**JANET Vlieg Named Editor**

**Thalians Reading Final Production**

Tickets are now on sale at the switchboard for Dordt College Thalians spring production of Jean Giraudoux's "The Madwoman of Chaillot." Performances are scheduled for April 26, 27, 28, and 30 in the Dordt College C106 Theatre. The play is directed by Mr. James Koldenhoven, with Miss Carol Addink as assistant director.

Rehearsals are in full swing with both cast and crew busily preparing for the production. "Madwoman" is set in France, near Paris and all action takes place in the space of one afternoon. Costumes are widely varied in style and female characters were designed and sewn by theatre students. People from all segments of society, from the elite to the working man, are represented.

The capitalists, portrayed by the President and the Barons (Mary and Rose Addink, Orange City), are persuaded by a Prospector (Verlyn Bakker, Grandville, Ont.) and Frms (Helen Blankespoor, Inwood) as well as other members of the Cafe group.

The play is entertaining and yet makes clear its standpoint on capitalism. The play will be performed on the proscenium stage, with two sets required. Giraudoux's symbolism and expressionistic technique add greatly to the interest and value of the play.

**Elijah Staged in Gym**

The April 21 production of Mendelssohn's oratorio "The Elijah" by a large mass chorus, the 80-voice Dordt Chorale, and soloists and ensembles selected from the Dordt College Opera Guild will be especially interesting because it will be presented in an abbreviated but dramatically staged manner.

The April 21 performance of "The Elijah" will be the first dramatic production staged in Dordt's Gymnasium-Auditorium. The narrative taken from Scripture, includes such characters as Elijah, Obadiah, Ahab, Jezabel, a widow, a small boy, angels, numerous small groups such as the prophets of Baal, and even reactions of the large mass group of "the people."

Major solo roles will be sung by Eileen Oliver, John Van Groningen, Marsha Kleitwolterink, Elaine Hulsman, and Jim Vande Kerk. Jim Postma, an eighth grade student of the local Christian school, will also be featured in a solo role.

Student director assistant Jan Vlieg, a junior English major, from Edmonton, Alberta, has been elected Diamond editor-in-chief for the 1973-74 school term. Janet ran unopposed in the April 16 election.

In talking about next year's Diamond, Janet says that she hopes it will serve as a unifying force on the Dordt College campus through featuring items of interest to all the students, focusing not so much on the issues that divide us, but those which unite us; and in doing so, work at some of the problems at Dordt.

Janet has already assembled part of her editorial staff. Cal Tuning will serve as the news editor next year, with Jean Zinkand taking on Janet's present job as feature editor. Julius de Jager will again head the sports staff. Janet has chosen sister Ellen Vlieg as her layout editor. As far as photography is concerned, Janet hopes to collaborate with Sigmund, sharing photographers, darkroom, and photos.

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It’s Not So Easy...
by Karen Walhof

This is it, people. After we’ve finished with this one, we put away our scissors and glue, our correcting pencils and double-stick tape, we unplug our typewriters and say good-bye to deadlines, headlines, and the Shopper printers. Finished for another year—or just finished.

Nostalgia attacks a large number of Dordtites at about this time—especially seniors. And right now I am floundering in nostalgia—remembering other Diamond layout nights that lasted till after 4:30 am, problems that we have faced as an editorial staff or as companions in a cause, wondering if the principle of the matter was more important than what might result, or if we had our heads on backwards. Remembering frustration when things moved so slowly, when ideas and productions were discarded because “it’s not the right time.” Remembering when we threw up our hands and said “If I can’t function as an adult here, I give up.”

You know—any of you who have faced these issues. It’s almost a cycle: naive, careless attitude, seeing education as a purely classroom activity—extreme busyness during which the light begins to dawn—realization of what we’re really here for, the essence of scholarship and student-ship—disgust when goals are frustrated and ideas disregarded—an inch away from retreating from the routine and the interruptions of Dordt life.

But nostalgia serves no constructive purpose, and we’ll get no where by retiring to a who gives a --- attitude.

There’s only one way out of this frustration, as I see it—only one way that makes any sense. And that’s—get to work. I’m sure, after what I’ve observed in the past couple years, that that is the only route for responsible students to go.

Take a look at changes and accomplishments made this year, Student Life Senate in particular. How was it effected? Not by leveling insults at the authority structure here, charging the students of a simplistic view of life—it’s easier to throw accusations every which way, than to sit down and dirty our hands. Not by screaming charges at the board and administration. Rather, students, Board, administration and faculty sat down and grinded it out together. It isn’t the easy way. It isn’t the glamorous way. But it is the only way that things get done.

It seems that some students rest in a complacent rebellion. Leveling insults at the authority structure here, charging the community and constituency with blind hypocrisy, accusing other students of a simplistic view of life—it’s easier to throw accusations every which way, than to sit down and dirty our hands with the business at hand. We make no headway turning our backs on the problems here, but we gain no respect or dignity for the office of student if we close our ears to the suggestions of faculty and administration.

Specifically, we gain no greater recognition by retreating from the institution of Student Forum, refusing to work at the problems and propose possible alternatives. We make no greater strides in drama, publications, music, choreography, whatever, if we turn away “soup grapes” style. We win no battles by dressing like barn-yard workers to church. Etc., etc., etc.

It seems to me that we could go crazy if we look at the problems or frustrations we face as our individual battle, toward our own personal prize. It’s time to take a look at ourselves in the context of community in which we function and for which we must work. We’re all in it together.

Things aren’t the way you think they should be? Then get to work—try to change it. But let me warn you—it might not work the first time, or the next, or the next, or--- And if it doesn’t get finished in your time here? Then look at it as a step built for those coming after—but most of all, for Christ the King for whose building time and work.

There’s a lot of building to do—you can’t do it alone, and anything worth building takes time and work.

A Question of Representation

To the Editor:

During the last couple of weeks, it has been decided that the Freshman-Sophomore banquet was to be held behind the Student Union as a barbeque. We are glad to see that the Student Forum is striving to come up with new and creative ideas; however, when a petition was sent around asking the freshman and sophomore students (both male and female) which was their preference, a banquet or a barbeque, over 180 kids signed for a banquet. This was by far the largest majority of those contacted. There were others who would have liked to have signed, but were too late in finding out about it. On Monday afternoon, April 16th, this petition was presented to the freshman and sophomore representatives, relating to them the voice of the students they undersigned. Not only was the idea of having a petition such as this one completely rejected, but the ideas behind the signatures were labeled as trivial and bearing false and unjust motives.

While we admit that having a barbeque could be a lot of fun, that is not the principle or the question here. Is the Student Forum honestly weighing the views of the students they represent? Are they striving to find out what we think, much less give our ideas worthy attention when we come to them? If we go directly to our representatives, will they vote according to our views? Or will they vote with their own best interests in mind? It appears that the meeting of the 16th holds this in question.

Elections for class representatives are coming up very soon. Let’s carefully consider all the nominees to make sure that the representatives which the people will be voting for is that—representation, and our Student Forum will increasingly become a voice for a wider student opinion.

Editor’s note: I disagree with your basic premise. Representation is not merely a parroting of the constituency’s views (in this case, the Freshman and Sophomore class members). As elected representatives, those Forum members have a responsibility to operate out of their own perspective. When a student teases his vote into the ballot box, he is not merely choosing a funnel into which he puts his feelings and expects them to come out in a more ordered way. A vote for a certain individual is actually a vote of confidence: “I respect your integrity and your views.” The elected individual is then responsible (and he bears that authority) to act, of course open-eyed to his constituents’ feelings, but also out of his own perspective and insight. That is part of the essence of representation, I think, that responsibility to use initiative in acting in the correct manner.

