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# Hope's grading policies inconsistent, faculty told

by Gary Gray

The faculty viewed a presentation by the education department, heard remarks by President Gordon Van Wylen and considered a report on grading trends at this semester's first faculty meeting last Monday night.

VAN WYLEN opened the meeting with a pledge to work for closer contact between his office and the faculty. The president stressed the importance of seeking a proper relationship between faculty and the president.

Van Wylen reported on recent administrative activities, announcing the college has requested a \$1 million Title Two grant from the Office of Health Education and Welfare. These funds will be earmarked for the new physical education center still in its infancy.

THE PRESIDENT announced the resignation of Director of Development Lee Wenke, and reported that he had been meeting recently with development office staffers to determine goals for campus planning. Van Wylen indicated that this "team effort" would continue until a new ap-

pointment is made to fill the vacancy.

"We will attempt to devote the entire January board of trustees meeting to the issue of campus housing," Van Wylen said. "We will be shooting for definitive plans on such issues as the razing of Van Raalte Hall and the fates of the science building and Voorhees as well," he added, noting that these plans should begin to take shape in the next three to four months.

THE COLLEGE is now seeking options on some houses on 13th and 14th streets near Columbia

Avenue and the defunct American Aerosols plant. Van Wylen intimated that this was a likely site for the physical education center.

The president also discussed '73-74 budget plans, stating that tuition is presently a major cause of administrative concern. "We must be careful as we set fees, lest we price ourselves out of the range of prospective students," he said.

THE HIGHER education bill recently passed by the U.S. Senate and signed by President Nixon, makes budget planning difficult, Van Wylen said, since it is still unfunded.

SEEKING TO make some sense out of the voluminous and comprehensive document, the college recently sent Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Jack Stewart to Lansing to meet with government representatives.

Van Wylen also reported new contributions made to the Build Hope fund, whose progress seemed stalled this summer.

A SERIES OF presentations by various departments continued Monday night with a report on goals, new projects and items of general interest from the education department.

Lamont Dirkse, chairman of the education department, reported that between 40 and 50 percent of Hope students graduate with teaching certificates. Eighty-one percent of Hope's education students found jobs in 1971.

DIRKSE REPORTED that 58 percent of the 1972 crop of new teachers have been placed thus far. This number, Dirkse said, is relatively high in relation to other schools across the country and represents about the same number placed at this time last year.

Dirkse, with the help of education staffers, presented an audio-visual report of new programs undertaken by the department. These projects include a self-instruction center offering training on a variety of audio-visual equipment used by today's teachers.

THE EDUCATION department has also undertaken a remedial course in the natural sciences. Taught by Hope's science professors, the course seeks to provide a reasonably strong base in the sciences, Dirkse said, which is a necessary and too often scarce

part of the training of today's elementary teachers.

Also offered this year is a teacher's aid workshop to help prepare non-professionals to assist classroom teachers. The non-credit course is open to all qualified members of the community.

DR. CARL Schackow, assistant professor of education, appeared via video tape to discuss his recent research in rural education. Seeking to determine the special needs of area rural schools and the role Hope might play in preparing teachers for work in that setting, Schackow recently conferred with a number of local rural school officials.

He found that rural teachers are expected to become involved in community affairs more than urban teachers are. Rural officials also decry the attitude of many "big city" novitiates who tend to think they can "save the farmers from some inherent rural plight," Schackow noted.

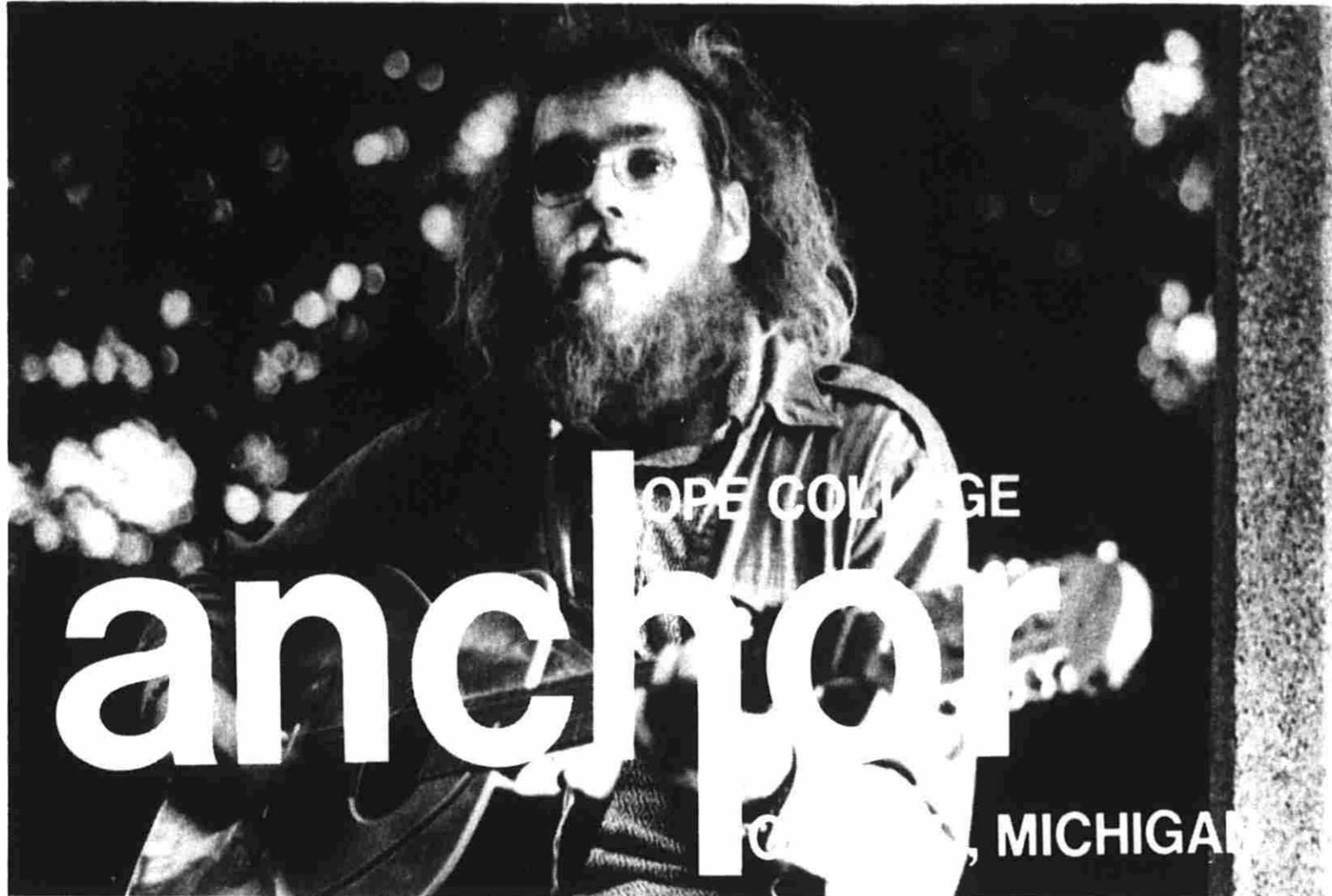
FEW COLLEGES have student teacher programs with rural schools and Schackow hopes to initiate such an interchange. Until such a project is effected he will use his newly garnered information to better prepare new teachers for rural instruction.

Dr. William McIntyre, professor of sociology, presented in capsule form the results of his recent study of college grading trends. McIntyre explained that a gradual rise in grade point average in U.S. colleges and universities has pushed the all-college grade point mean up .37 since 1949.

THIS RISE, characteristic of virtually every college in America, is also evidenced here at Hope, McIntyre said. He reported that the college's grade point mean rose .14 from 1968 to 1971, a 23-fold rise in the annual increase over preceding years.

In respect to grades recorded over the last four semesters, McIntyre found that the humanities experienced the smallest rise, followed by the natural sciences and then the social sciences. The sociology professor noted that in one semester one department showed a grade point mean of 3.29, .48 above the college average, while another posted a 2.53 average, .27 below the overall norm.

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Volume 83-4 Hope College, Holland Michigan 49423 September 29, 1972

## Response sought

# Goals inquiry progressing

The President's committee on purposes and goals, after studying past statements of college philosophy, is soliciting faculty input to facilitate it in drawing up a new statement.

THE PRIMARY object of the committee's deliberations has been the 1964 report of a profile committee assigned by President Calvin VanderWerf "to delineate aims and goals, purposes and objectives" of the college.

Using this profile report as a starting point, the goal committee has now requested that each academic department meet to discuss the report's first chapter.

AFTER REGARDING the statement's content and scope, the departments are to respond to

the President's committee by Oct. 9, giving their reactions to the report and offering suggestions.

The group makes no bones about its own feelings regarding the profile report: "We believe this to be a very good statement, true to the tradition and character of the college and at the same time a fertile source of direction toward the future," it states in a letter to the faculty.

DIRECTION toward the future is what President Gordon Van Wylen had in mind when he appointed the ad hoc committee on purposes and goals. His administration's foremost concern is to develop a philosophical framework in which all further decisions affecting the college can be made.

The committee also has requested faculty members to submit to them statements of departmental purposes and objectives by the end of October. These departmental purpose statements are another facet of Van Wylen's proposed planning process.

CONCISE, preliminary statements on the academic and curricular goals of the various departments are intended to serve as further input to the goal committee.

After receiving departmental and individual faculty input, the group's next task will be to draft a preliminary statement for review by faculty, student groups and the Board of Trustees. The final statement will have to be endorsed by the faculty and the Trustees.

The committee sees its semester-long assignment as more than writing another report, however: "At stake is the very direction the college is to take in the years immediately ahead," it states.

So important is this study of purposes and goals to Van Wylen,

that he has requested members of the committee to devote one-third of their time and effort to it.

THEY ARE TO "take into account the heritage and foundations of the college, as well as the contemporary situation in higher education and society at large," the President states in his proposed planning process document.

## Sophs go for two

# Pull teams to clash Friday

Hope's answer to a limited ground war—the Pull—will erupt next Friday afternoon at 3:45 over the Black River.

THIS YEAR'S Pull has some added spice to it, as the sophomores go for their second win. The freshman squad, of course, is convinced that the sophs are all wet and will be severely moistened come Friday evening.

The Subterranean Homesick Blues, or the total emotional involvement that dominates pullers, is essential to a winning team. Pull coaches agree that a positive mental attitude is the key ingredient to victory. Once the mental capacities of a team break down, the end is near.

THE PROPER frame of mind involves perfect team coordination. The 20-man squad (including two alternates), their morale girls, and the three coaches must always be unified.

Members of the Pull team participate in the grueling competition for several reasons. Class spirit serves as an initial motivating force.

As the puller becomes increasingly involved, it evolves somewhat into an individual gut effort. Past participants often agree that the Pull is the greatest single challenge they have faced.

