Four-Man Panel Discusses

Issues of Viet Nam War

A person whose conscience is based on the Word of God may refuse to serve in a given war if he feels that that war is unjust, the majority of a four-member panel agreed in a panel discussion on the Vietnam war held on May 6. The event, attended by about eighty students and faculty members, was sponsored by the Political Science Club.

Members of the panel were Dr. Peter Pals from Orange City, who has served as a dentist in Vietnam while in the Army; Mr. Louis Van Dyke, Assistant Professor of History; Rev. Cornelius Van Schouwen, formerly Associate Professor of Bible, now retired; and Rev. E. L. Hebben Taylor, Instructor of Economics and Sociology. All have served in the armed services of either the U.S. or Britain. The panel members expressed their views in response to programmed questions asked of them by Ren Siebenga, panel moderator.

When asked to comment on the possibility of a just or unjust war, Rev. Taylor prefaced his remarks by noting that war is a result of sin and holds back the sinful impulses of man. He then proceeded to enumerate four criteria for judging the justice of a war. Immediately following this answer, Rev. Van Schouwen noted, as he had previously, the difficulty of judging a war while it is being waged; there is the possibility of misinterpreting a war as being aggressive when it is actually defensive and vice-versa. Added to the discussion was the opinion that in this case the individual conscience should guide a person in his judgment of a war and that this conscience should be based on the Word of God.

The panel stalled when an observer from the floor asked who should interpret the Word for the individual. Another observer supplied the answer: the church and not defy the word of God.

From this initial exchange the following criteria for judging a war were interpreted:

1. Is a war just or unjust? The person must determine if the cause is a result of sin and hold back the sinful impulses of man.
2. Is the person's conscience based on the Word of God? A person whose conscience is based on the Word of God may refuse to serve in a given war if he feels that that war is unjust.
3. Is the war defensive or aggressive? There is the possibility of misinterpreting a war as being aggressive when it is actually defensive and vice-versa.
4. Should the church and not defy the Word of God? The church should guide the person in his judgment of a war.

These criteria were discussed and applied to the Vietnam war. The panel members expressed their views on the war's justice and concluded that the war was unjust.

The panel members also discussed the role of the church in guiding conscience. They agreed that the church should guide the person in his judgment of a war, but that it should not defy the Word of God.

Finally, the panel members discussed the role of the individual in determining the justice of a war. They agreed that the individual should interpret the Word for himself, but that the church should guide the person in his judgment of a war.
The presence of an empty column at the top of page four in the last Diamond has had its effect upon the student body in the last two weeks. It has, above all else, resulted in the presentation of a petition to President Haan protesting the removal of the article. Approximately 350 students signed the petition.

Viewing the petition in retrospect, its biggest criticism is its content. The wording was such that it was merely a statement of protest against the Administration’s interference. What the writers of the petition failed to realize was that President Haan would like to be able to openly invite the speaker whom the Literary Club sponsored. However, people outside the college have not been prepared to accept the fact that we as Christians may hear and analyze the philosophy of a blatantly non-Christian person. The college has not prepared the constituency in this area, and it was for this reason that we left the space. The blank protests the failure of the college to take proper steps in informing the constituency that we want, and will have, non-Christian speakers to address the student body. This failure implies that we in the Diamond must ignore a newsworthy event that did occur and which did have an impact on the students who participated. It was on this point that the petition failed.

Although it had its shortcomings, the petition was the valiant effort of a few individuals to get students involved in some action and to express themselves. For those who do not have the time or ability to write a protest or approval of the petition, more is needed than a petition. One of the organizers of the petition remarked to a Diamond editor that he was more concerned with “showing the students that this is a method of expressing themselves, than becoming militant in pursuing the point.” Perhaps an awakened student body will utilize this method of expression more frequently in the future.

Brad Breems
More than two months ago, the Dordt College student body thrilled to the announcement that this had become accredited. More than two months ago, the Dordt College student body thrilled to the announcement that this institution had become accredited. Electrically, the ill-informed “know-it-alls” contributed to a dearth of rumors and speculation about the report. Speculators, be puzzled! Dordt College is undeniably, unequivocally in the North Central Association’s list of accredited midwestern colleges. President Haan opened the books for Diamond observation, revealing the entire panorama of accreditation.