In that way, I think you’re being short-sighted.

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A team of three Dordt College math geniuses placed 109th out of 145 in the recent William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition. The competition is sponsored by the Mathematical Association of America.

Gary and his fellow students during the summer session at Millstatt, and will be coming to Gary, the summer session opens with a few weeks in Millstatt, and will be coming to Austria, and from June 13 to January 20, he will study in Austrian schools.

Gary is interested in American embassy there.

It has become cliché to say that justice in American government is a scarce commodity. The surest way to get disgusted is to pick up a newspaper or newsmagazine and read about the lastest scandal.

Three of the hottest news items at present involve dishonesty and corruption on the part of federal government officials of all ranks.

The Watergate Affair has been in and out of public view since last June. Eavesdropping and sabotage of Democratic campaigning as well as huge unexplained expenditures by Nixon's re-election committee are just a few of the Republican offenses.

The Nixon Administration has attempted to disassociate itself from Watergate, but the confessions of several wiretappers, particularly the Washington Post's Bob Woodward, reveal that high White House and Republican Party officials were involved in the crimes, including several of Nixon's closest advisers.

Nixon has been protecting his present and former aides from the need to testify in congressional hearings by invoking Executive Privilege. Nixon has also protected the FBI and the CIA, as the Watergate Affair reveals that two of Nixon's closest aides, John Dean and John Mitchell, have obstructed justice.

The FBI has recently received a favorable decision in the case of a former FBI agent who was fired for refusing to testify in the Watergate Affair.

In looking at the prevalent corruption and materialism present in our national government, it is natural to be critical and negative. Cynicism and disillusionment are widespread, but we are still the Christian Church, and we must take a stand against the forces of evil that are arrayed against us.

These are true Christian objectives, but they tend to remain sterile generalities which we believe in our hearts, but are unable to make concrete in our daily lives. Scandalous government behavior upsets us, but only enough to comment upon it. "Who are we concerned with being Christians, rather than ordinary citizens? It is obvious that our present government needs Christian citizens, and Christian politicians who convert their beliefs into political realities.

Are you willing?
Faculty Increases Next Year

Mr. Vern Timmer, originally from Holland, Michigan, has accepted a position in the business department of Dordt College for next year. He will be teaching courses in economics and business administration. He will be the third member of the business department, joining Miss Shirley Kuper and Mr. Henry De Groot. Mr. Timmer will be leaving Barrington College in Rhode Island where he has taught for the last two years.

After getting his A.B. degree in business administration and a speech at Western Michigan University, Mr. Timmer went on to get a M.S. degree in commerce and education at Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana, and a M.S. degree in economics at the University of Illinois in Urbana, Illinois.

Commenting on Mr. Timmer's credentials, Mr. Henry De Groot stated, "We like this—be's a generalist type of person. He is well-prepared in many areas and should be very effective."

Before his two years of teaching at Barrington College, Mr. Timmer taught for eight years at Manhattan Christian High at Manhattan, Montana, and two years at Bellflower Christian High in Artesia, California.

Two faculty members will also be returning from leave of absence next year. After three years of study at the University of Iowa, Mr. Mike Vanden Bosch will resume his duties in the English department. He is a candidate for a Ph.D. and hopes to write his dissertation this summer.

Next year he will be teaching expository writing, English 101, & American literature. He will also be teaching the first journalism course offered at Dordt College.

Mr. Louis Van Dyke, after a year of study at the University of South Dakota, returns with a Doctor of Arts and Teaching Degree (D. A. T.). He will again be teaching American History and History Methods. When Koekkoek was asked if Mr. Van Dyke would resume his position as head of the history department, he replied, "I hope so." Mr. Koekkoek has been substituting as department head during Mr. Van Dyke's absence.

CMA Language Meeting Features Dordt Students

Representatives from Colleges of Mid-America met on the Dordt campus for their annual Foreign Language meeting Saturday, April 7. The day was geared to presentations and discussions of academic matters relevant to the field of foreign languages, with the emphasis on the teaching aspect.

Approximately 40 CMA students and faculty participated in the activities which began with viewing the Wochenendschule (German Saturday School). Students from the local schools in grades 4-8 have been meeting on Saturday mornings to learn spoken German, taught to them by 10 Dordt German students, under the direction of Mr. K. Boot.

Following this lively session of singing and speaking by these aspiring young foreign language students, Mary Parker, a student at Sioux Falls College sang a beautiful French song, "Les Deux Escargots." The major part of the morning was spent in a presentation and discussion of "Computerized Instruction" by Professor Cecil Wood of the University of Minnesota. Computerized instruction is a way to completely individualized instruction and private instruction.

After a dinner in the West Commons with the CMA participants and Wochenendschule students, three student papers were presented. A presentation on a Spanish poet by Kathy Roberts of Briar Cliff involved a reading of poetry along with a taped presentation reading by the poet — "Ma-chado, The Land of Angeram Gonzalez.

Lloyd Den Boer, Sam Mahaffy, and Audrey Smid all students at Dordt, presented their papers on a Christian perspective in language. They covered a broad range of topics—a historical survey of linguistics, a Christian view of linguistics in light of what has been done in the past, and how broad the scope of language is, especially in its functioning. This was demonstrated by analyzing one sentence—the basic unit of symbolic clarity.

Linda Vandenacre, a senior German major at Dordt, presented a paper on Foreign Language Characters. Her main thesis centered around the question: Towhat extend should career be the goal of foreign language study?

Augsbarger Scheduled for Commencement

Dordt College will hold its commencement exercises on May II, and the featured speaker will be Dr. Myron S. Augsburger.

Dr. Augsburger is president of Eastern Mennonite College and Seminary of Harrisonburg, in New Holland, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Augsburger has headed evangelical crusades and preaching missions in cities across the country, and has authored several books on the Christian life.

Dr. Augsburger has chosen as the subject of his address: "Faith Amidst Secularism."
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Jakob F~iesen is one of the forefathers who left Mennonite ways
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these ties that are the basis for the tradition of their forefathers.
exposes the spirits that motivated each individual member of the
believe in nothing” became his mechanical answer.

as a body of Christ. Even old Jakob Friesen who had remained
process of looking for this land of milk and honey, many Men-
nomites to be similiar to the Jews in this respect. However, in the

prospect of having this land of milk and honey, many Mennonites

Many of us have met Rudy Wiebe in his first work, Peace Shall Destroy Many, and in his second, The Blue Mountains. This background is reflected throughout his three novels, Peace Shall Destroy Many (1962), First and Vital Candle (1966), and The Blue Mountains of China (1970). Each novel deals with a particular aspect of the Mennonite community, focusing on the individual’s plight in those surroundings.

A recently organized Russian Mennonite settlement in Sas-

catchewan during the depression 30’s, united by tradition, and
belief, provides the setting for Wiebe’s first novel, Peace Shall
Destroy Many. Although the one hundred year process of looking
for this land of milk and honey, many Mennonites

Despite the vagueness of individual identity, Wiebe manages to
show the community’s shortcomings as well as its strengths.

The community was maintained under intense pressure, but
served as a body of Christ. Wiebe does not answer or pose any
question to the reader. He allows the reader to do a bit of
research as to whom the references in the chapter are being made.