DISCLAIMERS of the Pull assert that it is dehumanizing and physically torturous. Proponents answer that virtually all past Pull team members felt it was a positive experience, mentally and physically.

Besides, what sport does not involve possible injury, Pull sup-

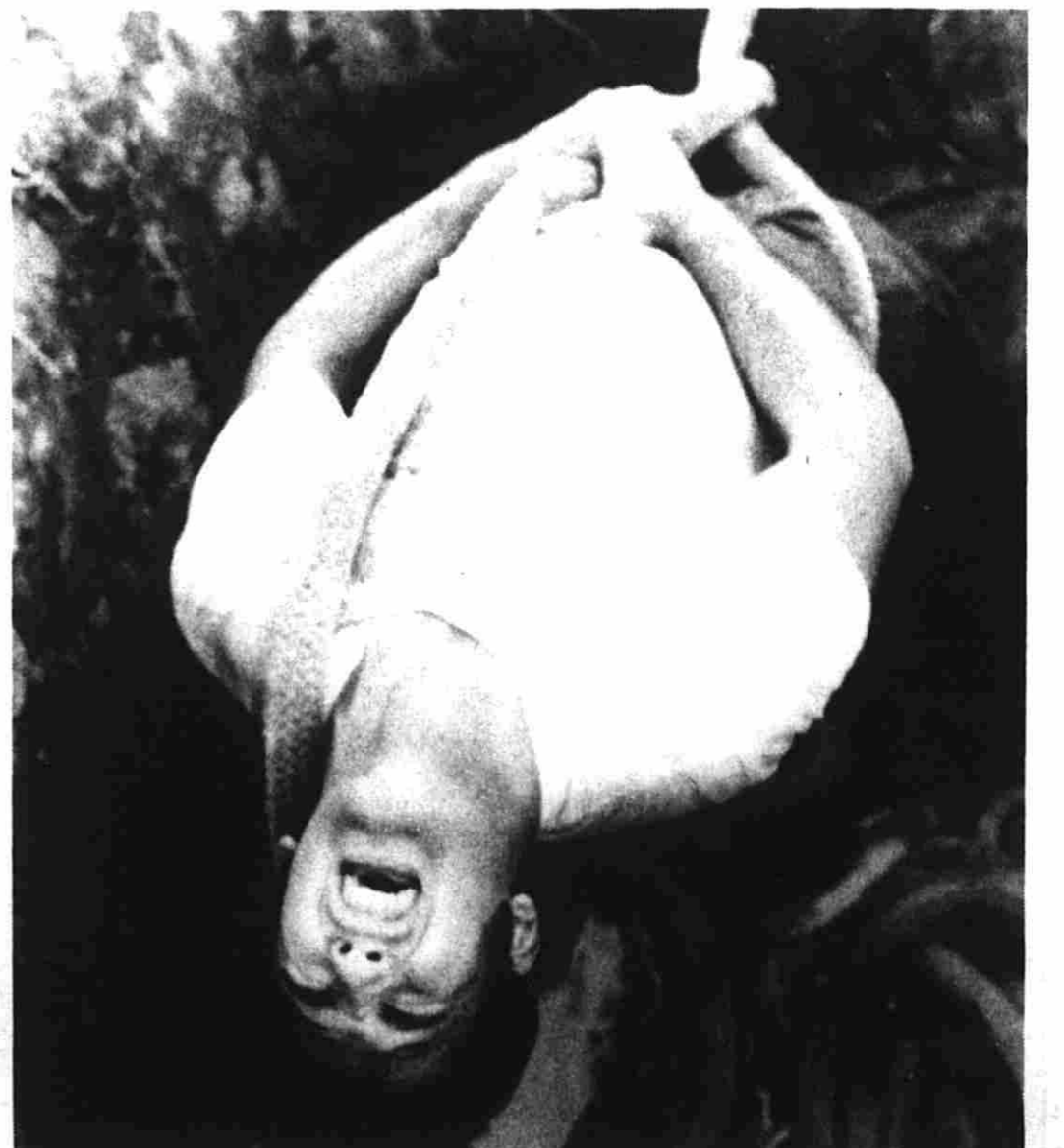
porters query, adding that it should not be singled out as physically torturous.

THE PULL has been an annual event at Hope since 1898. Beginning as a mere tug-of-war above ground, it has evolved into a more scientific struggle involving pits, morale girls, and signals.

The sophomore class has traditionally been victorious in the competition, with the frosh win-

ning only five times. The longest Pull on record—in 1965—lasted two hours and 27 minutes, and the shortest only went two minutes and 40 seconds in 1956.

Wednesday night a coin toss will determine on which side of the Black River each team will position itself. Signs will be posted around campus directing supporters and sightseers to the appropriate viewing grounds.



## Campus literary magazine seeks poetry, prose

Student contributions to the fall *Opus* are currently being accepted, and should be placed in the *Opus* box on the first floor of Van Raalte Hall, according to *Opus* co-editor Joan Kacewich.

The publication is also seeking students to assist in compiling the magazine, which should appear in late October or early November, Ms. Kacewich said.

Original works of prose, poetry, art and photography are acceptable, and, in order to prevent possible staff bias, should contain the artist's student number rather than his name.

The *Opus* staff is also attempting to initiate a series of bi-weekly faculty-student, poetry-prose readings. Anyone interested should contact Ms. Kacewich, Carol Yeckel, or Dave Beattie.

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# The Christian radical's role in the new politics

Editor's note: The following examination of Christian radicalism and its relationship to the politics of the new left is written by junior religion major Richard Williams.

"Christian radical" is not a term coined only recently to describe a faction of the New Left movement. The term itself is derived from a 16th century movement known as the radical reformation. It contained four main groups: the Mennonites, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Hutterites, whose reformation activities occurred in opposition to the conservative reformation led by Calvin, Luther, and Zwingli of the same period.

RADICALISM itself was the foundation of the first century Christian Church. Many followers of this small sect of Judaism became martyrs because of an uncompromising faith which stood radically opposed to the sanctioned political rulers and their beliefs.

The common points of agreement between the four major denominations of the radical reformation welded a mandate not unlike the one being served today by the insurgent community of Christians to the institutional Church. I'll try to outline this mandate briefly.

THE FUNDAMENTAL basis for the mandate was a return to the concept of the whole man. Greek thought and philosophy had permeated the original Judeo-Christian heritage and replaced the whole man concept with a dualistic view.

Man was divided into two parts: a mind/body or soul/body. The implications in Christian faith are disastrous.

THE SECOND affirmation which was made was in dealing with the role of the Holy Spirit. The Bruderhof, a contemporary Christian community and a for-

mer affiliate of the Hutterites, claims that the leadership in the totality of their lives comes from "a dictatorship of the Holy Spirit."

In other words, all actions and decisions are not undertaken unless some sign is given or a person feels directed by the Spirit to lead the group in any endeavor. From this belief grow most of the other concepts of personal and community growth in Christ.

THESE CAN be simply listed as: communal spirit (or collective sharing of materials as stated in Acts), communion of spirit (which differs from society 'man related to as a task performer' versus the 'man as a whole person'), and collective behavior (which is a heavily keyed sociological term and simply means a death of egoself and a merging with the group communion).

As a community, the Christians make themselves articulate witness to the words of Christ in deed. Arthur Gish states, "Christian faith becomes radical when it is combined with commitment and action, not through theological speculation. Faith must become visible and concrete."

THE INSTITUTIONAL Church often defends itself from accusations of irrelevancy by releasing statistics of money, time, and labor spent on many societal projects. What is being questioned, however, is the quality of the individual. How can one hope to rationalize a non-Christian weekday life style with a Sunday payment of thirty pieces of silver?

The Christian radical who follows in the heritage of the radical reformers finds himself confronted by the ever present societal norms which are in complete contradiction to his faith. The necessity of a Christian community to share in his ideals and give him its love and energy in return becomes apparent in the face of such formidable opposition.

IT IS HERE that he can meditate about his motives and receive some type of perspective and support from his Christian brethren. The chances of co-optation through isolation by liberals decreases with a stronger merging of a collective spirit.

But does this community exist apart from the rest of humanity?



Does it function from a secure niche to a world in the midst of a nervous exhaustion? Never! Such a community, while building a strong core, has sacrificed its mission to spread the "good news." Christianity is a community *with* in a society.

A MORE SPECIFIC problem for the Christian radical is compromise. Does he take his values and morals and set them aside for awhile to accomplish a goal? Does he stand up next to Machiavelli and say the "ends justify the means?" If a Christian pursues

this philosophy, he has betrayed his own faith and has denied his Christ. Where does this leave the Christian in the political scheme of society from which he is not to live apart?

The Christian must first rid himself of what John Howard Yoder, a Mennonite theologian, regards as heresy: "The belief that political means can be used against God's enemies to oblige an entire society to do God's will." The Christian cannot use politics as the tool to try to reinstate God's Kingdom on earth.

BUT AT THE same time the Christian has been called to witness and to social action. He is to create with the tools God gave him (and politics is one), the system which can best benefit all of God's children.

The Christian cannot tolerate an unjust system: "Tolerance serves the cause of oppression, for the tyrant goes on his way while others remain silent and still. We must refuse cooperation with evil and actively witness against it."

THE RADICAL Christian often aligns himself with other action groups to achieve one goal. Its most consistent position is a total abhorrence of war. During the sixties a resurgence of political involvement brought about the conception of the New Left.

A fusion of groups—Christian and non-Christian, pacifist and violent revolutionaries—developed in the sixties into what is now termed the New Left. The spearhead of this fusion was known as the New Mobilization. Its task was to end the war (in Christian perspective it is known as the Immortal War) in Vietnam NOW!

THE STRUGGLE which ensued tempered the idealism and dampened much of the revolutionary spirit. The state of revolu-

tionary "being" died quickly in the blood of our brothers and sisters at Jackson State and Kent State.

But the Christian radical has no room for disillusionment; if he turns away from his cause, he has sacrificed his beliefs. Today he continues to push for his convictions and strives to reach his goals as set down by his participation in the New Mobilization and other groups.

THERE IS NO rest for us until we unmask the hypocrisy of a man like Richard Nixon, who talks of an "era of peace," and calls for "nonviolence among the oppressed" while he is committing mass technological murder to maintain an oppressive rule in Vietnam. We must use every tool, without compromising our Christian belief, to defeat a man who has treacherously brought us to an hour of judgment by our God.

Gish in his book, *The New Left and Christian Radicalism*, ends with these words for his reader, "The radical lives in hope. The revolutionary already tastes the revolution that is coming. As the prophet Zechariah put it, 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, says the Lord of hosts' (Zech. 4:6)."

## Women's music society formed

A chapter of Delta Omicron, an international music fraternity for women, has been organized at Hope College.