First of all, the college was not accredited earlier because there are three stages involved in the process. By 1965, the 170-page evaluative self-study appeared. This document, an analysis of every conceivable Dordt facet, was compiled under the auspices of Dean Ribbens.

Earlier this year, students saw the three-man committee which the NCA sent to observe the college as it functions. These men prepared a report which was then sent to the college and to the ten-man accreditation committee in Chicago. Their presentation included personal evaluations of Dordt (faculty, students, administration, finances, functions, curriculum, etc.) and listed both positive and negative observations.

Criticism centered around three main points:
1) The effect of “dogma” on academic freedom: “The relevance of this discussion (the church’s role) to the educational process at Dordt College centers around one major issue: the area of freedom of inquiry.”
2) The role of the Board of Trustees in the academic process.
3) The limited number of personnel in the Administration.

The report, contrary to prevalent student opinion, appeared more enthusiastic in presenting the positive qualifications than the negative apprehensions.

1) The physical facilities: “The buildings are both attractive and functional... The library, its staff and materials are especially praised.”

Alumna Wins

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Thalians Present Modern Theater To Finish Season

Drama of the 20th century is not usually very hopeful. Most plays are concerned with the absurdity and meaninglessness of existence. Eugene Ionesco’s “The Bald Soprano,” to be presented by the Thalians, is an example of this type of play.

The dialogue of the play begins with a rather sardonic picture of the stalid and smug life of people who live well “because we live in the suburbs of London and because our name is Smith” and then slowly becomes more and more absurd until eventually the Smiths and the Martins start screeching nonsense syllables at each other in an effort to communicate.

The problem of communication is one which figures rather prominently in the work. Early in the play Mr. and Mrs. Martin talk to each other as if they had just found each other after a separation of several years, but neither one is particularly excited at the discovery. There is no real love between the two of them, and subsequently we find that they are not even who they think they are.

Needless to say, the play is most unusual. There is something very distressing in the way in which the Smiths and the Martins talk at each other with no apparent purpose or communication. Even more distressing is the lack of hope which Ionesco portrays. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any of the parties involved will ever be able to communicate on any sort of a level at all. The cyclonicity of the mental separation is foremost.

The play will be presented May 19 and 20 at 8:00 p.m. in the classroom-auditorium, Monday night’s performance is for the freshmen, and Tuesday’s is open to the student body. dwv

Los Angeles Demonstration Clash With Police in S. C. Los Angeles, March 30—Unrest Molotov Mob on Dordt Campus

(WAR PANEL, Cont. from p. 1) Vietnam by expressing his lack of sympathy for the draft card burner, God created a structure and order in society and we must use the means provided in order to institute change, he commented even though he does not agree that we should be in Vietnam. Then plunging into the matter at hand, Van Dyke traced Communist policy from the Revolution of 1917, noting it from the point of view of George F. Kennan, Kennan maintains that Communism is a monolithic, international organization whose goal is still set at world domination. The only way to halt its progress is to contain its actions. This is basic to the present official policy, the “containment policy” of the State Department.

On the other hand, Van Dyke introduced the Morgenthau view with which he is in agreement. Morgenthau does not see Communism as a monolithic organization, but as multilateral and national in nature, citing Yugoslavia, Red China and, more recently, Czechoslovakia as examples. Thus we should focus our attention on those kinds of Communism dangerous to the U. S., Morgenthau’s theory would not include Vietnam in the latter. Personally, Van Dyke feels that although we could definitely solve the war militarily (“We could make a pretty big crater where Vietnam is now.”), he believes that we must face the fact that military might does not win (Please turn to Page Four)

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Huisman Recital
Impresses Listeners

On Tuesday evening, May 13, Barb Huisman, a sophomore piano major, presented her first piano recital. The program contained a wide and interesting range of numbers, representative of Baroque, Classical, Romantic, and Contemporary composers, including Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Bartok, Griffes, and Copland.

Throughout the recital, Miss Huisman displayed a highly skilled technical ability. Each number was well-controlled and performed with an air of confidence. The rapid scale passage were played with graceful hand movements and a virtuoso legato style.

Particularly impressive was Chopin's Nocturne, in which the deeply expressive style of Chopin was very effectively and sensitively conveyed to the listener.

Miss Huisman is presently studying with Miss Joan Ringwole, instructor of piano and organ at Dordt. She is the first to perform under the requirements of the piano major program recently set up by the Music Department. The recital is also one prerequisite to piano study in graduate school, which is in Miss Huisman's plans for the future.