The Blue Mountains of China shows the Mennonites in a quest for
a promised land. Jakob Friesen (IV) considers the Mennonites
be similar to the Jews in this respect. However, in the

Russia “no longer [had] anything with the Mennonites.” “I

now in Wiebe’s third novel, The Blue Mountains of China, the
Mennonite community is portrayed in its transition from a Rus-
sian village in the Ukraine to Canada, South America, and to
other parts of Russia. Via the lives of various individuals, Wiebe traces the immigration from its beginning to its full

devlopment over a hundred year period. Four families, Epps,
Driedger, Reimers and the four generations of Friesens are
followed throughout the novel until their meeting at a crossroads
ditch near Edmonton, Alberta. Wiebe waits until the last chap-

The combined freshman-sophomore classes numbers near 500. At
the Monday, April 6 meeting of elected freshmen and soph-

And he didn’t do it by setting up a church that can never change no matter where on earth or in what century, it is a church that’s never as important to us as living, as eating, as making our pile, that’s there a few hours on

Sunday, and maybe a committee meeting during the week. Who
that can still save the Mennonite or, for that matter, any Christian community. Christ said Reimer, comes with the Good News.

It is the hope of the universal Church that unites the escape of the
Mennonites through China with the blue mountains of Russia. Wiebe’s development as a Christian artist can be seen in his
novels, although a devotee of Peace Shall Destroy Many may be
disappointed. Wiebe’s meaning in The Blue Mountains of China

was expressed by the representatives at the first meeting as well.
The news of the proposed barbeque spread quickly to the mem-
bers of the college administration. The question was: “What

the well-worn topic. No longer was the question one of spending
a banquet, the freshman and sophomore class presidents met
with Rev. Halst and Mr. Koldenhoven to discuss an alternative.
The idea of an informal outdoor barbeque was raised. Since this
barbeque would cost considerably less money and would allow for
informal gathering of the two classes, the representatives ac-
cepted the idea. The desire not to have a formal dress affair

look at Rudy Wiebe by Kay De Jong

Every year within the Special Events Committee budget, $1600 is allotted to the freshman-sophomore, junior-senior banquets. The years of near-failure banquets have not initiated any major changes in the system. Last year’s student Council struggled with the problem of whether or not there should still be banquets for this ’72-’73 year. Although the Council decided not to abol-
is the institution of banquets, they did suggest that those in-
volved in planning the class gatherings could vary the format.

Last Monday the elected representatives of the freshman and
sophomore classes met to discuss the freshman-Sopho-
more Banquet. Sophomore class members recalled the banquet
of the spring of ’72 with none too favorable memories. The is-
sue discussion centered around was not, though, primarily one of
the success or failure of past banquets. Members felt the spending of $800 on a banquet was a most selfish and unneeded waste of time and money.

The representatives decided an alternative to the traditional
formal banquet was necessary. A proposal to eat a normal meal
at the Commons, and to give the $800 designated for the fresh-
man-Sophomore banquet to the CRWRC for food for the hungry
Nicaraguans. The action was to be a symbolic act; realizing that
we live quite comfortable lives, rarely wanting in anything, es-
specially food. Not to eat a special meal for one night was to be
witness of our love not only for those near us, but also for those
neighbors we must love who are far from us.

Although certain members of the college administration were
enthused about the idea, the idea of transferring money from one
fund to another source was unacceptable to the Powers that be. Still believing that it was not morally right to spend the $800 on
a banquet, the freshman and sophomore class presidents met
with Rev. Halst and Mr. Koldenhoven to discuss an alternative.
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and Reimers, through young Reimer, Wiebe offers to the world a hope that can still save the Mennonite or, for that matter, any Christian community. Christ said Reimer, comes with the Good News.

the kingdom of God is within your grasp, repent and believe in the good news.”
(p. 255 & 256)

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On Community and Communal Living

by Syd Hielem

American culture has always placed a strong emphasis on the individual. Ever since Thomas Jefferson wrote in the declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights," America has been hailed as the nation of equal opportunity. Here every individual could make good, it was possible to move from rags to riches.

Our adopted economic position of capitalism strengthened the individual's position. Following an economic policy of "survival of the fittest" pitted individual against individual. Competition was regarded as a positive force to keep prices down and the quality of products up.

The individual was further bolstered by the tumultuous launch of communism in 1917. Regarding every commune as the devil incarnate caused reactionary Americans to strengthen their individualism. Novelist Willaim Faulkner writes about "that belief in liberty and equality and freedom which is the one idea powerful enough to stalemate the idea of communism."

Christians have also felt the influence of this individualism. The task of the Christian has too often been seen as individual Christians working to save individual souls. The idea of a Christian community is either not discussed or seen as disruptive to the "unity" of America.

In reaction to this individualism, there have been a number of attempts at communal living. The pioneers' handbook in these attempts has been Walden Two by B. F. Skinner. Using the form of a novel, the book presents a picture of a Utopian community named after Thoreau's hideout at Walden Pond. The novel portrays a number of characters who visit Walden Two even though they are skeptical that such a community could be established successfully. Eventually most of them see the "light" and join the commune. Skinner hopes to persuade readers in the same way that these characters have been persuaded.

The picture he paints of the commune is so ideal that one must struggle to remain unpersuaded. If it is so ideal, then why can we not accept it? Mainly because it is rooted in Skinner's God-denying faith that man is an animal who can be perfect if he is manipulated by a perfect environment--the environment of Walden Two. Establishing the perfect environment is the ultimate end of the commune. Because family life is not, in Skinner's opinion, part of the perfect environment it is virtually excluded. Because life in America is far from perfect, the community is almost completely cut off from the outside world. The thousand-plus members of the commune are fed and clothed by products grown or manufactured in the commune. They are almost completely self-sufficient.

Efficiency at all costs is their motto as they labour. Due to this emphasis on efficiency, an eight-hour workday is unnecessary--the average is closer to four. Members use much of their extra time to develop their artistic abilities--an exercise neglected for the most part in America.

Skinner has no use for Christianity which he calls (mistakenly) "religion" and which he limits to the church institute. He makes it clear that Walden Two is rooted in scientific principles not "religious" ones, as if the two were mutually exclusive opposites. "...religious faith becomes irrelevant when the fears which nourish it are allayed and the hopes fulfilled here on earth." (p. 197, MacMillan Paperback Edition) When "religion is unnecessary it also is no longer true--this is what Skinner is saying, and it is pragmatism at its best!

A number of attempts have been made at communal living. During the late sixties it was very much in vogue with the counter-culture movement. A number of groups have patterned themselves after Skinner's book including a group at Twin Oaks in Virginia, after Skinner's book including a group at Twin Oaks in Virginia. It is difficult to compare the book to the actual commune because of the huge difference in size. The group at Twin Oaks is only about thirty strong, making it difficult to employ Skinner's behavioristic, man-the-manipulative-animal techniques.

The influence of individualism is still felt at Twin Oaks. Prospective members who tend to idealize communal living often don't realize that even in a commune someone has to wash the dishes or perform other such tasks. Though we can learn from these attempts (i.e. Skinner's emphasis on the arts) we are hardly prepared to abolish the family as an institution or treat man as an animal.

After rejecting both individualism and Skinner's concept of community, the next step is to articulate a Christian understanding of community. That such an attempt at articulation is necessary is beyond a doubt--the Bible continually speaks of the people of God, the body of Christ, etc. Our task is to discuss how this community should come to expression in 1973, A first major point which many have failed to see is that the "one holy catholic church" of the Apostle's Creed does not refer to the church institute. The Christian community is much more than a group which meets twice a week to worship and participate in other church activities. The Christian community is a group which functions continually, as Paul says, "whaever you are doing, whether you speak or act, do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus." (Col. 3:17) The body of Christ should be struggling with these words of Paul--"do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus." It means finding and shaking off the anti-Christian influences of our civilization and bringing our entire lives under Christ's rule.