The chapter, known as Alpha Chi, is the female counterpart of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia music fraternity. Its purpose is to further women's position in music and to bring more cultural and musical activities to Hope and Holland.

## McIntyre's research shows G.P.A. increase

continued from page 1

MCINTYRE shocked the gathering by reporting that for one semester a Hope prof recorded grades averaging 1.98 below the college average, while another posted grades 1.07 above the mean.

One professor's grades, he said, varied from 2.27 to 3.33 in two semesters. McIntyre added that grade variations were less in the social sciences than the other two divisions.

MCINTYRE reported that since the college's policies regard-

ing withdrawals were liberalized in 1968, the average number of students dropping courses rose from 23 to 285. The new policy extends the withdrawal period beyond midterms.

Dean for Academic Affairs Dr. Morrette Rider voiced the undercurrent of discussion which had accompanied McIntyre's remarks, citing the need to study the survey more closely and stressing the need for more consistency and linearity in grading.

PROFESSOR OF English Dr. John Hollenbach said that he and other faculty recognized the need for communication from individual to individual and from department to department. "We simply need a feel for the practices of others," he stated.

Rider suggested that the survey's results be forwarded to the Academic Affairs Board.

Dr. Donald Williams, associate professor of chemistry and director of the May Term, announced that he hoped to prepare a supplemental catalog listing of courses for the new session by Dec. 1, three days before students register for the spring semester. To accomplish this he requested suggestions for course offerings.

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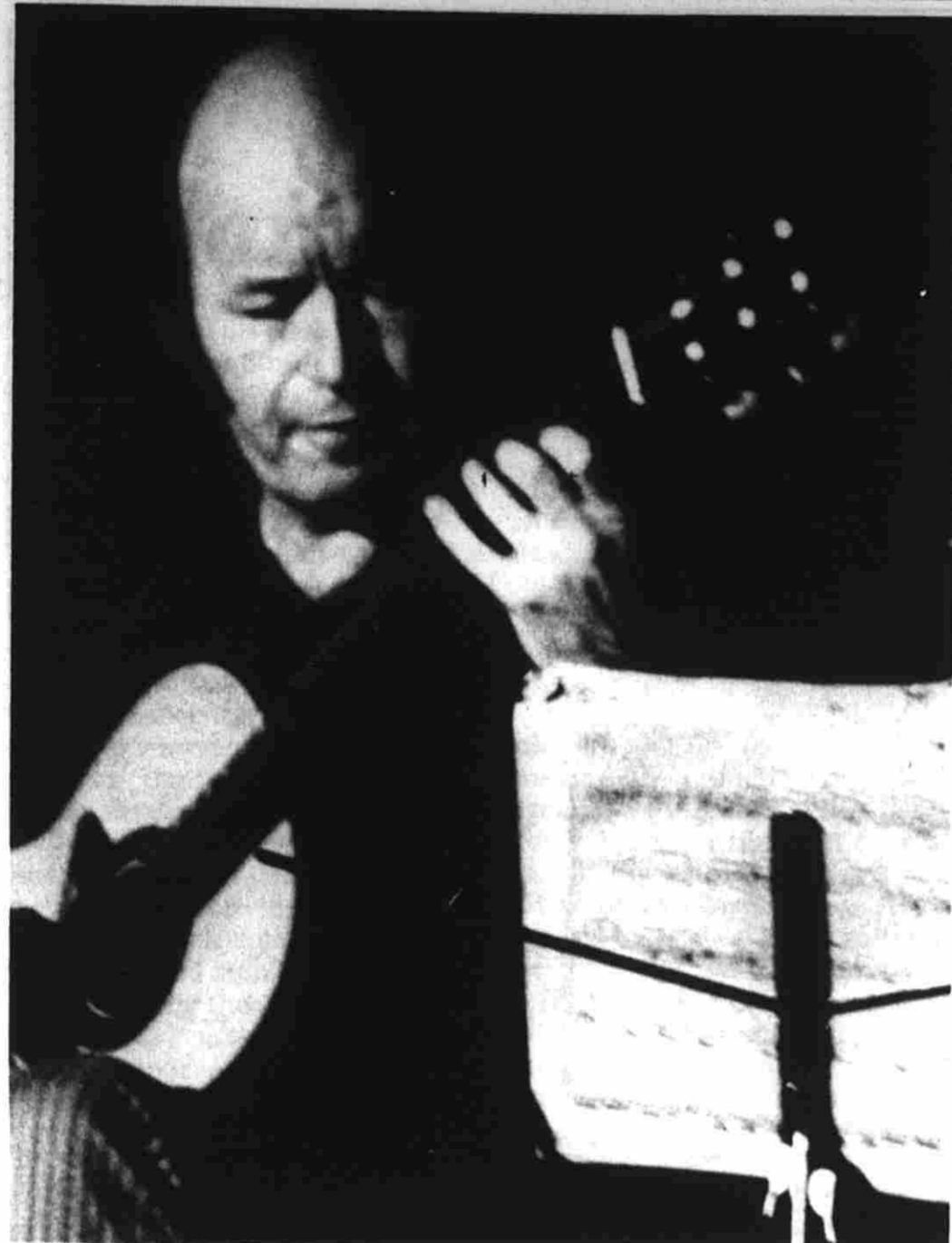
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## Guitarist Charlie Byrd to give concert Oct. 11

Guitar virtuoso Charlie Byrd and his renowned quartet will present a concert Oct. 11 at 8 p.m. in the theater of the DeWitt Cultural Center.

CONSIDERED a guitar giant and one of the most versatile musicians in his field, Byrd will offer his audience a musical fare ranging from classical to jazz to contemporary. Although equally comfortable in any of these idioms, Byrd originally played only jazz, and was a familiar figure on the New York jazz scene.

His career changed radically, however, in the late 1940's when he decided to study classical guitar. He received training from both Sophocles Papas, a celebrated teacher of classical guitar, and Spanish classical guitarist Andres Segovia.

BYRD'S UNIQUE style and musical background have earned him nearly every major award available to a guitarist, including *Downbeat* magazine's International Critics' Poll and *Playboy's* jazz award.

In addition, he has played at the Newport, Monterey, Longhorn and Virginia Beach jazz festivals, as well as appearing on several major television programs.

ALTHOUGH proficient in both jazz and classical motifs, Byrd has kept the two compartmentalized, playing both blues and Bach in the same program.

Byrd is also credited with originating the Bossa Nova craze of the early '60's with his 1962 recording of "Jazz Samba." Since the appearance in 1956 of his first album, *Blues for Night People*, the guitarist has recorded over 40 albums, and has contributed to more than 24 others.

THE MUSICIAN has also performed as guest soloist for several major symphony orchestras, and has toured England and Saudi Arabia with Woody Herman's band; South and Central America with his own trio; and the near and far east with his quintet. The latter two tours were sponsored by the U.S. State Department.

In 1969 Byrd toured Africa for the State Department's Cultural Presentation Program, and this year visited Australia and New Zealand, performing in 10 major cities.

BYRD'S OTHER credits include White House performances, innumerable college concerts, the scores for both a motion picture and a Broadway play, and a summer of study with Ravi Shankar.

This is the guitarist's second performance at Hope in as many years. His visit is sponsored by the Student Activities Committee, and tickets may be purchased in advance for \$1 at the Student Activities Office. Admission will be \$.50 more at the door.

## Women superior to men, in enrollment, that is

Women once again outnumber men on Hope's campus, although overall enrollment is at an all-time high of 2,124. Male students trail their female counterparts by 122, according to Registrar Jon Huiskens.

Last year's total enrollment was 2,101.

Huiskens' figures also revealed that the freshman class contains 635 students, another record high. Freshman men number 294, while 341 freshman women are enrolled.

The sophomore battle of the sexes is even more unequally

matched, with only 229 men in the class of '75, as opposed to 307 soph women.

Thirty-six states are represented this year, as well as 21 foreign countries, including Brazil, New Zealand, Romania, and Qatar.

Thirty-eight percent of the student body, or 811 Hopeites, list the Reformed Church in America as their denomination. Second highest is the Presbyterian Church with 186 delegates, followed by the Methodists with 142.

## Help GOP, Dems

# Students campaign in area

by Dave DeKok

Hope students from both sides of the political spectrum are playing a major role in determining the influence of the Holland area vote in the outcome of the Presidential election.

MANY ARE enrolled in either the Republican or Democratic internship courses offered by the political science department for one or three credit hours. Enrollment numbers tend to favor the Republicans in both sections of the course.

Assistant Professor of Political Science Jack Holmes, aided by sophomore Rudy Broekhuis, is coordinating the Republican activities, while senior Charles Gosset, assisted by Wayne Kramer and Dave DeKok, is in charge of the Democrats.

THE CAMPAIGN plans for both parties are basically similar. The GOP has conducted a voter registration canvass in many of Holland's precincts and hopes to cover them all. Pollsters ask whether a person is registered and whether he intends to vote for Nixon and Sen. Robert Griffin.

On election day the poll captains plan to keep a tally of who has voted, contacting known supporters and urging them to get out and vote. They also intend to offer rides to voters who need them.

Also in the works for the Republicans is a "bumper blitz," in which they will distribute bumper stickers around the city.

THE DEMOCRATS have been focusing their efforts on four Hol-

land precincts which have the heaviest concentration of Democrats. Most of these are either near or adjacent to the campus. Special attention is given to the college precinct, 1-1, because of the large number of potential Democratic voters among Hope students.

The Democrats are planning no voter registration activities outside the boundaries of the college. According to Ed Moser, McGovern Coordinator for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, "Most of the people in this area are registered anyway, and we really don't have

the time or manpower to search for those who aren't."

THEY DO PLAN to go door-to-door in these precincts to find supporters and pass out campaign literature. As with the Republicans, the Democrats intend to call supporters on election day to remind them to vote.

Both parties have cooperated in a non-partisan campus voter registration drive. Students who wish to register may do so until Oct. 6 at the Holland City Clerk's office

## Ockerse to visit Hope as artist-in-residence

Hope's art department's first artist-in-residence this year will be Dr. Thomas Ockerse, professor of graphic design at Rhode Island School of Design.

OCKERSE WILL be on campus next Wednesday through Friday for informational presentations and discussions. He will also open a month-long exhibition of his works with a lecture on *Visual poetry/visible language* Thursday at 8 p.m. in the DeWitt Cultural Center Art Gallery.

Ockerse has expressed an interest in talking with students about their work, his own work and related movements, such as conceptual art, visual systems, language art, and graphic design/informal communication. He will show slides to supplement discussions of his work.

OCKERSE WORKS in an idiom he describes as "concrete poetry" (visual poetry/visible language) a message that is read through its design as well as its words. His works exploit both the literary and visual aspects of words, letters and other elements of the language.

The artist's exhibition will consist of prints, books, small sculpture and miscellaneous objects,

which cannot be described as belonging to a particular medium.

