathon: Student-Constituency Relations, Second Street Pad (45 2nd St. SW).
Maranathon on Literature, Mr. Koldenhoven's Office.
"The Problem in the Spirit of American Art," Dr. Calvin Seerveld, Old Gymn.
"The Greatest Song," Trinity students, Old Gymn.
Maranathon on Music, Wilma Veenstra residence (457 7th St. SE).
Prayer Day
Student Council Lecture; Dr. Edwin Kroon, Denver, Colorado, will present a film on marijuana and will lead a discussion period.
Travelogue, "The Alpine World--U.S.A.," Dordt Auditorium.
Concert Choir Concert, Leota, Minnesota.
Discovery I, "The Family of the Future," C.T. McIntire, Old Gymn.
Band Concert, Dordt Auditorium.
Band Tour begins.
Phi Kappa Sigma, lecture, Henry Johnson, Inner-City Educational problems.

Defenders Hang Up Tennies with 12 - 11 Record



Coach Timmer emphasizes point to players during Homecoming game. Defenders went on to defeat Pillsbury College, 85-61.

The Dordt Defenders have finished the 1969-70 basketball season with a 12-11 record. The Defenders ended the season with two straight victories after suffering another loss to Northwestern College.

The Defenders, playing terrific ball, defeated Midwestern College by the score 90-78 on February 17.

The lead changed hands several times the first half, but the smooth running Defenders led 45-38 at the half. The Defender's fine team play continued the second half out scoring their opponents 45-40.

Free throws won the game for the Defenders as they were outscored from the floor 68-64. The Defenders hit on 26 of 33 charity throws for 79% while Midwestern hit on 10 of 18 tosses for 55%.

Terry Van Hofwegen led the Defenders in scoring with 27 points followed by Warren Vander Pol, Marly Broek, and Larry Louters with 18, 16, and 14 points respectively.

Northwestern College continued its domination over Dordt on Saturday, February 21 by the score of 82-72. In the first few minutes of play of the highly contested game the two teams played on even terms until a few breaks enabled the Northwestern team to pick up a greater lead.

The Red Raiders held a 38-33 half time lead. Northwestern continued to dominate the second half with Jerry Van Es leading the play. Terry Van Hofwegen with 25 points and Larry Louters with 22 led the

Defenders. Marly Broek also netted 13.

The Defenders traveled to Dakota State College February 24 and edged them by the score of 81-75. Dakota state held a slim 44-41 half time lead but were unable to hold it.

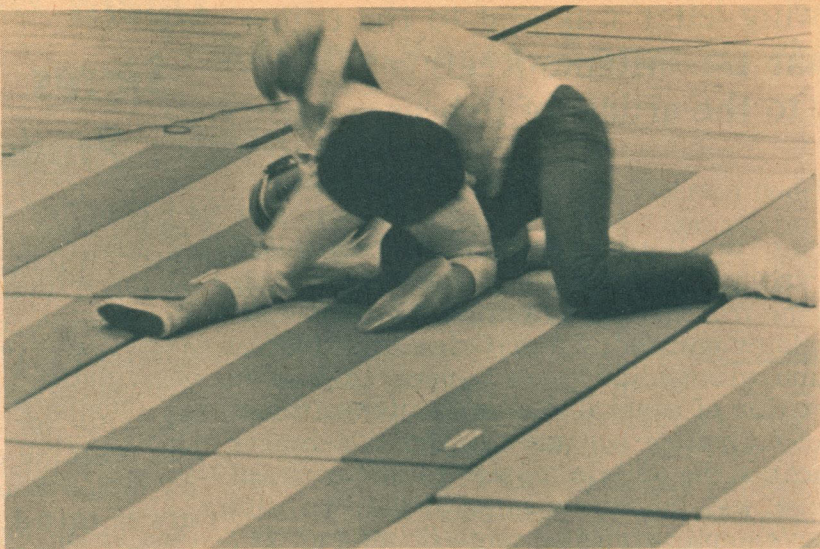
The second half against the fighting Defenders. All five starters hit double figures in the close game. Terry Van Hofwegen led the scorers with 20 followed by Larry Louters, Warren Vander Pol, Marly Broek, and Rog Walstra who scored 18, 16, 14, and 11 points respectively.

The Defenders played their final game of the season in front of a homecoming capacity crowd against Pillsbury College on February 28.