Efficiency at all costs is their motto as they labour. Due to this emphasis on efficiency, an eight-hour workday is unnecessary--the average is closer to four. Members use much of their extra time to develop their artistic abilities--an exercise neglected for the most part in America.

Skinner has no use for Christianity which he calls (mistakenly) "religion" and which he limits to the church institute. He makes it clear that Walden Two is rooted in scientific principles not "religious" ones, as if the two were mutually exclusive opposites. "...religious faith becomes irrelevant when the fears which nourish it are allayed and the hopes fulfilled here on earth," (p. 197, MacMillan Paperback Edition) When "religion is unnecessary it also is no longer true--this is what Skinner is saying, and it is pragmatism at its best!

A number of attempts have been made at communal living. During the late sixties it was very much in vogue with the counter-culture movement. A number of groups have patterned themselves after Skinner's book including a group at Twin Oaks in Virginia, after Skinner's book including a group at Twin Oaks in Virginia. It is difficult to compare the book to the actual commune because of the huge difference in size. The group at Twin Oaks is only about thirty strong, making it difficult to employ Skinner's behavioristic, man-the-manipulative-animal techniques.

The influence of individualism is still felt at Twin Oaks. Prospective members who tend to idealize communal living often don't realize that even in a commune someone has to wash the dishes or perform other such tasks. Though we can learn from these attempts (i.e. Skinner's emphasis on the arts) we are hardly prepared to abolish the family as an institution or treat man as an animal.

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Fuel to the Fire


Reviews of this 93-page bestseller have produced enough interpretations of the Jonathan Livingston Seagull faith to obliterate completely Richard Bach's central message. Widely differing religious groups—from Christian Science and Hinduism to Alcoholics Anonymous and the FBI—have either been identified with or openly ascribed to this little masterpiece of inspirational literature.

Richard Bach tells the story of a young seagull who escaped the humble existence of regular seagull life to find perfect joy, wisdom and freedom. Obviously, Bach did not write his book for all the pollution-afflicted seagulls of North America. To Americans disillusioned by organized churches, government bureaucracy, high prices and television, Bach's book offers freedom from fear, anger, inhibition, prejudice and even human nature itself. Believe in perfection and convince yourself that you can do anything you set your mind to.

Although the Christian Science Monitor has refused to carry ads for Jonathan Livingston Seagull, author Bach's Christian Scientist background is obvious everywhere. The Church of Christ, Scientist teaches that sickness and disease can be overcome through each individual's endeavor of mind over body. Man is never dying. This idea of freedom from absurdity and meaningless limitations is the basis of Bach's book.

Without the Christian Scientist label, Bach's offering of spiritual relief for America is attractive to many. Since "a chicken in every pot" and "a car in every garage" are becoming rather expensive as national dreams, Jonathan Livingston Seagull arrives on the scene (and on the money market) at an appropriate moment. America is in need of inspiration. The bestseller popularity of Jonathan Livingston Seagull reveals, unfortunately, that Richard Bach has at least in part met that need.

Chiang carries him to a new and higher world. There Jonathan learns unimaginable aerobatics and flight speeds. He learns that his purpose for living is to find perfection and "show it forth."

"Learn nothing and the next world is the same as this one," says Sullivan, one of Jonathan's fellow angelic gulls, "all the same limitations and lead weights to overcome." Having attained his knowledge of salvation, Joe goes back to earth to train disciples. After his work of salvation on earth is finished, Jon bids farewell to his faithful followers, exhorting them to continue leading all gulls to a belief in perfection. Jon then becomes a shimmering transparency in the air and vanishes.

by Janet Vleg
Talking With a POW

Navy Lieutenant Commander Robert Naughton of Sheldon, Iowa, spent six years as a POW after his plane was shot down over North Vietnam on May 18, 1967. Like other prisoners, he was tortured repeatedly during the first part of his captivity. He was released on March 4, and returned to his home-town of Sheldon on March 29. The following is an edition of an interview I recently had the pleasure of conducting.

Bob: I think I have to say my attitude has not changed appreciably but if it hadn’t changed at all, I would think that I had learned nothing. I felt that the United States had a definite place in the war and I still feel so. My attitude towards the war when I was flying combat missions over there was mainly that we were putting an obstacle in front of the communist takeover in South Viet-nam. And I thought that we were defending the rights of the South Vietnamese people because they asked us. After thinking about it in prison for a while, I came to a different realization: We were there to advance our country’s interest. Our interests involve three fields: military, political, and economic, and all three were valid. Withdrawal due to pressure at home or from an immediate result would have been hasty and we would not have achieved any of our objectives there. I still feel as I did when I was shot down, that the war was worthwhile and I have no remorse for having been caught in a rather unfortunate position.

Ruth: President Nixon was elected over a year after you were captured. What is your attitude towards him and the way he handled the Vietnam war?

Bob: My attitude towards President Nixon is that I think he is a man of conviction who had an idea of how to end the war that he truly believed in when he took office. I think probably the reason that his plan did not achieve the results sooner was because he was dealing with the North Vietnamese, who are in my mind, notoriously stubborn and unreasonable. I think that when he realized what his problems were, he set about the idea of boosting the South Vietnamese, both politically and militarily, so that they could do it on their own. Even with a great deal of resistance in the United States, because it was a long range plan, he continued this plan, and tied the idea of Vietnamization to ending the war, and stopping the loss of American lives in South Vietnam. He also tied the end of the war and the complete withdrawal of American troops to our release, which was very important to me and to a great number of American dependents here at home. I have nothing but the highest admiration for President Nixon, because he handled it the right way, and took decisive steps in 1972 that normally would not be taken by a man who was running for reelection. Also the steps taken last December were very unpopular because a lot of people had the fear that we were going back to where we were in 1967, when I was shot down. As a military man, I felt that decisive action was necessary, to head off the possible escalation which we experienced from 1965 to 1968, which received no results, other than alienating a lot of countries and trying to do a dirty job and still maintain a good guy image. President Nixon probably inherited the biggest bag of worms as far as international affairs of the United States goes, I think the problems he had to cope with immediately upon taking office were comparable to the ones Lincoln had when he took over from Buchanan, and he handled them very well.

Ruth: How did your faith in God make a difference?

Bob: The biggest problem I found was turning my mind occupied. Life was pretty well regimented. Probably an hour’s worth of activity during the day consisted of eating and washing. The rest of the time I tried to make a routine for myself, knowing that the day would go more quickly. Upon rising I would usually exercise two or three hours. The rest of the time I was usually involved in some sort of mental activity. I spent a lot of time memorizing things—anything I could get a hold of. I memorized a total of forty poems. Many of us participated in a semi-academic pro- gram, which was only available to us after 1970 when we had the opportunity to live in large groups. In one four man room that I was assigned to, I had pretty well learned the lecture aspects of entertainment or education with which they were familiar. In the evening, from 1970 on, we had some access to cards. We would play cards or chess, or sometimes we “went to the movies.” These “movies” consisted of one person telling all he could remember of a book or movie. Say for example, tonight I’m in a book review on To Kill a Mockingbird. If you were interested, you attended. If not, you occupied yourself otherwise. It’s surprising what ingenuity your mind can come up with to occupy your time and to make it useful.