To fully appreciate this visual literature, Ockerse says, "the viewer should become actively involved mentally. The words should be decoded and read."

DUTCH-BORN, Ockerse joined the graphic design faculty at Rhode Island School of Design during 1971.

He is editor of the Tom Ockerse Editions, which publishes the quarterly *TOE* and monographs treating "concrete language." He has written *The A-Z Book* and *T.O.P.*

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# Goal guidelines

Shortly after taking office this summer, President Gordon VanWylen outlined his proposed planning process for the academic year. The top priority for the new executive's administration is the formulation of a statement of the college's purposes and goals, since VanWylen prefers not to make vital decisions pertaining to specific issues without such a framework. VanWylen's decision will undoubtedly prove to be a wise one in the years ahead,

## anchor editorials

since the institution easily could lose sight of its philosophy in the midst of rapidly changing attitudes of both students and faculty.

It is conceivable that without such guidelines, Hope could in the future become even more stagnated than it already is, hopelessly bogged down by disputes between various factions, each with its own idea of what a Hope College Christian liberal arts education means.

Actually, such a statement of purpose is long overdue. Issues such as curriculum reform, board and structure review, minority studies and counseling, even drinking and pariets have been lost too long in the bureaucratic shuffle, basically because no

one can agree on what kind of a stance Hope should take on such questions.

The last study of the college's objectives was that made by President Calvin Vander Werf's 1964 profile committee. That report was never officially accepted by the college community, however.

The President's ad hoc committee on purposes and goals has already begun its task—appropriately enough, by studying the 1964 statement. It is presently soliciting input from the faculty, and then intends to draw up its preliminary statement. There are two things the committee should keep in mind before it proceeds.

First, students are as much a part of this institution as are faculty. In fact, their lives are even more integrally bound up in the college. No statement of Hope's philosophy and goals can afford to ignore student input and opinion; if it does, it cannot honestly claim to be representative of or applicable to Hope College.

Secondly, before formulating a statement on what Hope should be, the committee needs to consider what Hope is. A philosophy which was viable in 1866 or even 1964 may be at least partially obsolete now, with an entirely different student body, and an entirely different type of student attending the college. It is essential that the committee look honestly at the college: the hypocrisy characteristic of the administration's stance on many issues of student conduct and morality must be discarded.

# Changing attitudes

At today's Campaign '72 Symposium, attention will be focused on the issues and the candidates. Yet there is something beyond this year's candidates or the campaign that is only faintly sensed, but which has its effect on student voting. America in the fall of 1972 is much like a person reflecting on the storms he has weathered and reliving joys experienced. Before new action is possible a synthesis of the past must be made.

The change of view on campus concerning the national political scene is remarkable because it has been gradual yet extensive. In 1970 it would have been difficult to find a self-respecting student throwing his lot in with Richard Nixon.

After the Cambodian invasion and the return of Tricky Dick in the by-elections of 1970, Nixon reached his nadir in the esteem of college students. Today students at Hope and other campuses are going to vote for Nixon and are not ashamed to admit it.

This increased student vote for Nixon is indicative of a shift in emphasis from 1970 to 1972. A poll released by Dr. David Meyers, associate professor of psychology, shows that Nixon receives nearly the same percentage of support on this campus as he does on most campuses: a full 50 percent.

McGovern receives less support at Hope than he does nationally, while a larger percentage of Hope students are undecided as to either candidate. This lesser degree of

McGovern support at Hope can be attributed to the nature of the political environment in Holland and on campus.

As America becomes less politicized, the American campus is rejoining the community as a whole. Once a loud voice on the political trail, students have gone back to their studies and familiar hangouts. Revolution within the system, now commonly accepted, means utilizing the student franchise so recently extended. As this election will probably show, in such an arrangement students will vote as the community does.

When communication lines between one segment of the community and the other are opened, influence is bound to be exchanged. The weight of community influence on American college campuses can be relatively strong.

America has picked up a yearning for a fresh breeze of calm and quiet where traditional methods can be nurtured and new patterns contemplated. Even the campuses have acquired this attitude and have abandoned radical rhetoric and actions. This is the extensive nature of change that gradually occurred during 1970-72.

The abandonment of radical rhetoric and actions has as its logical conclusion the necessity to utilize fully the student vote. Decision can be made by acting or not acting. Student ends, however, can best be achieved by attending lectures, debates and, finally, making up one's mind and voting.

## Readers speak out

# Nixon's policies hit

The recent article by Peter Brown about Sen. McGovern's changing ideas (*anchor*, Sept. 15) causes one to wonder if what we thought four years ago must be what we adhere to today. Can we not change our minds when new facts are offered?

Brown's comments cause me to reflect on President Nixon's statements. Is he consistent? Are his statements founded on basically sound assumptions? What would Brown say about Nixon's 1968 campaign

attack on Cambodia, that he would rather be a one-term president than "see this nation accept its first defeat in its proud 190 year history." To avoid humiliation is a poor reason for asking thousands of men, women, and children to suffer and perhaps to die.

Another of Nixon's faulty underlying assumptions comes out in this statement from the same speech: each man should work for what he gets and get what he works for. The underlying assumption is that if a man has little or nothing, it is because he isn't working hard enough; but what about the migrant worker who works 20 hours a day and is lucky to get \$50 a week? Does he work less hard than the "country gentleman" who owns the farm? The point is, the rich do not necessarily work harder, and should not get all the tax breaks through loopholes. Those who are working and not making ends meet should have access to necessities like medical care, food, and shelter.

Certainly Nixon has not been consistent in his rhetoric, nor have his statements been founded on sound assumptions. Nixon is not the answer if we want peace and a rearrangement of priorities in this country.

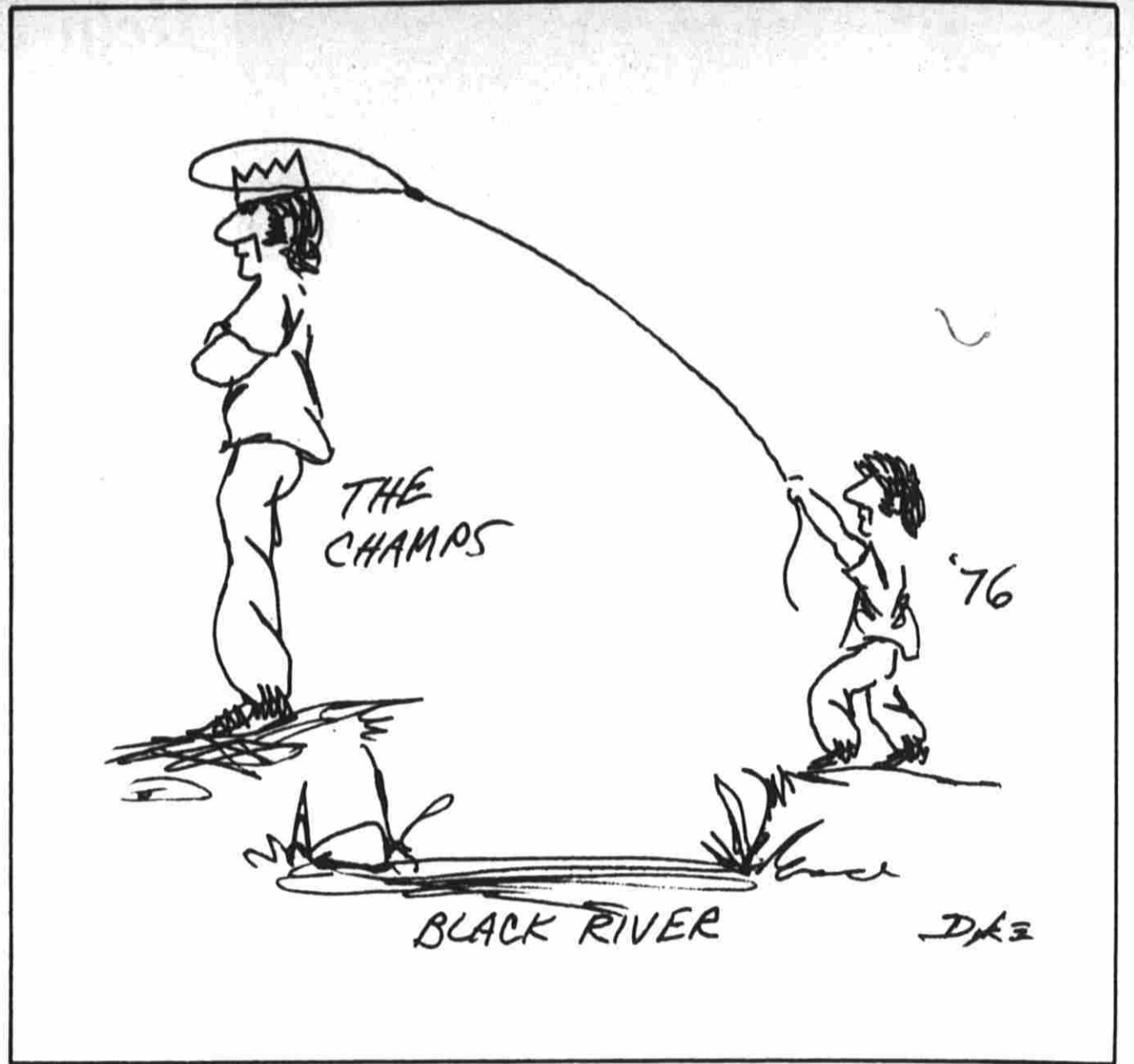
Jane R. Dickie  
Assistant professor of psychology

## dear editor

statement that any man who did not end the war in Indochina by November 1972 should not be given the opportunity of "four more years" in the White House?

While it is true that there are fewer troops there now than in 1969, troop levels in Vietnam hit an all time high under Nixon. Furthermore, while there has been a reduction in troop levels in Vietnam, there have been increases in Cambodia and Laos.

Perhaps the real issue is one of priorities. Nixon said in 1970 after the bombing



art buchwald

# Honest to justice?

by Art Buchwald  
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There is no doubt in my mind that the Justice Department has conducted the most thorough investigation into the Watergate bugging affair that was humanly possible. The fact that they were unable to trace any of the money in the case to any higher-ups in the Committee for the Re-Election of the President was good news to all of us who hate to think that any of our political leaders would be involved in such a sordid affair.

**OF COURSE THERE** are certain psychological factors at work in such an investigation which no one can control. When the President's own attorney general is asked to look into a scandal in the President's own party, there is always the suspicion that something was covered up.

The person I feel the most sorry for is the poor bureaucrat in the Justice Department who was called into his superior's office one day and told, "Hapless, the President of the United States of America wants you to investigate the Watergate bugging affair and all its ramifications."

"The President wants me to do that?"  
"THAT IS CORRECT, Hapless. He has given specific instructions that he wants to leave no stone unturned in his effort to root out the evildoers who would have the audacity to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee."