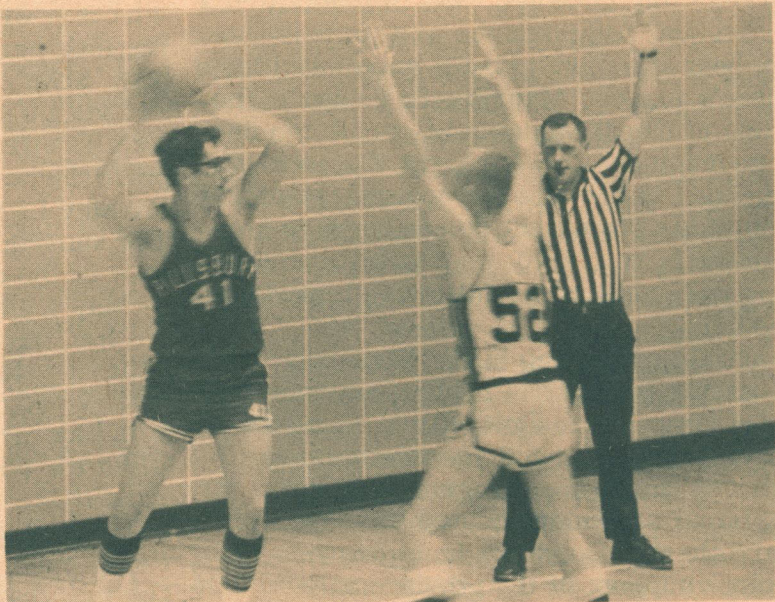
The visiting Pillsbury team fell victim to highly spirited Defenders by the score of 85-61. Seniors Marly Broek, Paul Schelhaas, Ken Stam, and Terry Van Hofwegen started the homecoming tilt. The four seniors and junior Larry Louters grabbed a quick opening lead and held it about the first nine minutes of play until Pillsbury managed to take a slim 2 point lead. The Defenders regular line-up then came in and built up a good 41-33 lead at half.

The Defenders moved well out in front the second half with good all out team efforts.

Scoring wise the Defenders were led by Warren Vander Pol who netted 18 points. Terry Van Hofwegen, Marly Broek, and Larry Louters followed with 14, 11, and 10 points respectively. Paul Schelhaas and Steve Crull also added 9 and 8.



Wrestlers grapple during demonstration between Homecoming games. The newly formed club demonstrated facets of the sport to an uninitiated audience.



Defender uses "hands in the air" trick to foil Pillsbury opponent. Referee, being neutral, half handedly gets in on the act.

HOMECOMING (con't from page 1)

ling to a largely uninformed audience.

The main attraction of Homecoming '70 followed when the Dordt Defenders took on the varsity team from Pillsbury College. The Defenders defeated Pillsbury 85 to 61. Between halves of the varsity

game, Student Council president, Harry Fernhout, introduced the hosts and hostesses, who were: Freshmen Eugene Vanden Bosch and Ramona Vander Lugt, Sophomores Steve Crull and Pat Kelley, Juniors Herm Van Niejenhuis and Dee Plowman,

and Seniors Mr. and Mrs. Ken Mulder. Throughout the day, the host and hostesses had conducted tours of the campus to interested alumni. They also served at the reception in the Commons following the game.

SEERVELD (con't from page 1)

Christian Camel Drivers Unite, and others. He also has written numerous articles on art and literature.

Dr. Seerveld plans to present a lecture and slides on "The Problem in the Spirit of American Art." This program will be held at 2:00 pm. on Saturday afternoon in the old gym. In speaking of both "The Greatest Song" and his afternoon slides and lecture in his letter to Dordt, Dr. Seerveld urges: "We hope you get out the townspeople as well as students - it gets at things many people need to face."

A free will offering will be taken at the evening program for the Institute of Christian Art. The Institute is presently in bad financial shape, and gifts are urgently needed.

IM BB Standings

League A	W-L
1. Vandals	2-1
2. Gunners	2-0
3. Vulture	1-2
4. Big Stuff	1-2
5. Roadrunner	1-0
6. The Team	0-3
7. Soul Brothers	2-0
8. Dordt Offenders	2-1
9. Lethargic leapers	0-2

League B	W-L
1. Isralies	2-1
2. Huskies	1-1
3. Ollie's All-stars	1-2
4. The Mechanism	1-2
5. Hub's Heroes	1-1
6. Sweethearts	0-3
7. Syndicate	2-1
8. Fizz	2-1
9. Fallix	2-0

Women's	W-L
1. Ballonettes	1-1
2. Undertakers	1-0
3. Good, Bad, Uglier	0-2
4. Soph-no-more	1-1
5. Juniors	2-0
6. No-names	0-1