Ruth: How did your faith in God make a difference?

Bob: Well, I always had been quite religious. Actually, the first hundred days or so was the biggest part of my trial. In my faith in God, I used God as my judge. If I could say to Jesus Christ that I had done the best I could in any particular situation, I would never have to hang my head or feel ashamed. Later on, it gave me a lot of thought to prayer and just what prayer now meant to me. Of course, when I was first shot down, I prayed—the hardest I ever prayed in my life—to get out and get home. But I came to realize that any really a far request of the Lord, mainly because if he were to stop the war before it had run its natural course, just to let me out, it would be like changing the course of events in the world. A lot of other people would be disappointed or have their lives upset because God answered my prayers. It wasn’t really reasonable that I expected Him to do this, I felt back to the idea that with a reasonable request you can expect action from the prayer. But for the most part, I think I pray now to God to give me strength and courage to endure the inevit- able.

Ruth: What was your attitude toward the war when you went into the Navy and has it changed since then?

Bob: My attitude towards the war when I went into the Navy and has it changed since then?
Ruth: A few weeks ago, your statement on amnesty was released to the press. Could you elaborate on this?

Bob: In regard to amnesty, I think there are several principles that must be considered. First of all, the principle of justice in regard to those who fought, those who died, and those who now walk with an absence of an arm or leg, or permanently mutilated in one way or another. This principle of justice to those people has to apply in our actions towards those who fled the country when asked to serve. This principle of justice also has to be tempered with the principle of mercy. With this principle of justice and mercy, to allow the draft evaders to return to the country immediately would violate the principle of justice to those who served honorably. To keep them our permanently would violate the principle of mercy and serve no useful purpose other than to alienate them. To be constructive, I would allow the evaders to remain outside the country for the same length of time as we served as prisoners in Vietnam. I think that during this time these evaders would have an appreciation for the freedoms that they can enjoy here and not in the countries where they now choose to live. When they would return to the United States, they would be much better citizens. If we allowed the draft resisters to come back immediately and they are no longer called up for the draft, what happens the next time a conflict arises and we have to muster a force? I think this solution offers an alternative by keeping them out as the longest time of the POWs.

Ruth: What do you think are some of the greatest changes that took place in the United States during your imprisonment?

Bob: The changes are of two types: superficial changes, and those that actually mean something. The obvious ones are changes in fashions and hair styles. The change that has really impressed me, is the permeation of the youth with the right they have to question. Many questions are raised just to exercise this right, but the great majority of them are asked because people want to know. Now I think this movement has permeated the whole country and I like the idea of a healthy scepticism. In the news media, I think more opinions are being expressed by public citizens, and I couldn't be happier. Other changes I noticed were changes in both, I think both had to realize that it was time to modernize, and so some of us give support in different ways: some by prayer, and some by actively trying to make our cause known. Others acted with their conscience, and protested against what they thought the war was. I didn't agree with the protest, but I'm all for it, as long as they protested in a peaceful way. Secondly, there are a lot of people who came back to the United States who suffered a great deal from the war—more than I did. I'm perfectly capable of going out and earning a living, but there are many who will not be able to do that. These people deserve a thanks and consideration in the future. Give them an opportunity to develop a skill, and employ them so they can live normal lives, as close as possible. I think we owe them that much.

Ruth: What made you decide to stay in the navy?

Bob: I was released on the fourth of March, and I knew we were going home just the night before. But as far as the release being in effect, we found that out on the twenty-ninth of January, three days after the signing. From all indications, we knew that things were pretty close to the signing, and for one time we were right.

Ruth: What about your own personal reaction?

Bob: Right now my plans are to spend some time with my family, relax, and catch up on a lot of reading. The wealth of information that I missed in the last six years is most prevalent in my mind now. After that, I'll probably stay in the navy and go to school.

Ruth: What are your future plans?

Bob: I think the navy has a role to play in the service of America. I had a good career going for me before, in the operational field, and I want to be a part of what the navy will do in the future. I'm also very interested in what our government is going to do in the future, and by being involved in the navy and international affairs, I will come close to reaching my goals. I feel that the navy is important, worthwhile, and I can gain a great deal of satisfaction from it.

Ruth: What are some of the greatest changes that took place in the United States during your imprisonment?

Bob: If I were speaking to a group, I would make two points. First of all, I would thank them for the support we were given. Many people gave support in different ways: some by prayer, and some by actively trying to make our cause known. Others acted with their conscience, and protested against what they thought the war was. I didn't agree with the protest, but I'm all for it, as long as they protested in a peaceful way. Secondly, there are a lot of people who came back to the United States who suffered a great deal from the war—more than I did. I'm perfectly capable of going out and earning a living, but there are many who will not be able to do that. These people deserve a thanks and consideration in the future. Give them an opportunity to develop a skill, and employ them so they can live normal lives, as close as possible. I think we owe them that much.

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The name, Franz Kafka, has been widely identified with the wierd and the grotesque. For many he is known only as the German author of The Metamorphosis and A Hunger Artist. His wide collection of stories as well as his novels are disregarded by most readers.

Kafka was born in 1883 and died in 1924. It was not until 1912 when Kafka wrote The Judgment immediately followed by The Metamorphosis that he established himself as a writer, and an author.

Most casual readers of The Metamorphosis see it as either a deeply allegorical story or the grotesque production of a disturbed mind. It is largely this work that contributes to Kafka's reputation as a writer whose wierd and the absurd, The Metamorphosis is the story of Gregor Samsa who has been sacrificed himself by working at a meaningless, degrading job. On the occasion of the story, Gregor awoke to find himself turned into a giant insect. The remainder of the story is concerned with the precise details of Gregor's life as an insect in his parents home, and his eventual death. Kafka's critics are many and varied. Many study Kafka only in relation to his psychoanalytical problems. Others describe his work as allegories comparable to John Bunyan's, The Pilgrim's Progress. Most fail to see Kafka's works in the context of the times in which he was writing and often attempt to account for the spirit of existentialism as it gripped Kafka.

Kafka wrote at a time when his contemporaries were questioning the validity of existing art forms. The traditional art forms were considered inadequate to deal with a world complicated by changing values and the industrial revolution as well as political upheavals.

Kafka expressed in his literature, the spirit of existentialism. This movement registered in reaction against the view of man prevalent throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century. According to the existentialist, man is not governed by laws valid for man and nature alike. There is no world-plan, God, or universal laws directing the course of man in an over-bearing way. Man as a whole is a problem to himself. The existential being directs the course and stream of life in history.

The existentialists stressed the absence of absolute certainty in any rational system. Thus science and logic are inadequate to comprehend life. Rather man must experience the whole flow of life instead of isolating life through abstract analysis.

This concern for the flow of life can be found in the writings of Kafka. He rejects the traditional plot structure as an abstraction from life. His works seem fragmentary in an attempt to leave them open to the flow of life and in an attempt to portray life as an ongoing drama and struggle rather than a smooth ongoing existence.

If the reader of Kafka is looking for a climax or turning-point in his stories he is in for a rude awakening. The Metamorphosis begins with the "climax" of the story: "As Gregor Samsa awoke one morning from uneasy dreams he found himself transformed in his bed into a gigantic insect,"

Another literary technique employed by Kafka is the effective use of understatement. The precepted description of the torture apparatus of In the Penal Colony is used to convey the abstractness of the system and its isolation from the rest of life. It is also used to show the inhumanity of the apparatus - the reader is persuaded to believe that the issue is exactly how the mechanism works and not whether it is fair, just, or useful.