"Gosh, that's a big assignment."  
"The President of the United States, who happens to be President of all the people as well as the leader of the most powerful country in the world, expects you to treat this as just another case."

"He does?"  
"THAT IS CORRECT. He has instructed the attorney general that even if his own political party is involved, and his own close personal friends are to be investigated, and his re-election is at stake, he still wants the truth to be made public at the earliest opportunity."

"Even before Nov. 7?"  
"The President is more concerned in the illegal uses of wiretapping and bugging than he is in what happens on Nov. 7. You owe it to the President and the attorney general to see that every bit of evidence in this case is available to the grand jury."

"Why me?"  
"BECAUSE THE President feels that you are the best man for this job. He knows that you will not let personal considerations or your loyal feelings toward him and the great party which he leads interfere with your objective investigation of this dastardly deed."

"He feels, as does the attorney general, that you will do the job, regardless of jeopardy to your upcoming promotion or the consequences to your future with the Justice Department."

"Is that how they feel? I didn't even know the President knew me."

"HE MIGHT NOT know you personally, but he knows that the attorney general would not assign anyone to this case unless he was certain that this person could not be intimidated by men in high government positions."

"I might add that as your superior I am proud that the attorney general has selected someone from my staff. I have as much at stake in this thing as you do, Hapless. Whatever you turn up will personally reflect on me as well as this department. We shall all be watching you closely."

"Don't you have a Mafia case I could have instead?"

"No, Hapless. Anyone in this department can investigate a Mafia case. But there are very few men we can trust to handle an investigation this explosive. It is your duty to our President and the attorney general whom you will be working for, God willing, for the next four years, to give us the truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

HOPE COLLEGE  
**anchor**  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



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anchor review

# 'Marjoe': child evangelist sells hustle to movies

Editor's note: This week *Marjoe*, a film by Howard Smith and Sarah Kernochan, is reviewed by Pam and Michael Rosenthal of Alternative Features Service.

Marjoe's been preaching the gospel since he was four years old. WE ONCE SAW his picture in an ancient *Life* magazine. He was six then, with peroxided curls and little white cowboy boots, performing a marriage ceremony over a couple who must have possessed either a transcendent faith or a highly-developed media-sense. The name is derived from Mary and Joseph, and Marjoe was the hottest thing on the pentecostal circuit for a decade. He suspects that he earned about three million dollars during those years, though he never saw most of it, his father having split with the take. Abounding with outrageous de-

tails, Marjoe's story comes across as another grotesque saga of person as product, life as hype, slow death through merchandising.

BUT MARJOE endured. In his mid-teens he refused to continue preaching, instead bummed around, living awhile with an older woman whom he credits for much of his sanity. He went back to preaching on his own at the age of 20. Now, some 10 years later, he's sold his hustle to the movies, featured in a documentary that attempts to expose the Holy Roller racket—a film that's a portrait of the kind of show biz that allows pious America to get it on and still be washed in the blood of the lamb.

THE MOVIE follows Marjoe on his last tour, through revival tents and marble temples, through the singing and the stomping and

the backstage money-changing too. Intercut are personal raps and confessions, and footage from Marjoe's early preaching years—a terrifying little automaton reciting hellfire by rote, but entirely professional, Billy Graham speeded up to 78 rpm.

This documentary isn't much of an expose. The largely simple-minded camera loves to zoom in on crisp 10 and 20 dollar bills as though each appearance of filthy lucre were a sordid and shocking revelation. There are also "serious" shots (Marjoe contemplative) and more zooms (a lighted joint at a New York party, to symbolize big-city sophistication; Coca-Cola at a pastor's patio lunch, to stand for Middle-American dreck.)

BUT MARJOE endures this too. For whatever his motives, sincere self-purgation or a sharp

sense of where the *real* action is (or more probably, some freaked-out combination), he comes through as an extraordinarily talented, magnetic, sexy, and even likeable showman.

With his Pierre Cardin suits and Mick Jagger strut—he's studied Jagger, and puts the act to better use than we've ever seen on the rock and roll stage—Marjoe performs miracles of audience involvement. Middle-aged men and women dance and sing, babble in tongues, and fall into quivering orgasmic fits as they "meet Jesus tonight."

THERE'S STILL the hustle, though. Directors and cameramen try to make us feel sophisticated as we watch the marks get taken—the drip-dry, wash'n'wear, unhip, unlegant, bra-and-girdle, teased-haired, thick-glassed crowd who pay, and pay big, for Brother Marjoe's blessing.

The filmmakers project an unpleasant sense of superiority over Marjoe's followers that stems, unfortunately, less from their being manipulated than from their being unbeautiful and uncool. This comes through in cameras that are more interested in grotesquerie than ecstasy, that have little sympathy for spontaneous emotional experience when it means flabby upper arms and sagging bosoms in compulsive rhythms.

IT'S IRONIC too that filmmakers from a generation that places such a premium on self-

expression, on actively getting it on, should so need to distinguish between *us* and *them*. Because, in fact, it looks like *they're* getting their money's worth at least as fully as most rock audiences. Marjoe blesses, clasps, grabs, touches his flock; if it's consumerism, it's a less alienated brand of consumerism than we saw among the unmoving, glazed-eyed crowd on the hill at Woodstock.

And most important, Marjoe's people don't pay in front. We plunk down our \$4.50 or \$5.50 to hear some watered-down stompin' from Leon Russell, and it's just tough if we don't get it on. Marjoe's congregants don't pay until *after* the Spirit hits them. At least they get to try before they buy.

Luckily the unsympathetic focus doesn't destroy the film, perhaps because we're made to feel that Marjoe has experienced some level of rapport and affection for his congregations. We may be suckers for his line, just like his little old ladies, but we believed it when he said he enjoyed getting people to loosen up and have a good time—that maybe he'd still be in the business if he could have cut out the hellfire and damnation parts.

And they *do* loosen up: the film is most exciting when we see people in ecstasy, shuddering and crying, or smiling and hugging. The spirit of Marjoe's people comes through despite all odds.

## Editor squelched

### Mouseketeer can't graduate

(CPS) People going through college commencement exercises often dream of using those last moments to symbolically express their dissatisfaction with the whole system.

IT'S RARELY done, however, because decorum rules academic to the very end; and that's what Jack Yench, an almost graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, found out when he was refused a degree for wearing a Mickey Mouse hat in lieu of the standard cap to the graduation exercises.

It wasn't the first time that Yench, who would have received a B.S. in math in 1971, had come in conflict with the administration of CSM.

IN FEBRUARY, 1970, he had been removed as editor of the *Oredigger*, CSM's student newspaper, for running material which President Orlo Childs deemed objectionable. The running dispute between Childs and Yench over the material which Yench printed eventually led to Yench's actions on graduation day.

Yench had one summer course to complete to fulfill the requirements for his degree, but he and others in that position were allowed to participate in the June exercise since no similar ended the summer session.

WHEN YENCH arrived at the exercises, wearing his Mickey Mouse replacement for the flat cap, the exercises proceeded as usual with one minor change. Yench's name wasn't called.

Being last on the alphabetical list, Yench waited a bit, then mounted the platform, shook the presiding officer's hand, announced himself as a graduating student, and then returned to his seat.

DAYS LATER, Yench was advised that his actions were a violation of his probation, and that he was, in effect, expelled from the school. Yench's answer was "What probation?"

The supposed probation stems from the removal of Yench as *Oredigger* editor. From the beginning of his editorship in the fall of 1969, Yench came under heavy criticism from President Childs, who even instigated an investigation of the paper by the CSM publication board.

Shortly thereafter, Yench ran a direct quote under a picture of cheerleaders which said: "Slip it to 'em, Miners!"

HE MAY HAVE quoted the girls accurately, but it didn't sit well with Childs, who made his feelings known both to the women and Yench.

Childs then put his foot down. On Feb. 12, 1970, an emergency session of the CSM student senate was called and Yench was voted out. On Feb. 19, a meeting was held to determine disciplinary action against Yench, who was already in the process of launching another paper, *The Technocrat*.

ACCORDING TO school officials, Yench was informed at that time that he would be on disciplinary probation for "as long as he was a student at CSM," but according to Yench, no such statement was made.

THE AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has taken Yench's case to the federal court and lost once, with Judge Sherman Finesilver ruling that a lot of parents put a lot of money into their children's education and need not have Jack Yench make a mockery of it.

### Posts available on Hope's Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council is accepting student nominations to fill seven vacancies on its 1972-73 Council.

Positions are open for the following: one black woman student, one black male student or staff member, one white woman student or staff member, one white male student or staff member, one white woman student, one white male student and one foreign student.

Two members of last year's Council continue in their positions this year: Rose Manus and Sidney Commissiong. Nominations must be submitted by Oct. 6 to the office of the dean for academic affairs.

The HRC was established in March 1970, in order to strive toward racial harmony on campus, as well as to serve as a fact finding or investigative body.

Hub Safron, the ACLU lawyer representing Yench, is presently appealing the case. Safron maintains that putting Yench on probation, if he ever was, would be a violation of the First Amendment (freedom of the press) and therefore illegal.

## christ's people

### Proposition and encounter

by Bob Van Voorst

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Up to this point, we have traced the theories of truth as encounter and truth as proposition. Both of these theories originated in cultures highly respected by modern times; both have been adequately expounded by capable scholars of both past and present; both have had a parallel development in the history of Christian thought; yet both seem irreconcilably antithetical. But is there not a way to combine, validly and in good conscience, the best of both these theories without destroying either?

THE GOAL OF this final installment of the present series is to search for a way to reconcile these theories. To do so, of course, will call for alterations in both, but this should not deter us. It is my argument, therefore, that in the appropriate senses, truth can be of both proposition and encounter. How would these theories interact if combined?

First, proposition points to, but does not constitute, encounter. It is quite possible, using Calvin's explanation, to *factively* know all the creeds of the faith and the methods of theological scholarship, yet still refuse to *actively* know, by way of encounter with Him, the person who embodies these truths.

FAITH DOES NOT call for the mere rational consent of our minds to a set of propositions; indeed, the Gospel teaches that faith often seems offensive and untenable when held up to the scrutiny of human reason. Rather, propositions are cues which guide us to the Source of encounter, and yardsticks to help us judge the depth of our continuing encounter with God and our fellows.

Second, propositions can be used to interpersonally communicate the meaning of encounter. Biblical faith has little use for much of the extreme existentialist views that say our experience is so private that it is incommunicable *in toto*. The effect of this doctrine (with implications for literature, philosophy, and social science, as well as theology) can only be to accomplish the very interpersonal isolation against which existentialists so often warn.

WE ARE NEVER able to share the totality of our encounters, as existentialists correctly argue; yet the urge of every human being to verbally, proposi-

tionally communicate with his fellows is a compelling witness to our own estimate of the importance of propositional encounter.

