

Hope College
Digital Commons @ Hope College

Hope College Alumni Magazine

College Publications

1959

1959. V12.01. January

Alumni Association of Hope College

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.hope.edu/alumni_magazine



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Alumni Association of Hope College, "1959. V12.01. January" (1959). *Hope College Alumni Magazine*. Book 44.
http://digitalcommons.hope.edu/alumni_magazine/44

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the College Publications at Digital Commons @ Hope College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Hope College Alumni Magazine by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Hope College. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOPE COLLEGE

JANUARY
1959

Alumni Magazine



Faculty Recipients of Study-
Research Grants. See Page 6.

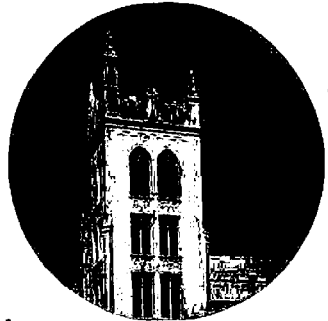
HOPE COLLEGE *Alumni Magazine*

Volume 12, No. 1

January, 1959

Member of the American Alumni Council

HOPE COLLEGE HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



IN THIS ISSUE

Feature Articles

Financing Higher Education by Henry Steffens '30.....	1
Nip Crime in the Bud by K. C. Clap.....	8
The Present Position of the U. S. in International Affairs by Hessel Yntema '12.....	11

News Items

Ten Hope Faculty People Receive Study-Research Grants.....	6
Corporation Grants to Hope College.....	17
Hope Men Victors in November Election Clyde H. Geerlings, George Van Peurseem and A. Dale Stoppels...	4
New Positions.....	3, 7
Overseas Missions Dr. Richard Te Linde and Rev. A. O. Van Eck.....	4
Hope's Men in Medicine Willis J. Potts, Judson J. Van Wyk.....	5
Tour for Teachers.....	10

Departments

Introducing Board of Trustees.....	7
Representing Hope College.....	5
Birth Announcements.....	3
Advanced Degrees.....	5
Publications.....	5
Athletic Report.....	7
Scholarships and Fellowships.....	7
Wedding Announcements.....	17
Club News.....	17
Class Notes.....	17

Cover: Recipients of the faculty study-research grants are pictured on the cover. From left to right, front row, they are: Jantina Holloman, Philip Crook, James Prins, D. Ivan Dykstra, Eva Van Schaack; back row: Robert De Haan, Paul Nyberg, Henry ten Hoar, Ezra Gearhart, Anthony Koolker was out of the city at the time of the picture. The story is on Page 6.

Published four times a year: January, April, July and October

Marian A. Stryker '31, Editor

Clyde H. Geerlings '27, Director Alumni Relations

Entered in the Post Office at Holland, Michigan as second class matter under the Act of August 24, 1912.

HOPE COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

President—Max D. Boersma '46N
Vice-President—Paul Dame '44N
Secretary—Marian Anderson Stryker '31
Treasurer—Henry Steffens '30
Administrator—Clyde H. Geerlings '27

DIRECTORS—TERMS EXPIRING 1959

James H. Zwemer '33—at Large
Eugene Damstra '28—Science Chapter
William Coons '41—Albany Club
Paul Nettinga '30—Chicago Club
Paul Dame '44N—Kalamazoo Club
Nathan Vander Werf—
Graduating Class of 1957
Harold Dykhuizen '30—Ex officio

DIRECTORS—TERMS EXPIRING 1960

Pearle Leenhouts Beach '27—
Rochester Club
Donald Ihrman '49—Muskegon Club
Helen Fehner Silber '29N—at Large
Harry Friesema '32—Detroit Club
Virginia Vanderborgh—
Graduating Class of 1958

DIRECTORS—TERMS EXPIRING 1961

John J. Geary, Jr. '46—New York City Club
James Riekse '41—Grand Rapids Club
Vacant —Wisconsin Club
Vacant —Lansing Club

*Liberal Arts College dependent on the student
and the philanthropist
Needs Broader Basis of Support*

Financing Higher Education

By

Henry Steffens

WHILE we at Hope College are as concerned as our neighbors over the problems of public education, it is the problems of private higher education and specifically of Hope College that require our attention at this time. In general when we talk of financing higher private education, specifically what we have in mind is maintaining the solvency of one liberal arts college.