Also typical of Kafka's writing is his style as unique as his themes. Whether he is writing a novel, short story, a letter or in his diary, he is concerned in his description to record perceptive detail without being wordy. The precise description of the torture apparatus of In the Penal Colony is used to portray the absurdity of the abstract system and its isolation from the rest of life. It is also used to show the absurdity of the situation different from John Bunyan's, The Pilgrim's Progress. Kafka's purpose in writing In the Penal Colony is clear. In his work he intended to be a horror story on the levels of Poe. Nor is his purpose to didactically teach a lesson. Rather he portrays a basic conflict of life-the conflict between society and systems of thinking that seek to mold man's existence and the individual who seeks to assert himself in order to realize his unique existence. The officer, as a representative of unauthentic existence and as a system-builder, becomes so fascinated and absorbed in his system that he can never come to grips with his own existence.

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Another literary technique employed by Kafka is the effective use of understatement. In The Penal Colony describes the twelve hour torture of the condemned as their bodies are slowly pierced with needles. The narrator remarks in a classic example of understatement that "injustice of the procedure and the inhumanity of the execution were undeniable."

Kafka's central concern to study man influences his use of point of view. Because he is concerned not to teach a lesson nor to abstract life into a complete plot structure, Kafka tends to become one with some character in the story and the reader is made to identify with that character. Through this technique Kafka challenges his readers to identify with the search for authentic existence exhibited in the story.

In The Penal Colony clearly draws the antithesis between authentic and unauthentic existence. The officer operates the Harrow-a complicated machine of teeth and needles designed to cruelly punish the body of the condemned. Meanwhile the explorer who encounters the machine, tries to understand it, but then moves on. His is the life of authentic existence and real searching.
A Problem of Emptiness

by Dan Gibson

The bookstore management, although friendly and helpful, has not created a significant desire in students to buy what they have to offer. Student disinterest is accepted with seeming resignation. Dordt students "are slow in taking hold of a new thing." This was Mrs. Broek's comment as she mentioned several new offerings bogging down in infancy due to nonuse. The management also plays a large role in creating a unique position for Dordt's bookstore. Dordt's bookstore is unique because of the books it doesn't have, rather than those it does carry. Management censorship limits the supply of books appreciably. This also accounts for the fact that there are no posters on sale. It's a shame our bookstore can't claim uniqueness apart from this--except for the small stock of "religious" books, a la Billy Graham, Catherine Marshall, and others.

Most of this lack of freedom in choice can be attributed to policies of the Nebraska Book Company, which controls the campus bookstore. Materials other than what the company has to offer are not allowed to be displayed and sold. This severely curtails freedom in handling works of a truly valuable nature. Many have interpreted Kafka in terms of his life rather than in terms of the times in which he wrote, and therefore missed his importance.

The reading of Kafka is not limited to the student of German literature. All of his works are now translated into English and recognized throughout the world. His short stories are being studied in high schools and universities throughout the United States.

Anyone interested in understanding the spirit of much of modern art will be interested in Kafka. His writings also provide a key to understanding the tensions, problems, and faith of this age. As a writer he is skillful, perceptive, and interesting. If he is not simple to understand, it is because he lived in an age when simple answers were not acceptable.
On Which to Stand

A position statement is required of all candidates for the editorship of the Diamond. The statement is then submitted both to the Student Relations Committee which must approve all candidates, and also to the Diamond staff which then chooses its editor for the upcoming school term. Janet Vlieg, editor-elect for the 1973-74 term, has submitted the following as her position statement as she assumes the duties of the Diamond editor.

by Janet Vlieg

The Diamond is Dordt College's student newspaper. The Diamond is not the private project of a small group of students. Capturing the news, views and atmosphere of Dordt College, The Diamond concerns every student, professor, administrator, and board member. Because it is recognized as a vital cog in the wheel of college structure, the student newspaper is financed by the Dordt revenue fund.

But the work of those who put this newspaper together does have a purpose beyond an extra-curricular dabbling in journalism. The Kingship of Christ is the girder upholding every issue of The Diamond. This forces the quality of our work to be distinctive. Our endeavor must be one of Christian uniqueness, not pseudo-radicalism. Christ demands of us the best. In writing as well as meeting deadlines, we must reflect a spirit of commitment, not half-heartedness. Our editorial policy must be grounded in honesty, not diplomacy or catering to pressure groups. Basic to this requirement is sensitivity of situation, not callous proclamation. Christian journalism develops not through sensationalism or trivia, but through accuracy, clarity, and thorough reportage. Concern for sentence structure, grammar, and spelling is integral to such distinctiveness.

Meeting these standards demands the time and effort of every Diamond editor and staff member. News reporters write articles striving for accuracy, clarity and thorough coverage. Feature writers spend weeks reading and researching for articles on areas and issues of general interest. Photographers not only develop their own pictures, but they constantly run about the campus searching for relevant photos, while trying to improve on their photographic technique. Typists aim for faultless transcription of words from copy to column format. The layout editor holds final responsibility for proofreading as well as the finished product. Headlines, pictures, columns—all must harmonize to reflect a work of technical and artistic quality.

That our distinctive quality be upheld is the constant concern of an editor. That is, the editor coordinates the work of every department with the editorial staff so that the Diamond will be each department with the editorial staff along with the editor decides what will be covered in each issue. That we must do no less than our best in every aspect of our Diamond work is the unifying goal the editor has responsibility to strive for. All Diamond workers are volunteers, thus money could never be the motivating force. The editor pulls together with vigor the various efforts on The Diamond staff in the Kingship of Jesus Christ.

In September The Diamond will again face the challenge of a new Dordt year. The static arising from communication break-down is a crucial part of that challenge. Sensitivity to different wavelengths of students, professors, administrators, and board members calls for the help of a qualified non-student advisor. But thirty students and an advisor cannot support The Diamond alone. The Diamond depends upon the strength and encouragement of the Body of Christ. Only then can The Diamond develop as a truly Christian newspaper.

About the Future

I was asked to write about Student Forum and its future. I am glad to do so, but being confronted with the subject it has become clear to me that my fellow students deserve more than just an enthusiastic pitch for Forum and for the up-coming elections. I am tempted to strictly stress the important role of the Forum and its interesting features, the reason being, simply, because I am personally involved. So too, the presidents of the various clubs could very well, in a similar article, write about the club's importance. Instead, I would like to focus on our basic club's importance. Instead, I would like to focus on our basic club's importance. Instead, I would like to focus on our basic club's importance.

As long as students are willing to ask what is the Lord's will for their particular field, are students confronting this break-down is a crucial part of that challenge. Sensitivity to different wavelengths of students, professors, administrators, and board members calls for the help of a qualified non-student advisor. But thirty students and an advisor cannot support The Diamond alone. The Diamond depends upon the strength and encouragement of the Body of Christ. Only then can The Diamond develop as a truly Christian newspaper.

by Doug Aldrink

Although having attended Christian schools all my life, only at Dordt was I really confronted with the truth that the Kingdom of God is at hand and that the King's people must be His agents in coming of that Kingdom. For this truth I am deeply grateful.

To remain stagnant in this truth is contradictory. All of us must ask ourselves whether we are struggling for Christ's glory. Are all the departments at Dordt struggling to obey the Law of God for their particular field? Are students confronting this battle? Why do some students draw blanks for answers when asked about the true meaning for their major area? Why are some students sick of Spiritual Emphasis Week, complaining that the lectures were "above their heads?" Could it be some of us have become too comfortable in our view of Christianity? Faculty and students must join joyfully in the battle. May we never look down upon people who lack a true Kingdom perspective but instead admonish each other in Christian love.