The testimony of St. John speaks of his encounter with the eternal Truth which led to the sharing of this encounter with others. Note how both proposition and encounter are woven together in this testimony to the unity of Truth in the person of Jesus Christ:

It was there from the beginning; we have heard it; we have seen it with our own eyes; we looked upon it, and felt it with our own hands; and it is of this we tell. Our theme is the word of life. This life was made visible; we have seen it and bear our testimony; we here declare to you the eternal life which dwelt with the Father and was made visible to us. What we have seen and heard we declare to you, so that you and we together may share a common life, that life which we share with the Father and his Son Jesus Christ (1 John 1:1-4. NEB).

WHAT IS TRUTH? It is both a journey to meaning and the final discovery and application of meaning; it is a quest in which God participates by revealing to us the Way, and an application of faith in his Son. Both proposition and encounter, when they do not claim for themselves things they cannot do, are powerful tools in the Christian's search for truth.

The following books have been helpful in this writer's preparation of the present series. The reader who desires to pursue these issues will find them both lucid and informative.

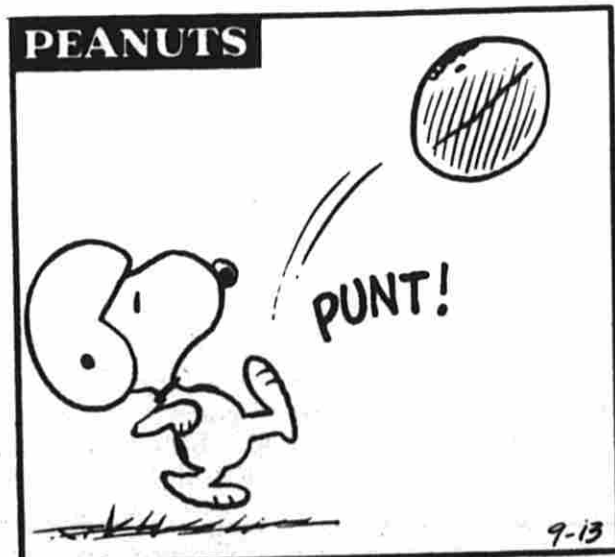
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## The Best of Peanuts



# Arandjelovic: winds of fate decide his career

by David Dustin

Feeling worried about what you'll be doing at this time next year? Wondering how far you'll be able to go with a Hope sheepskin? Or is the old man putting the pressure on by constantly reminding you that he was a "self-made man"?

IF LATELY you've taken to viewing your future with misgivings — or perhaps even a modicum of alarm — you've got a lot to learn from Vladimir Arandjelovic, a man who takes issue with the idea that anyone can be the master of his fate.

"I have a strong feeling of not having any particular control over my future, and I think that those who say they have are just deceiving themselves," claims the 34-year-old instructor in French and Russian, a recent addition to the Hope faculty.

ARANDJELOVIC, who still considers himself a philosopher at heart (despite his Ph.D. candidacy in French), offers what he feels is his personal credo: "Philosophy begins with wondering and ends with some sort of immunity to surprises. I think I've begun to develop this sort of immunity!"

He may know what he's talking about. The capricious gales of chance have already propelled him across Europe, and from there ultimately to Hope College, all the while frustrating his career plans in an amazing manner.

BY "SHEER accident" he was born into a family of Yugoslavian grade school teachers, and he recalls that his first ambition was to become an artist. "After high school, I seriously considered entering the admissions contest for fine arts school. I had even prepared an elaborate portfolio, but at the last moment my parents decided they didn't want to have a 'bohemian' — the 1950s equivalent of today's hippy — in the family. So I compromised and went off to study architecture."

However, this effort lasted for only two semesters, long enough for him to become disenchanted

by the heavy engineering aspect of that discipline. He entered a liberal arts program at the University of Belgrade, and delved heavily into comparative literature, philosophy and art history.

A TALENT FOR writing landed him a job writing features for radio and television in Belgrade, and the remainder of his time not spent at the university was taken up by another job: that of publicity manager for a local theatre.

"I was hoping for journalistically-related work," muses Arandjelovic, remembering his career plans at this period of his life. "I think I probably would have become a free-lance writer — it was relatively easy to publish in Yugoslavia at that time. Writers would just sit in cafes around town, and publishers would come by, pleading for some people to write things for their magazines before the deadlines!"

THESE ASPIRATIONS were not to materialize, however, for he entered the military for his obligatory one-year stint after his graduation from the university. Upon his discharge, Arandjelovic received an opportunity to go to France as a Fellow of the European Institute. Accepting the opportunity, our man found himself at the University of Nancy studying continental philosophy, two weeks fresh from the Yugoslavian army.

Fortunately, studying in French presented no problems: Arandjelovic's parents had started him off with private French lessons at the tender age of 10. When asked why his folks had been so keen on foreign language study for their child at an age when the average American kid is beginning to dabble in pig-Latin, or perhaps master the intricacies of the Yo-Yo, he began to grin.

"THAT QUESTION doesn't surprise me, coming from an American! In small countries the study of foreign languages is a necessity. In Yugoslavia there is a proverb which runs, 'You are worth as many people as languages you know.'"

At age 11, he started taking Russian in school, a subject that was compulsory in the Yugoslavia of 1948. Until he reached high school, he studied both French and Russian concurrently, a pattern he then unsuccessfully attempted to break.

"I ACTUALLY didn't want to continue French in high school; American movies and culture had aroused my interest, and so I wanted to learn English," he explains. "I enrolled in the English class and received the first assignment from the teacher—an old Englishwoman of about 75. She expected us to learn the English alphabet in one night! That sort of turned me off, so I went back into French."

Somewhat pointedly, he then adds, "In my beginning Russian class here at Hope, we took two weeks to learn the alphabet. Now, those kids really know it!"

MEANWHILE, back in France, the winds of fate wafted benignly; Arandjelovic met an American student of French at Nancy. The two were married, and a daughter was born to them while there. When his course of study at Nancy was completed, Arandjelovic and his wife, Susan, were faced with the choice of returning either to Yugoslavia or the United States.

Since the philosophy market was relatively glutted in Yugoslavia at that time, and Susan had a graduate assistantship waiting for her at Indiana University, Arandjelovic decided to follow his wife to the U.S. — still without knowing any English, and with no idea of what he would do once there.

YET WITHIN the first week of his arrival, his fortune — and career — changed once again; he was admitted to Indiana University's doctoral program in French Literature! Though he still misses the general field of philosophy, he prefers to look at the bright side of his most recent past.

"All this is a matter of just extraordinary luck. Changing countries didn't prevent me from

continuing my academic pursuits, which is rather uncommon when you speak of emigrés," he states emphatically. "I could have ended up digging ditches over here, but instead I ended up teaching college."

GETTING FROM Indiana to Hope College involved yet another quirk of fate. Although Arandjelovic had formally applied to many other academic institutions for a teaching position, he hadn't done so with Hope. As he tells it, "I had been up here once, to visit my old friend and classmate (from

critically, recalling the days when he was able to observe Americans traveling outside their own borders. "There is something mechanical — coldly efficient — about American ethnocentrism: Americans have an inability to conceive of doing certain things any other way than their own."

"THE AVERAGE American is unable to conceive of being anything else other than American. As an American, you become addicted to a certain style of living. In that sense, you lose a little of your independence," he adds.

"I have a strong feeling of not having any particular control over my future, and I think that those who say they have are just deceiving themselves."

University of Belgrade days) Nikola Koljevic. [Consultant in East European Studies, 1970-71]

"So I knew of Hope College and Holland, but I didn't think they had any openings here, and didn't apply. Then just before school ended here last year, I found out that Hope needed someone to teach both French and Russian, which suited me perfectly. However, I applied very late."

THE FACT THAT he got the position under such circumstances has tended to confirm Arandjelovic's faith in the Inevitability of the Unexpected, and has reinforced his attitude of wonder at the fluctuations of fortune. "The whole thing happened unexpectedly — just one of the many things that have happened unexpectedly since I left Yugoslavia. My fortune has served me very well, of which I'm aware."

"This attitude makes me appreciate life — just to wake up and think, 'I'm still alive!' Americans have forgotten that feeling; a man who enjoys a comfortable, secure standard of living in the U.S. generally equates his good fortune with his own personal merit and abilities. From this premise, it naturally follows that the plight of those less well off, such as those in the ghettos, is due to their own worthlessness and lack of initiative."

ARANDJELOVIC is now an American citizen, yet with his European background, he is able to examine America and its people from a unique perspective, with a degree of insight not commonly found in people whose outlooks have been shaped by total immersion in one single cultural atmosphere.

"Americans are the world's greatest complainers," he says

"What is most encouraging to me about America is its own ability to recognize its extremes and drawbacks. For this reason I view America as a very revolutionary country," Arandjelovic explains. "Americans are also somewhat closer to me as a Slavic person because they are more open and hospitable than some West European peoples are. America is also a country of immigrants, which for me was good to know."

ACCORDING TO him, America differs fundamentally from European countries in the nature of its ethnocentrism: "American ethnocentrism is not nationalism, or chauvinism as I encountered in Europe. It's a matter of life style. As long as an immigrant here adopts the American life style, there is very little to distinguish him from the rest of the society. That's why America has such a tremendous power of absorption."

Powers of absorption notwithstanding, it would appear that at least some things never change. "In Yugoslavia, I was used to being criticized for my beard," Arandjelovic remarked parenthetically, "which was attributed to decadent, bourgeois influence. Now that I'm here, I've had people associating me with Castro and communism because of it! At first, I used to wonder if I'd really changed countries!"

Nothing is said for a minute or so, but suddenly he starts to speak again, carefully choosing his words: "You know, it's interesting that on both sides of the iron curtain, for people who are 'straight,' crew cuts or clean-shaven looks are a must. This means that those who are against 'subversion' on both sides are actually the same kind of people — and yet they would like to see each other destroyed..."

campaign '72

## Economic politics

by Peter Brown



In a campaign overshadowed with extremism on one side and charges of extremism from the other side, one can easily lose sight of the issues. This is not to say that the issue of false principles and credibility gaps isn't important.

ON THE CONTRARY, any candidate who creates serious questions as to his ability to run for the presidency certainly should be exploited. On the other hand, more time should be given to the candidate's stand on the issues, especially domestic politics.

Nixon's domestic policies have spoken for themselves. In trying to stop the inflationary spiral created by Johnson's war, Nixon has fared reasonably well. He has brought the average budget increase down from a 17 percent average (from '65-'69) to a one-and-a-half percent increase in fiscal 1973. While curbing inflation, he has been shifting national priorities from the defense department to Health, Education and Welfare.

IT MIGHT BE NOTED here that under the Nixon Administration, (for the first time in the history of our country), more money was allocated for human resources than for defense. This is no small achievement. In moving from a war time economy to a peace economy, there was a recession which resulted in both higher unemployment and rising prices.