Within the past half century, the number of students attending institutions of higher education has risen from about a quarter of a million to over three million. In 1900, about one in every twenty-five men and women of college age went to college while today the ratio is better than one to four. During the early thirties the trend did not rise, but except for those years and during World War II, the rate of increase has been steadily upward. Furthermore, within fifteen years it is anticipated, the children now born will at least double college enrollments. This then, presents one of the major problems for higher education: how to finance it?

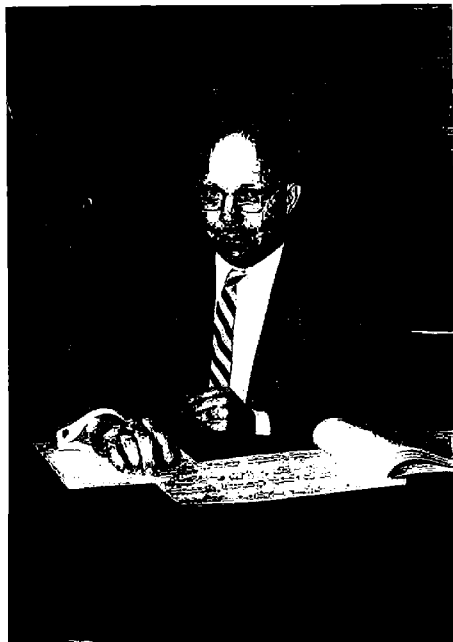
OUR forefathers, in coming to Michigan, believed and behaved in what we now know were typically American patterns. They sacrificed time and money, often needed for the very necessities of life, to establish a Church Liberal Arts College. In doing this, they were following the traditions of all pioneers in the opening of the west. When the bare elements of life were obtained and their homes and churches secured, the desire for the better things of life, if not for themselves, then for their children, was expressed in the founding of a Liberal Arts College whose primary purpose and function was teaching.

It follows then, that if excellent teaching is to be maintained one of the great problems facing the liberal arts college is that of adequate salaries for teachers. The problem does not lie primarily in salary differentials between industry and education, but between colleges receiving state support and the private colleges. What with the great demand for teachers occasioned by increasing enrollments, this differential cannot continue to exist without the unavoidable result of submarginal teaching faculties.

Henry Steffens

THE private Liberal Arts College is dependent upon two main sources of income for the maintenance of its solvency, the student and the philanthropist. The student and his family have for the greater part been expected to assume living costs in full. These costs include food, rent, clothing, transportation, laundry, books and supplies. Institutionally-owned facilities, such as dining halls and dormitories are operated in the hope that the total cost of operation will be met in full by the student and his family. Tuition charges, however, have practically never approximated the cost with the difference being paid with funds provided by philanthropists either as individuals or groups.

At this point you may find interesting the figures of our instructional costs in recent years. In our case, we compute



our costs on the basis of credit hours earned. This may be translated into costs per student by multiplying the cost an hour by 31, the average number of hours a student must take during a school year.

	1956 Per Hour	1957 Per Hour
Income	13.87	15.44
Expense	20.14	20.82
Excess Expense	6.27	5.38

As shown then, our students paid approximately 74% of the educational costs during the year 1957 and 69% in 1956. Translated into dollars this meant that in the school year 1955-56 it was necessary to take into income from outside sources, \$194.37 for every full time student on the campus if the budget was to be balanced. During the school year 1956-57 this amounted to \$166.78 for every full time student.

It has been stated many times in many places that what is needed is a "Broader Basis of Support." By this is meant a kind of promotional and educational effort that will result in a greater interest by a greater number of people. In this connection you may find of some interest a recent record of gifts by individuals and Churches to our College for operational purposes.