In conclusion, I must be nice and answer the editor's question given to me: What about Student Forum's future? Fantastic! As long as students are willing to ask what is the Lord's will for both academic and non-academic matters, great action will take place. May God continue to bless Dordt College.
The World on My Mind...

"I can't keep the world off my mind," stated a college senior. Conflict and care dominate the headlines. Swallowing and suffering are the only knowns to the majority of mankind. What is the world doing? What in the world am I to do?"

Thelyricist writes: "What the world needs now is love sweet love."

God knows it is true, but somehow mankind has missed the point. The tenor has scored massive failure in communicating God's genuine love. Obviously, God really loved..."He so loved the world that He gave His only Son."

The world and His love are on my mind. His only Son was a missionary. The world and His love are not mine to mine and determine its destiny. His love makes me consider whether or not my purposes are congruent with His. I came to bind wounds, feed the starving, offer reconciliation. Indeed, His mind was and is on the world. His Word suggests: "Let this mind be also in you, which is in Christ."

I cannot obviate my burden to become involved in the world. My attention focuses toward INTERCHRISTO, an organization that exists only because of their world view. INTERCHRISTO has 11,000 Christian service opportunities available to the college world. Vacation, short term, and career openings, with over 120 agencies in the U.S., Canada and overseas.

It's not what we store up that makes us great, but rather, what we give up that makes us weak. Both are surrendered. And only when we become involved in God's priorities will we be able to give up our own selfish motivations and move on in this love to true greatness.

I'm convinced there is nothing to lose and everything to win in sharing God's love...we win the WORLD! If you can't get the world off your mind, write to INTERCHRISTO Box 9123 Seattle, WA 98109 They share your concern for the WORLD. pr

The World and His love are on my mind. His only Son was a missionary. What is the world doing? What in the world am I to do?"

Thelyricist writes: "What the world needs now is love sweet love."

God knows it is true, but somehow mankind has missed the point. The tenor has scored massive failure in communicating God's genuine love. Obviously, God really loved..."He so loved the world that He gave His only Son."

The world and His love are on my mind. His only Son was a missionary. The world and His love are not mine to mine and determine its destiny. His love makes me consider whether or not my purposes are congruent with His. I came to bind wounds, feed the starving, offer reconciliation. Indeed, His mind was and is on the world. His Word suggests: "Let this mind be also in you, which is in Christ."

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Kuyper, Tapper Produce Rock Oratorio

"Te Jesus", a rock oratorio, composed and produced by senior music majors Jerry Kuyper and Paul Tapper, will be presented on April 24, at 8:00 p.m. in C160. The original music production is a multi-media production of the gospel of Matthew; its subject matter and text based on the life of Christ as recorded in the four gospels.

According to composers Kuyper and Tapper, "Te Jesus" follows the same verse in the gospels as "Jesus Christ Superstar," except that it presents a story of God's missionary, giving His only Son to save the world. His orlly Son was a missionary.

Senior recitals have, traditionally, been performed by other artist's compositions. That the senior musicians should also compose their material is a totally new idea at Dordt, and adds a new dimension to the senior recital program. According to Jerry Kuyper, "We hope this will start something."

Readers Theater Plans

Original Performance

Reader's Theatre is planning a performance of "A Celebration of Easter". Sunday night, April 22. Written by senior Bryce Bandstra, the production focuses on a Creation - Fall - Redemption theme, climaxing with the resurrection of Christ.

According to Bandstra, the play is somewhat unique to Dordt's Reader's Theatre. Not only is narration used, but acting and singing are also incorporated in the script frequently. The mood of the performance varies. At times it is light, as in a vaudeville-type scene involving two swimmers at the beach. Sometimes it turns to a more serious mood, as during the scene representing the crucifixion of Christ.

The production is unusual and stimulating to those involved. Bryce feels the cast is quite experienced. "I feel the cast is quite excited about performing and working with each other. "We share a sense of exploring and discovering new ideas. It's all been quite a fun as well as work."

Pro Rege Fulfills Purpose

Pro Rege is a relatively new publication on Dordt's campus. Published quarterly by the faculty of Dordt, Pro Rege is an attempt to open a forum among the faculty for high level debate. An expressed advantage of such a publication is the fact that writing down a thesis requires clearer thinking and more precise stating of ideas.

President of the College, Rev. Haan, appointed the editorial committee of seven: James Koldenhoven, Aaldert Menningen, Gerard Van Groningen, and Samuel Van Houte, with Dr. Van Groningen as the editor and Lyle Gritters as managing editor.

Presently Pro Rege (Latin phrase meaning "For the King") has a circulation of about five thousand. It is distributed to all NACS and NUCS schools, school libraries, principals and teachers. Also receiving copies each quarter are the ministers of the CRC, OP, and RC in the U.S. and others. All who wish to are placed on the mailing list.

Production for each issue requires approximately two months time: one month for gathering material, and another month to assemble it in a quality form.

According to Dr. Van Groningen, editor of the publication, Pro Rege is succeeding quite well in fulfilling its purpose as a Christian sounding-board for the faculty. He also stated that production time is too short, which has been anticipated, so the quarterly schedule of publication has lagged a bit.

Chorale Choir Completes Concert Tour

by Roger Vander Werf

On Monday evening, April 9, the Dordt Chorale under the direction of Gary Warmink, presented the final concert which completed the week-end tour which took them to Minnesota and South Dakota.

The theme of the concert was the book of Isaiah. Several very unique and inspiring selections stemmed from a rich variety of composers such as Randall, Thompson, Schermerhorn, Taillefer, and even three original compositions created especially for the chorale by John Beek.

Also of interest was a composition by one of the members of the chorale Dale Leesvaart, which featured a clarinet trio and a French horn. The use of several different instruments served to color the concert.

The chorale also made use of a very effective two chorale format which was followed by a simple, yet joyful tune called Sing for Joy, O Heavens. One of the most noticeable features was the joy expressed in the faces and in the singing of the members. It is certainly a rewarding experience for both performer and audience when they can join hearts, minds, and voices in the praise of our God.

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Subversive midnight activity has been hampering the work of the Dordt College maintenance crew. Recently, twine barriers were strung around the campus lawns to protect the grass. This twine was to serve as a deterrent to the trampling feet of people in a hurry.

But during the night, this twine was deliberately cut by pranksters into two feet sections. Similar vandalism has been carried out on Mayor Maurice TePaske’s property across the street from the Classroom Building. The white-cloth barriers strung up around the Mayor’s lawn were torn down for no apparent reason.

As yet, the damage has not been repaired. Persons continue to cut across the grass to the despair of anyone desiring a green lawn.

Evidently, the malicious immaturity of those who destroyed the barriers has not caused others to cooperate and use the sidewalks. Consideration for those who maintain the grounds is being undermined in the Dordt community.

Jobs
Do Exist!

Jobs are available! According to Mr. Henry De Groot, head of Dordt’s business department, many interviewers are coming in eager to talk to Dordt students. The placement office is the place to go for information. A secretary is there most of the day to arrange the interviews; and much information, including placement manuals, is also available. Learn what job opportunities exist, when interviews will be held, what interviewers look for in students, and what to expect after an interview.