In other areas, Nixon has also had serious problems. Actually, Nixon's domestic policies can appear either good or bad depending upon how one judges the figures. Viewing the domestic situation in totality can only lead one to conclude that it started off poorly, but has gotten progressively better. This is fair to conclude in light of this year's economic boom.

THE MC GOVERN domestic package is a drastic contrast from Nixon's. He has elaborated quite extensively on the budget he would carry forth if he becomes President. If elected, McGovern has pledged to set up a national health program which would add \$60 billion to the budget. In lower education he would spend \$4.7 billion extra for expanding breakfast and lunch programs, and \$9.2 billion for school spending equalization within the states.

In fully funding every congressional program which he has pledged to do, he will add another

\$27.6 billion. In expanding welfare he will increase the budget another \$23 billion. Aid to local schools for property tax relief will add at least \$15 billion. All his other programs and aid which he has promised will add another \$36.9 billion increase to the budget.

TOTALED UP, McGovern has pledged to increase the budget by \$151.4 billion. To offset this increase, McGovern has proposed to cut the defense budget and to tax both big business and the wealthy. Combined, the two will add \$52 billion in governmental resources. By quick subtraction McGovern will increase the deficit by \$99.4 billion.



It should be remembered that this deficit increase of \$99.4 billion is after cutting defense, "making the wealthy pay," and "soaking big business." While running a deficit is standard practice, almost any economist would agree that a deficit increase of such magnitude would be economic suicide for the country.

If we are to believe McGovern is serious about his domestic policies, he is left with two choices for funding the \$99.4 billion. One, he can retract his promise and sharply increase the taxes of the middle class, or two, he can pick the money off trees.

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anchor essay

# Nixon heals wounds left by Democratic era

Editor's note: The following essay is written by sophomore political science major Rudy Broekhuis, who calls for a politically integrated coalition to work toward the re-election of President Nixon.

The election of Richard M. Nixon in 1968 was the start of a political realignment in the United States. It clearly expressed the disappointment of Americans with the programs of the New Deal Democrats and marked the beginning of a new era in American politics.

FIFTY-SEVEN percent of the American electorate voted against the obsolescent Democratic liberalism. George Wallace's support was even more of a protest against the Democrats than was Nixon's vote. It was a mandate to end the uncontrolled change brought about by the liberal administrations of the 1960s.

The Johnson Administration undertook to manage and thus change the economy, racial relations, a war, and a number of other things, all at once. Then, with little societal check (LBJ garnered about 60 percent of the 1964 vote) and with little governmental check (LBJ had a Democratic controlled Congress), Johnson proceeded to change things as rapidly as possible.

HE LEFT BEHIND a number of accomplishments, but with each accomplishment there also remained a number of problems and new demands. A highly managed society was bad enough, but a highly *mis*managed society, as a result of management being spread too thin too rapidly, was far worse.

Happily, disillusionment with the crusading "let me do every-

thing" liberalism of Johnson has led to a process of realignment toward a more moderate, "get things done" Republican approach.

GEORGE MCGOVERN'S new liberalism of the 1970's is merely a transfusion for the out-dated and disrupting Johnson liberalism



of the 1960's. It is a last hopeful spark to perpetuate and intensify the liberalism that has already failed so abysmally.

Indeed, should the McGovern liberalism be given the power to guide the United States, experience tells us that Americans would be faced with more social discord and riotous acts than ever experienced under the Johnson Administration. This is not to say, however, that change is bad or that it never occurs under a moderate Republican administration, but rather it is to say that the change is paced in accordance with the desire for change among the majority of Americans and the tempo of the times.

THEN TOO, when unexpected events occur, the shaping of those

events and the ensuing change is handled in a calm, confident manner and not in the frenzied, haphazard moves typified by liberal elitists in the McGovern campaign.

Indeed, all members on the political spectrum, excluding the lunatic fringes, must realize that it is to their own essential interest to have a stability of the social order. That stability can only be established by realistic liberals, moderates, and conservatives following a moderate course in an effective alliance.

QUITE OBVIOUSLY, McGovern follows no middle road, but on the contrary, treads dangerously close to the brink. He and his notion that the nation can be run

from agencies and by quotas established in Washington must be defeated.

We must not again be caught up in the whirl of rising idealistic expectations which never can be adequately fulfilled. Such an occurrence would only lead to frustration, intimidation, and disruption. Furthermore, a programmed, quota-ridden society can only become a more managed and more rigid society.

IT IS MY belief that the alliance of liberals, moderates, and conservatives is forming. They must now stand fast against the New Leftists who scream obscene abuse of "the Establishment." Under Johnson many liberals col-

lapsed beneath the assault of leftist extremism and pleaded guilty to all of society's ills.

The alliance must not be brought to its knees by these bored, aimless postadolescents, sent to college by their parents, who condemn everything outside of their own personal existence. The alliance, therefore, must also stop the McGovern liberalism which has attempted to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage to those on the extreme left.

PERHAPS THE emerging moderate Republican coalition of liberals, moderates, and conservatives may not be able to penetrate the mystery and loneliness of the human souls of the New Left, but it will be able to continue to progress at a rate that will work for the continued betterment of American society.

It will work at a rate that will not bring with it fury and violence, but instead it will bring continuity and a further perception of the root causes of society's disorder.

President Nixon, therefore, must be re-elected to continue mending the areas torn by the obsolescent liberalism of the 1960's and to stop the dangerous, McGovern liberalism - of the 1970's.

## William Flanders to sing in Pine Grove Oct. 4

Folk singer William Flanders will present a concert of religious and folk music Oct. 4 at 8 p.m.

Flanders' musical background includes several years in church choirs and extensive college glee club and small group singing. He also has studied Italian and German opera as well as English and French ballads.

It was the folksinging revival of the early sixties that led him to play the guitar and compose his own ballads.

Flanders' songs began as folk hymns which were his personal reflections on biblical stories and themes. The hymns are written in strictly secular language and from his distinctly de-mythologized point of view.

Flanders is a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale. He has taught French in secondary school after having lived and married in France.



## New student loan rules voided in favor of former guidelines

Changes in federal regulations regarding the granting of guaranteed student loans brought confusion and long delays for many students seeking the loans this summer. However, a recently passed bill has temporarily rescinded the new rules, and students may now apply under the old regulations.

THE LEGISLATION causing all the fuss is the recently enacted Education Amendments of 1972. The bill stipulates that the educational institution analyze the student's financial need in light of his parents' confidential statement, and then recommend to the lending institution what amount should be subsidised.

The plan sounds simple, but the resulting red tape was enough to cause considerable delay for students who needed the cash before school opened in the fall. To help expedite new loan requests, and to allow time to oil governmental machinery, the administration simply temporarily nullified the bill.

THIS MEANS THAT students may now (as in past years) borrow money directly from a bank, credit union, savings and loan association, or other participating lender.

Students may borrow up to \$1,500 per academic year, although some states (like Michigan) have set the limit at \$1,000. If the student's adjusted family income is less than \$15,000 per year, the governmental agency will pay the interest on the loan while he attends school.

STUDENTS MAY normally take five to 10 years to repay the loan. However, the minimum monthly payment of \$30 may reduce the repayment period. Students also must submit an affidavit (OE form 1260) declaring that the loan will be used only to pay for their education.

The government will pay interest on loans received between June 30 and Aug. 29, regardless of family income, provided form 1260 was filed and the educational institution has certified a student's need.

A STUDENT may reapply for either a new loan or an additional amount if, between June 30 and Aug. 29 he was denied a loan on the basis of need, even though his family income was less than \$15,000, or if he waived the interest subsidy in order to get a loan or received an insufficient amount as a result of the school's analysis of his need.

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# Flying Dutchmen maul Concordia Purple, 34-13

by Dick Bloemendaal

Displaying an explosive offense and an overpowering defense, Hope clobbered Concordia Teachers College 34-13 at River Forest, Ill., Saturday to shoot out to its best start in 14 years.

Under defensive coordinator Jim Bultman, the Dutch defense denied the Concordia offense even one first down in the first half of play en route to holding the Cougars to a minus six yards offense throughout those first two quarters.

**THE LOSERS** were unsuccessful in their first eight pass attempts, with zero completions until midway through the third quarter.

Coach Ray Smith's Dutchmen, on the other hand, ended with 549 yards total offense, including 390 yards on the ground. Junior tailback Bob Lamer won't ever want to return to his defensive halfback position, as he played for less than three quarters yet netted 190 yards in 29 carries.

**SUBSTITUTE** tailback Bob Miller, a freshman from Columbus, O., garnered 87 yards in 10 trips while another freshman, fullback Darryl Brown, collected 10 of Hope's winning points with a touchdown and four kicked conversions.

Through the air, starting quarterback Bob Carlson completed 11 of 20 passes for 123 yards. The Hope signal callers ended with 14 completions in 26 attempts for 135 yards, while their Concordia counterparts finished with six of 13 for 85 yards.

**AN ALERT** Hope secondary that ended eighth in the nation in pass defense a year ago snared two interceptions during the course of the game.

## Hope booters lose one; defeat Oakland U. 2-0

In a game Hope dominated, according to head coach Gene Brown, the booters came out on the short end Sept. 20 to Lake Forest 3-1. Brown said he felt Hope did not get the breaks.

**LAKE FOREST** took a 2-0 halftime lead on goals by Jon Kiell and Ned Thayer. However, in the second half, Hope was the first to score. Mark Van Voorst took a Bill McAndrew pass into the nets with 11:41 gone in the second period.

Van Voorst's goal was the only one Hope could tally in the game, although they came close on several others. Three hard shots hit the goalpost, a board only four inches wide. Lake Forest scored their last goal with less than three minutes left in the contest. Kiell canned his second goal at that time.

**ONE OF THE** funny aspects of the game came out in the films, which showed Hope playing nearly two-thirds of the game with the ball in the Lake Forest half of the field.

Saturday, the Dutch got back on the winning side by downing Oakland University 3-0. Brown felt the defense did an outstanding job, as Tom Grundvig, Rich Lopez, Dane Gilbert, and Kurt Avery led the way.

**MARK VAN VOORST** scored Hope's first goal on an assist from

## Mary Zaleta, Johnson victorious in coed run

Bob Johnson and Mary Zaleta snared first place positions in the co-ed cross country run last Friday at Winding Creek golf course, with respective times of 14:34 and 16:10.

Dave Vanderweide and Karla Hoesch, who finished second, joined the winners' circle with times of 15:09 and 16:16, respectively.

Dr. Wm. Vanderbilt, chairman of the physical education department, hopes to make the event an annual affair. "It was great to see

The contest also saw the debut of fullback Ed Sanders, sidelined for the past two weeks by surgery. The Alabama junior gained 31 yards in five carries and caught two passes for 36 yards.