By Jenine Prins

Morton Views In Retrospect

The Diamond interviewed Mr. Donald Morton, Instructor in History, to obtain some observations which are the result of two years of teaching at Dordt. Mr. Morton plans to engage in graduate work at the Free University of Amsterdam next year.

Diamond: What was your first impression of Dordt, not immediately prior to your first teaching experience here, but at the time of your appointment interview?

Morton: Well, I became aware of Dordt College while I was studying at Westminster Theological Seminary and I was impressed with the need for a vigorous Christian apologetic and a carefully worked out Christian philosophy in our contemporary life. Without some Christian philosophy and without a vigorous apologetic, we lose the Christian community that is dear to me. Dordt College was one of the very few Christian institutions in the nation which was fully committed to the position that I think our crisis requires. Now that you have served here as a professor, would you in retrospect say that your impressions and opinions of Dordt have changed?

Morton: Certainly the commitment of Dordt College has not changed at all and if there has been any change in my impressions, it was only in regard to the information that I have as to the manner in which Dordt is fulfilling these commitments. And I think that general assessment of what the college is accomplishing would have to be favorable. We're a young college, and we are, of course, growing and I think that whatever problems we may have, have to be viewed in the context of the really fantastic growth that the college has made in the last decade. Any criticism that comes, I think, from the student body, from the faculty, from the Administration itself, should be given that constructive context. We need to be reformationally busy in a much more vigorous way than we are. I think we would be if we were more sensitive to the nature of (constemporary) crisis. Do we sense we are living in an age of crisis? That we are confronted with a political, intellectual, spiritual evolution? In view of these circumstances, our scholarly work should be attended by a tremendous sense of urgency. I do not always sense that urgency at Dordt College.

Diamond: What do you feel are the strengths of Dordt as an institution?

Morton: Dordt's greatest strength consists in its thoroughly Christian commitment. And by that I mean a commitment to reformational learning and living; a commitment to understand all of life as the Lord's. This commitment is reflected in the statement of purpose, the Guide to Scripturally Oriented Higher Education, a document which, I think, is a tremendous achievement. We should certainly work purposefully to implement it.

Diamond: It is known that you yourself come from an active undergraduate background. With this in mind, how would you assess the college as an academic community?

Morton: We need more open, hard-nosed debate within the academic community. Debate between students and faculty, between faculty and students. There is a tendency to accept a great deal of authority and to tend to conform to what we think the particular professor might expect of us. There is the tendency to rely on gobbledegook in our pedagogy here on the memorization and the regurgitation of data. I think that we need to place much more emphasis than we do on the cultivation of the conceptual and descriptive powers of our students. The visual and emotional, too, are not sufficient strengths in proportion to the purely informational.

Diamond: What do you see as the possible reasons for this problem that we have in this institution?

Morton: Part of the reason for the problem that we have in this institution is certainly the fact that our classes are often too large to permit the kind of critical evaluation by a professor of the original work of his students might do for him. It's difficult to require the creative writing and research that are necessary to the type of education that we need most.

Diamond: Some observers have said that there is a great deal of apathy among the students here. Would you care to comment on that?

Morton: I think, too, that there is a great deal of student apathy with regard to academic matters. We might call it a resistance to the idea of acceptance and commitment with regard to academic matters. It is a resistance.
Eight Finalists
Exchange Speeches

After many weeks of work on the part of the contestants, and several elimination rounds, the freshman speech contest climaxxed Wednesday night, May 7 in the old gym, where eight speakers competed for honors before a nearly full house. Speeches by Jerry Vreeman, Evelyn Van Wyhe, and Myron Blom captured the coveted top three positions.

Competition began before spring vacation when individual English 102 sections picked their best speakers. The octafinals on April 18 and the quarterfinals on April 25 narrowed the choice down to fifteen speakers for the semifinals in the English I lecture classes on May 5.

The eight speakers who competed in the finals were Judy Arends, Myron Blom, Bill DeJager, Bev Kulper, Mike Halverson, Maryan Vander Molen, Evelyn Van Wyhe, and Jerry Vreeman. These speakers proved that they were the top in their class by the excellent quality of their speeches, their presentation, and the audience response. Dr. Lathers made several remarks and introduced the speakers. The judges were Joann Geshay, Carol Addink, and Clifford Van Dyken.