Barb Walvort, one of the four madwomen in The Madwoman of Chaillot, inspects the Countess’ costume, which has been designed and sewn by the Madwoman, Hattie Allen, who will wear it in the April 26, 27, 28, and 30 production. Interestingly, all four of the madwomen’s dresses have been sewn as part of a Theatre History project.

End the Year With a Laugh!

in the ROCK

It’s a light-hearted satire, a spoof version of the DIAMOND...

Everyone is invited to submit material ............

reports, essays, poems, riddles, jokes, (un)dramatic monologues, position papers (for instance, why the Watergate conspiracy bugs you!)

-Poke holes into things you think deserve poking!

-Focus on the ridiculous side of this past year’s events!

-Share incidents too hilarious to be forgotten!

-Have a laugh!

Senate Okayed, Forum Elections Scheduled

The Board of Trustees, in their March 21 meeting, gave the Ad Hoc Committee the “go-ahead” signal for the institution of the Student Life Senate. Proceeding from that decision, those faculty, administration and board members and students which served on the Ad Hoc Committee were named and must be submitted to the Student Senate, along with the addition of the President (Le., the two students: Mary Poel and Dan Gibson.

According to Rev. Haan, the Senate has already met and discussed the smoking rule, and has adopted a proposed revision which must now be approved by the Board.

Student Forum elections are scheduled for April 24, with the nomination deadline set for April 23, at 12:00 noon.

All full-time Dordt students, in good standing, are eligible to serve on the Forum. A nomination sheet with signatures of twenty class members is required for nomination, and must be submitted to the Dean of Students.

The President (i.e., the student receiving the most votes) of the senior class will take on the duties of the President of Forum.

Incoming freshmen will hold elections next September to determine their class representatives.
Baseball Success

Dordt's baseball team is all set into season and is prepped a 3-6 mark, playing well. Coach De Vries and his players seem to have the team's biggest problem, the mental game. De Vries claims that the team is well-organized and confident in their ability. The Dordt players are working hard to improve their pitching and fielding, and are doing a fine job so far.

Women's Softball

Team: "Precision"

On April 18, 1973, the Dordt Women's Softball Team will play its first season game against the University of South Dakota in Vermillion. The team is composed of mainly upperclassmen and will represent Dordt in the Intercollegiate Softball Conference. Returning from the 1972 team are Marcia Rozendaal, Nancy Eckhoff, Karen Reikert, Vicki Van Essen, Dordt, Steve Hueter, Randy Newenhuis, and many underclassmen. Coach Altena has with many underclassmen in the Intercollegiate Softball Conference. The team has played well so far, winning most of their games and doing a fine job on the mound playing and doing fine against USD.

Briefly Speaking...

Men's basketball has reached the end of the line. The season is complete. The teams all gave their best and four of them made it into the tournament. There were two junior teams and one each of the senior and the sophomores. The juniors finished in a one-two spot as Los Sudore (think that means "no sweat") and Der Plam. In the final, Los Sudore would win that at a mere two points. For the third place game was not quite as exciting as the Beavers (soph.) rolled over Flash by 15 points.

With several activities left to go, the juniors have overrun the mighty seniors in total points. With the points tallied through the basketball results, the juniors are up 38 1/3 points over the seniors, 214 points over the sophomores, and 343 points over the sophomores. Everybody still has a chance so get out and score some points and try to win some games.

Men's softball is underway and gaining momentum. There are a total of 12 teams that are signed up for the softball season which runs for two weeks. There are 20 teams that are making up the softball team, and the powerful teams this year has to be the senior team in League A that goes by the name of Dordt this year. It has two major games this season that they are looking to win. The first game will be against the University of South Dakota in Vermillion. The team is composed of mainly upperclassmen and will represent Dordt in the Intercollegiate Softball Conference. Returning from the 1972 team are Marcia Rozendaal, Nancy Eckhoff, Karen Reikert, Vicki Van Essen, Dordt, Steve Hueter, Randy Newenhuis, and many underclassmen. Coach Altena has with many underclassmen in the Intercollegiate Softball Conference. The team has played well so far, winning most of their games and doing fine against USD.

Track Team Small, But Working

Dordt's track team is out and running, claiming third place in the conference. The team consists of many members: Mary Closs, Dave Konig, Bill Hamann, Dan Gibson, Gary VanderHart, Rog Tinklkenberg, Ray Leenstra, Ron Halma, Dave Hoekema, Steve Hiebers, Bob Matter, Dave Ralya, plus our financial wizard Coach De Wit. Dordt held a triangular last Saturday, the 14th, and finished third with 36 points. Worthington was first with 86 and Wayne State was second with 60 points. Mark Kauk, Dave Ruep, and Keith Kreykens are the big scorers for Dordt. The Dordt team consists of fifteen members: Marv Cloo, Dave Koning, broken with Ruter leaping at muzzling the Wolves awarded the second place to the final 43 2/3 points for your class and out and running, claiming Dordt. Ruter placed second as a walk-over. As the second game was 7-3. The second game was played at 9:30, Kildonan. The Blades lost 8-3.

Women's Softball Schedules

April 23 - Fishing, third, 5:30
24 - Women's, here, 4:00
25 - Women's, here, 4:00
May 1 - Giants Empathy, here, 4:30
3 - Morningside, here, 4:30
5 - Northwestern, there, 2:00

Dordt Places Fourth in Tourney

On April 4, the Dordt Hockey Club travelled to Winnipeg, Manitoba to play in the Second Annual C. R. C. Hockey Tournament. The team had played a game against the Gdjd Avenue Drifters, another Winnipeg team, the next morning.

For five weeks the Blades had been working out in the gym at Dordt in order to stay in shape for the games. The team had learned their lesson from last year when they were beaten by a bigger team. The ticket will be a good time to get out into their season and prepare to a total of 4 for first with 86 and Wayne State was second with 60 points. Mark Kauk, Dave Ruep, and Keith Kreykens are the big scorers for Dordt. The Dordt team consists of fifteen members: Marv Cloo, Dave Koning, broken with Ruter leaping at muzzling the Wolves awarded the second place to the final 43 2/3 points for your class and out and running, claiming Dordt. Ruter placed second as a walk-over. As the second game was 7-3. The second game was played at 9:30, Kildonan. The Blades lost 8-3.

The second play-off game saw sister college, Trinity, look better as they play softball. The pros- pers look good in this period, Trinity broke the tie. Fighting off the furious Wolves they won 4-3. In thirty minutes after their game against the Wolves, the Trinity team skated on the ice to play the Vikings. Tied after playing five games, the Thunder Bay Wolves. Although physically weakened by their first game with Trinity College, they saw Dordt as a walk-over. As the game began, the Blues put out with all they had. The Blades' attempt at muzzling the Wolves failed and they trod the way with the victory, 10-5.

The next day the Blades faced off with last-years winners, the Thunder Bay Wolves. Although physically weakened by their first game with Trinity College, they saw Dordt as a walk-over. As the game began, the Blues put out with all they had. The Blades' attempt at muzzling the Wolves failed and they trod the way with the victory, 10-5. The Blades' attempt at muzzling the Wolves failed and they trod the way with the victory, 10-5.
FAF Committee: (left to right) Gary Wondergem, Mr. Bouma, Sue de Meij, Allen Vander Pol, Gregg Sjoerdsma, Bill Kimble, Helen Blankespoor, Karl Neerhof and Karen Walhof.

After Eight Months of Planning...

An Act of Praise

Improvisation: Jan Dockter, Gerard Slegers, John Fluck, Wayne Brouwer and Syd Hielema.

DORDT COLLEGE ARCHIVES