**AS THE GAME** began, Jim Wojcicki returned the kick-off for Hope to his own 37 under an overcast Illinois sky. After a lost fumble by Bob Lamer spoiling a 17 yard pickup, Hope defensive tackle Ron Posthuma recovered for the Dutchmen on Concordia's 41 as the Cougars bobbled the ball on their first play from scrimmage.

A 15 yard pass play to Mark Meyer on a down-and-out advanced the ball to the 23, and two plays later quarterback Carlson blitzed over left tackle to put Hope on the board. Kicker Darryl Brown missed the extra point attempt, but with the game barely three minutes old, the score stood Hope 6-Concordia 0.

**ON THE NEXT** Hope offensive series, Concordia halfback Mark Glass was caught interfering with receiver Bob Lees on a clutch third and 17 situation. Six grinding plays later, bruising Darryl Brown plunged over left tackle into pay dirt for the touchdown. With 11:43 to play in the second period, the score read Hope 13-Concordia 0.

Hope continued to dominate, but missed a prime scoring opportunity as the Dutch had a first and goal on Concordia's seven but were marched out to the 20 after a Hope lineman was caught holding.

A 15-YARD play-action pass to co-captain Dave Johnson brought the ball to the five. Brown sent a field goal attempt wide left of the uprights with 6:33 to play in the half.

Grundvig. Next came senior John White's goal, the assist coming from Van Voorst. Van Voorst scored again on a Grundvig pass late in the second half.

Today, the booters attack Purdue-Calumet at 2:30 p.m. at Van Raalte field, not 3:30, as originally scheduled.

## Hope's harriers tie for second in invitational

Hope's cross country team was beaten by Kalamazoo and tied for second with Alma in the Sixth Annual Hope Invitational Cross Country meet last Tuesday.

Freshman Stuart Scholl set a new course record as he finished first with a time of 25:42. Glen Powers came in seventh, and Randy Lawrence, Brian Claxton, Marty Stark, Dave Whitehouse and Wayne Daponte also finished for Hope.

Unless last year's two top runners, Greg Daniels and Phil Cealey, can overcome their physical handicaps, Hope must continue to play the part of the underdog to Kalamazoo.

The squad will travel to DePauw, Indiana, for the DePauw Invitational tomorrow.

so many people participating," he said, commending the 45 men and 20 women who ran the two miles.

The 10 fastest women were Mary Zaleta, Karla Hoesch, Kitty Gustin, Sue Michel, Terry Robinson, Jean Lambert, Diane Vannette, Jean Barrowman, Sue Haney, and Julie Marcellus.

Leading the men were Bob Johnson, Dave Vanderweide, Lee Currye, Bob Korstange, John Koeppel, Ric Hine, Gary Abel, Al Lahue, Bill Walters, and Steve Bouman.

The Cougar Big D finally began to bristle up on Hope's next offensive series as Hope failed to move the ball despite some pinpoint passing on the part of quarterback Carlson.

**NOT UNTIL** 1:37 was left in the half did the Hope offense receive another chance to prove itself. Jim Wojcicki nearly intercepted a long Concordia pass on a vital play for the Cougars. Forced to punt, the kicker put a short, wobbly boot into that same Wojcicki's arms standing on the Hope 47.

Sliding and breaking tackles to the enemy's 32 yard line, the reserve quarterback proved his worth as a runner with his 21 yard scamper. Carlson swept end to the 23, followed by a Carlson to Sanders pass play that fired the Hope momentum and moved the pigskin to the 15.

**USING HIS** time-outs well, quarterback Carlson finally swivel-hipped his way into the right side end zone with barely 16 seconds left in the half. Brown booted over the one-pointer and Hope went into the locker room 20-0 leaders.

## sports highlight

## Van Wylen on athletics

by Merlin Whiteman

Probably not many people noticed that Calvin College was defeated by Wheaton College 1-0 in soccer last Saturday. It was the same score by which Calvin lost last year, and this year it came in overtime on a freak play.

**TO ME, THE GAME** was significant for the MIAA. Wheaton has been Mideast Regional (College Division) champion for the past six years. Calvin showed they can play with them, and are good enough for post season tournament play. Indeed, Calvin was offered such a bid last year.

This brings up the question of post-season tournament action for MIAA schools. In the past, MIAA schools could participate - Hope was in the NCAA College Division championships in the early sixties. Later the freedom was rescinded, and only individuals can go now, e.g. Alma's Ike Nietring and Hope's Doug Barrows.

**THE MIAA PRESIDENTS'** Council would have to make the final decision on reinstating post-season tournament participation. With that in mind, the anchor approached President Gordon Van Wylen for his opinion.

"I would not presume to arrive at a decision without first talking over the issues with the athletic department, the athletic committee, and the faculty," Van Wylen stated. Personally, he was "not totally against it."

**GOING ON, VAN WYLEN** talked about sports at Hope. He feels the athletic program here is tremendous, and rather unique in a couple of ways. First, he cited the large percentage of men on campus who participate - nearly 16 percent. Secondly, participants are students first, or student-athletes if you will.

Van Wylen said he likes "winning and an emphasis on winning, but only in the higher context of a Christian commitment such as one finds at Hope."

**WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT** on the athletic department's statement which appeared in the Alumni magazine this summer, Van Wylen indicated he was basically in agreement with their stated aims, objectives, and procedures.

The President is a great spectator, in addition to having a fancy for tennis. What about tomorrow's game with Denison? Why, of course Hope will win, he said.

The gridders are off to their best start since 1958, and loving every minute of it. Team spirit is very high, pointing toward tomorrow's game with Denison University. That game is a very important one, and "would be a big win for us," according to Coach Ray Smith. It will be the first test the Dutch have faced this year.

**HOPE THOROUGHLY** outclassed the Teachers of Concordia in last Saturday's game, although the Dutch were momentarily shaken when they first saw Concordia. The scouting report had not given Concordia's size much significance, but it turned out they had a couple of large players. Fortunately, their speed was zilch.

Statistically, the game was much like the record-shattering Grand Valley match of last year. However, Coach Smith pointed out that "unlike GVSC, Concordia never gave up." Indeed, they scored on a blocked punt late in the game. Their persistence could be attributed to this being their first game, however.

**THE COACHING** staff was pleased with the game, especially with the fact that they could substitute early. Smith did feel Hope could have put Concordia away in the first half. "They gave us the passes, and our men were wide open," he said.

Concordia took the second-half kickoff, but after picking up its first down of the ball game, was forced to punt to the Blue and Orange. On the first play from scrimmage, tailback Bob Lamer exploded from the Hope backfield, high-stepping his way to the Cougar 44 yard line where he was pushed out of bounds by the last man to have a shot at him.

**SEVEN PLAYS** later, Lamer took the quick-opener through the middle to push the score even higher with 8:05 to go in the third quarter. Brown's kick sailed end-over-end through the uprights for a 27-0 Hope lead.

Freshman tailback Bob Miller was picking up yardage left and right on Hope's next drive, but was stopped cold on a third and goal and Wojcicki was collared on a fourth down keeper as Hope failed to punch over another score.

**HOWEVER,** with 11:32 to go in the game, Jim Wojcicki planted a perfectly thrown aerial to Dave Johnson, who raced into the right side of the end zone. Brown's kick closed out the Hope scoring at 34-0.

Concordia salvaged some of its pride as the Cougars scored on a picture-perfect pass play to 6'6" tight end Craig Mueller. The two point PAT failed and the score stood Hope 34-Concordia 6 with time running out.

**DESPITE** Jim Bosscher's dazzling interception with 34 seconds remaining, the Concordia Grapevine sweetened the final score by blocking Doug Smith's only punt of the day and downing the ball in the end zone. The extra point was made good and the tally read Hope 34-Cougars 13.

Not surprisingly, Concordia's Woody Kramer nudged an inside kick down the line which, surprisingly, was smothered by Concordia backs at the Hope 47. Only a second Bosscher interception with nine seconds remaining cut short the Lutheran school's hopes for a more respectable final score than the 34-13 count that Hope laid onto it down on its own stamping grounds.

Next Saturday Hope will be put to the test against a tough Denison of Ohio squad in a home game at Riverview Park at 2 p.m.



The game was outstanding defensively, as well as offensively. Of course Concordia did not pick up a single first down the first half. More impressive were the 59 plays Hope ran in the first half, an astounding number when compared to the 66 total plays run against Manchester.

**ONE OF THE BIG** questions about tomorrow's game is whether Hope can contain Denison's speed, which is recognized as better than Hope's, team-wise. Hope was also hurt by its speed handicap in last year's Olivet game.

Bill Harrison and Ed Exler lead Denison's wish-bone offense; they are primarily a running team. Coach Keith Piper calls these two backs "the best 1-2 running attack I have ever coached." On the line, the Granville, Ohio, school boasts tackles in the 240-260 range, but other than that, its players are average-sized.

**THIS PAST SATURDAY,** Denison beat Juniata College 5-4 last year, and over the course of Piper's tenure, the team is almost 50 games over .500.

Ed Sanders will start his first game of the year tomorrow. Sanders will run at fullback, knocking freshman Darryl Brown out of the lineup. Brown has done a fine job at fullback in the first two games, in addition to converting seven of eight extra-point attempts. Sanders joins Bob Lamer - 329 yards since replacing Greg Voss - in the backfield.

The golf picture looks bleak for new coach Ric Scott. Not one letterman returns from last year's team that placed sixth out of seven in the MIAA last spring.

**LAST YEAR'S** number one man, Jim Wojcicki, had to choose between football and golf this fall. Tomorrow he will be a starting defensive back for the Flying Dutchmen.

Going into this Saturday's opening match with Calvin, Hope has played two practice matches, both with the Aquinas Tommies. In both the outcome was never in doubt for the Tommies.

**RIC SCOTT** returns to the Holland area after spending a year at the University of Illinois following his graduation from Hope in 1971. Scott was a standout basketball player and golfer at his alma mater; before his senior year he had played three years of baseball.

Only one position on the team is set, Scott said. Junior Mark Dargene will definitely be in the number one slot. A baseball player, he benefited from switching golf to the fall.

**RIC FEELS HE** has seven other players who could fill the other four competitive slots. Freshmen Jim Switzer and Sam Whitney are possibilities, as well as sophomores Kurt Pugh, Brad Broekstra, Al Heneveld, and Jim Goldman. Greg Gronwall is the only other junior trying for a spot; no seniors are out.

Scott was asked about playing golf in the fall, a move precipitated by the MIAA President's Council last spring. "I think it will eventually work out. There have been problems with scheduling matches outside the MIAA, and the season will probably have to be started earlier to get it all in. The better golfers are in better shape since they have played all summer, however," he stated.

One wonders what the weather will be like Oct. 20, when the MIAA holds the conference championships at Adrian. Some of the MIAA schools do start later than others. However, skipping nearly the whole of September seems to defeat the purpose of moving golf to the fall.