While the judges were evaluating and placing the speeches, Dr. Lathers made a few remarks explaining the contest and introducing the judges. The three-student team had a very difficult time picking the winners, and by the time they had finished twenty minutes later, everyone was in a state of excited anticipation. First place went to Jerry Vreeman with a cash award of twenty-five dollars, second place and fifteen dollars went to Evie Van Wyhe, and third place and ten dollars went to Myron Blom. Fourth place runner-up was Bill DeJager. All the contestants deserved and got a big round of applause.

MORTON: "We need more open, hard nosed debate within the academic community..."
Charity-Talent Show Entertains Students

With rumors of pickets and a riot circulating in Dordt College, everyone expected the Charity Night to end up in company with riot police. But these rumors turned out to be just as false as numerous others sent in the "Thank You!" Variety Show went as planned.

M.C. Dale Slings introduced the performers and capably prepared the audience for what was ahead. "Culture" and "Art" were the main thrust and the audience got that—if only a taste of it. Agnes Siebenagel and Elaine Jasper "gathered the nuts" to paint a picture in human forms. Three types of toothaches were presented by the last Minutemen along with Peter Greidanus on the guitar; Kelli Keller performed three numbers.

Following the show was Eric Van Wyhe, with her own version of "Little Mike." Accompanying him on the piano, Tom Stapf did a commendable job on two popular songs. This was something new at Dordt. Mary Medema, the folk singer, gave her last performance as a student, and gave it very well. She set the mood for Betty Freeman's excellent interpretation of "The Village of Lidice," a World War II poem applicable to the Vietnam War.

The last Talent-Charity night for the 67-68 school year is now history and was well attended despite the rumors. The cause of it, a few of the boys said, "Vietnam will gain a little comfort and, in the words of the program, "will know that some people here really care." db

Senior Class thanks the Junior Class for an enjoyable safari—magnificent decorations, excellent entertainment and challenge, and a tasty feast, by The gourmet would think it curious to find set before his plate a hot, meaty stew on daintily flowered, femininely pink china. The literary connoisseur may have a similar, albeit modified reaction to Harry Kemelman's Sunday the Rabbi Stayed Home. This fascinating novel contains two rather unlikely aspects: the murder mystery with a neatly packaged, benedictory ending, and the social commentary on the problem of juvenile rebellion against parental standards of hypocrisy in morals within a Jewish context.

Both aspects of the book center around young Rabbi, David Small, who has been in Bernard's Crossing for six years. He and his wife, Miriam, have struggled diligently to cope with the problems of a burgeoning congregation. Two factions have emerged, threatening to split the temple and fire Rabbi Small. The dispute has its rootage in the understanding of the synagogue's role insociety and the function of the rabbi. The conservative faction sees no need for change and wishes to maintain tradition. The liberal faction desires to:

1) See our temple take a positive stand on all these matters and make our voice heard.
2) To see our temple pass resolutions on these matters and then notify the daily press of our stand and send copies to the state legislature and to our representatives in Congress. (p. 45)

The church is for them a time- and money-consuming organization which gives them a status of respectability, self-constituency, and makes them the people's spokesmen. The problem of convincing our teenage readers that these are meritorious. For that, "by tradition of a school chare," the rabbi is a people, especially kid that "real job is interpreting the law-like a judge."

The situation is far with the steady barrier between generally mincing in the murder- mising football plays beach party. There is scramble by the parents and volunteers to preserve medals, the fruit's too-thorough, but hope of the police to solve and Rabbi Small's largeness to find common need as trust in the potential of dumb.

The two plots are woven when the murder by the rabbi, this god of tradition and the renewed openness. The split through recognizing the organizing God out of recognition opens begin rebuilt family community.

Sunday the Rabbi Stay is written in constantly scenes which are un.final material varied ray of characters and is. This is a good example o without sensational and the least pleasant life, but does not capitalize. There is a surprising use in the New Testament of those who the New Testament face—all must deal wi- to society's need. The same story adds spice, even the polished finish designed from the book's import, its is portrayed sensitively, lily, wisely, and desirably on new roles and occasionally "fan speeches, he has much to.

Many of Kemelman's ideas through his rabbi novel are sound, biblical and, despite his Jewish faith, book is a worthwhile read.

The students and student life: "The student personnel program speeches, he has much to say..." Sunday the Rabbi Stay by Harry Kemelman, Dordt's son, New York 252 pages, $3.95. Repent and be strong.
**Defenders Take Two From Worthington JC**

Westmar College played a double-header with Worthington Junior College on May 7 and took both ends, winning the opener 9-2. The second was almost a duplicate with a 7-2 score. In the first, brothers Cas and Guy De Haan combined to pitch a no-hitter. Cas worked the first hitless innings, Worthington scored in the sixth and eighth innings. The Defenders scored in the second and fourth innings. Van Wieren pitched the Defenders to a 7-2 win in the second game as he allowed only four hits, one of them a two-run home run. Dordt finally took advantage of the short left-field fence and the long ball. Jim Schaap, Case De Haan, and Jim Kroschell connected for four baggers. The double win raised Dordt's season record to 5-5.

**Defenders Split With Sioux Falls**

The Dordt Defenders of the land made their bats talk—brief spell as they hit on their way into a split in their doubleheader with Sioux Falls College. The first game was a disaster for the team and poste with Guy and Gene in the second in—block had problems the plate. As a result, Sioux Falls scored their runs in the game and tied them quite easily. The runs were a little more heart to get. The Defenders were a brief rally going in the inning when they were tying 5-1. Hoppers, Van, and VanDe Haan scored as the two singles and walks. The rally was ended as Bill Lapp popped up to the first baseman with bases loaded. Dordt could not score and lost the game 5-4. The second game was all tickle as the scored Sioux Center 11-0 in 5 innings. In this game the Dordt overcame its pre—hit problem, collected eleven hits. Van Wieren had Sioux Falls to one hit only. The Defenders were a strong pitched performance.

**Baseball Defenders Hit Rough Streak**

On Tuesday, April 29, the Dordt baseball team traveled all the way to Wahoo, Nebraska to play a double-header with John F. Kennedy College, only to lose both games. Cas and Guy De Haan did their best in the first match but Dordt lost 1-0. Dordt had many opportunities to score in the game but either JFK came up with the big play to snuff it out or Dordt failed to come up with the big hit. Dordt batters collected only four hits in the entire double—header, Larry Van Wieren collected two hits, Van Wieren pitched in the second game, but developed early problems. The umpire did not even cooperate with Van as he walked five men—unusual for him. The 10-0 score in this contest allowed Dordt to keep no bright spots.

**Westmar Squeaks By**

The Dordt Defenders traveled to Westmar College May 8 to play a single game. Westmar squeaked a 2-1 victory from them. Case De Haan went the distance for Dordt and lost his third one—run game of the season. He lost two previous games by the score of 1-0. Westmar scored in the first inning with Dordt tying it in the fifth when Vanden Bosch led off with a walk. Hoppers sacrificed him to second and Van Wieren singled him home.

Westmar scored the winning run in the seventh when Dordt caught a Westmar man in a run down. Larry Van Wieren continued his hitting string collecting two of Dordt's four hits. He hit safely in 10 straight games. John Keizer and Guy De Haan also singled in the well fought contest.

**Dordt L-M Season Closes —Frosh Lead**

The Dordt College intramural season closed with minor team sports and individual sports as the last events on the intramural agenda. For some unexplainable reason, the decision was made that men's I.M. softball would be cancelled for this year.

The badminton and table tennis events were completely dominated by the Sophomores. They collected a total of 236 pts. In a strange coincidence, the Freshmen and Seniors tied for 2nd with 167 pts, and the Frosh collected just 101 pts.

Badminton singles events were won by Soph Donna Schefer and by Freshmen Art Attema. In the table tennis doubles, the Sophomores again came out victorious with Roger Posthumus and Henry Tuitinga winning the title. In the co-ed table tennis doubles first place went to Virg Van Essen and Willie Veenstra. The Sophomores really came strong in these events but the Freshmen still lead in the race for the overall crown.

**The Diamond terminates publication for the year with this issue. Publication will begin again next fall.**

**Voice of Singing.** A brass sextet accompanied the performance.

**Masschoir at FAF Music Festival opens the massed choir performance with the anthem, "With a Voice of Singing."**

**Dordt Diamond Page Seven**

**Bands, Choirs Stir Audience With Combinations**

One of the highlights of Dordt's Fine Arts Festival was the 1969 Music Festival held on Friday. For the first time in several years, music students from the area Christian high schools once again joined the Dordt College band and choirs to present an evening of music that was an inspiration to all.

In a well organized and excellently planned afternoon of rehearsals and entertainment, students from Dakota, Unity, southwestern, and Western Christian high schools received a strong induction into campus life—and for their part, reflected that all around high school spirit in a heart-warming performance of their own.

Sixty young virtuosoed joined the concert band to swell the ranks to one hundred and twenty—strong. And, it was a solid and thrilling sound at the outset of the program as this mass band performed. Two marches were played under the direction of Mr. Dennis Baas, and Mr. Dave Bloommond, respectively; and the band's part in the night's activities concluded with a rendition of the "Concord Overture," under the direction of Mr. Grotenhuis.

Following a performance by each choir of two sacred numbers selected from its own repertoire, the six choirs joined forces into one mass ensemble, once again under the direction of Mr. Grotenhuis. Combined with the use of choirs, these four hundred voices presented as their first number a magnificent and exceptionally well balanced rendition of Shaw's "With A Voice of Singing." Balancing a festive beginning, the mass choir performed two beautiful soft—flowing numbers, the second featuring a lovely solo by Wilfred Gesch to the words of "Saw Ye My Saviour?" The grand finale was indeed a tremendous finish to an inspiring evening as the students gave their all to the joyful anthem, "Now Glad of Heart Be Everyone."
Schaap, Rosenberger  
Climax  
1969 Music Recital Series  

The music department's recitals came to a climax Wednesday evening with a duo by Glenn Schaap, baritone soloist, and Judy Rosenberger, organist. Glenn Schaap started the evening with a well performed recitative and two arias from a familiar oratorio, "Elijah," by Mendelssohn. Then Glenn took the mood of spring and conveyed a love poem by Schumann to his audience through excellent interpretation. Following this he turned to an early 20th century English composer, Ralph Vaughan Williams, for two numbers of a little heavier style. The first half of the recital was concluded with a contemporary number by Quilter.  

(MORTON, Cont. from p. 5)  
Morton: The fact that we’re not near a metropolitan center means, of course, that there are a number of things that we can accomplish only with a great deal of difficulty. We would be hard pressed to establish some kind of inner-city experience for our students. We would actually have to export our students in order to help them achieve an inner-city or ghetto experience. We also are sociologically removed from the contemporary problems of race and of poverty and we are at some distance from the scenes of the contemporary crisis. But I don’t think that we’re entirely isolated from it in Iowa. And yet that degree of isolation which exists could be overcome through personal involvement on the part of the students and the staff, if not during the school year itself, then during vacations and during the summer. It is possible, after all, to live in the city or its suburbs and to live in such a way that one is insulated there as well. I’m not sure that the quality of our involvement in the contemporary crisis suffers that much, necessarily, from our environment here in rural mid-America.  

Diamond: Do you believe that Dordt should engage speakers who entertain controversial and even non-Christian positions?  
Morton: Yes, I think it is absolutely necessary that we do so. I’m reminded that Trinity Christian College advertised earlier this year for one articulate atheist who might be willing to present his position to the community of scholars there and to defend it in the face of questions from the faculty and student body. There is no better way to secure accurate information and impressions than on a first hand basis. Such occasions would be most stimulating and would encourage all of us to develop our critical faculties and to reaffirm our Christian commitments.  

Diamond: How would you defend your position against those who cite the passage from Scripture entitling people of Christ not to entertain those who do not come in the name of Christ?  
Morton: People who object to hearing such speakers fail to understand, I think, the nature of the Christian academic enterprise. We should work as a community of scholars to gain the confidence of the constituency and indeed our own mutual confidence that there is a Christian purpose and real value to achieve an inner-city or ghetto experience. We would be hard pressed to export our students to achieve such an experience. We also are sociologically removed from the contemporary problems of race and of poverty and we are at some distance from the scenes of the contemporary crisis. But I don’t think that we’re entirely isolated from it in Iowa. And yet that degree of isolation which exists could be overcome through personal involvement on the part of the students and the staff, if not during the school year itself, then during vacations and during the summer. It is possible, after all, to live in the city or its suburbs and to live in such a way that one is insulated there as well. I’m not sure that the quality of our involvement in the contemporary crisis suffers that much, necessarily, from our environment here in rural mid-America.  

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