YEAR	INDIVIDUALS	CHURCHES	TOTAL
1947-48	942.00	39,956.00	40,898.00
1948-49	2,339.00	41,489.00	43,828.00
1949-50	13,908.00	40,295.00	54,203.00
1950-51	22,599.00	47,571.00	70,170.00
1951-52	11,110.00	66,811.00	77,921.00
1952-53	15,173.00	140,030.00	155,203.00
1953-54	19,209.00	86,690.00	105,899.00
1954-55	21,863.00	84,682.00	106,545.00
1955-56	17,928.00	90,673.00	108,601.00
1956-57	31,622.00	91,872.00	123,494.00

One can make some interesting observations from this record. The interest of the Church in the operation of the College as evidenced by its gifts has increased throughout the years and it would appear that this will continue. The reason for the total in the year 1952-53 being as great as given is because of a special appeal to reduce a deficit. The increase in giving on the part of alumni and other interested persons is also due to an increased interest in the College and its operational problems. In general, so far as individuals are concerned, support has been rising and it is possible this demonstrates a realization on the part of many alumni and churchmen of the importance of higher education to the church and the national community.

At the risk of seeming critical, for without this support the College could not have operated at its present academic level, it should be pointed out that these sums do not appear to draw heavily on the reserves of the church. For in 1956 the average donation per congregation came to \$130.69 and \$0.52 per member. For 1957 the average moved up to \$146.15 per church and \$0.58 per member.

ANOTHER development in an effort to broaden the base has been that of interesting and soliciting the aid of American corporations. The approach to business and industry carries

with it a certain amount of logic and with it persuasiveness. From the colleges have come men not only desirous of personal attainments but committed to the idea of an obligation to society and to the community. Then too, the very form that business today has assumed has in no small way been attributable to the colleges themselves. The results of higher education are everywhere about us and a disproportionately large number of business leaders and executives come from Christian Liberal Arts Colleges. The very complexity of business life today virtually requires men trained in the American tradition which involves attributes of working and sharing with the idea of giving more than they are getting.

A former chairman of the Education Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce stated the case this way:

"There can be no doubt that business today has an important stake in education. The place where men must be found to perform the old and new tasks of business is in the schools. It is important, therefore, that business take an active interest in those affairs which concern our schools."

A variety of plans have been placed in execution on the part of business:

1. Gifts for scholarships
2. Grants for research
3. Matching gifts made by employees
4. Grants for operational purposes
5. The plan of the Ford Foundation¹

Because teaching is the foremost function, adequate teachers' salaries are the foremost problem and for this reason many educators are most desirous of gifts for general educational purposes. This approach to the problem may be demonstrated by the work of the Michigan Colleges Foundation. Organized only a few years ago, Michigan businessmen through this organization have made an important contribution to the life of Michigan independent colleges. During the past three years alone we have received the following amounts from this source:

1956	\$17,191.00
1957	19,528.00
1958	41,451.00

One of the important leaders of this program in Michigan and in the nation is one of our alumni, Simon D. Den Uyl.

To rely on this source of income carries with it certain risks and one would be vulnerable if depending on it too largely. Only the very large corporations can afford the expense and work involved in funding this part of their giving.

Mr. A. V. Wilker, Trustee, The Union Carbide Educational Fund has defined the problem in the following words.

"I still remember the tragic consequences of the lean years of the thirties. If we pass through another similar phase—even though it may not be as

¹The grant of the Ford Foundation came to \$237,000.00 and was based on teaching costs for the 1954-55 academic year. This sum is treated as endowment and the income from it has been applied to increase faculty salaries. The income last year amounted to \$10,399.79 or 4.3 per centum. After ten years the principal sum may be used for any academic purpose.

severe—it is certain that corporations without funded support will be obliged to reconsider the wisdom of continuing sizeable gifts of this nature, if stock holders are deprived of their income, or even if their dividends are materially reduced. If I were a college administrator or trustee, I would be seriously concerned if my college were conditioned to the necessity of that kind of financial diet."

NOW if it is true that businessmen regard the survival of the Christian Liberal Arts College to be of great importance, think for a moment of the position of the Church. Can the Christian College be nurtured and preserved by influences outside of itself? Will not the colleges lose the characteristics which made them as they are if they receive their support primarily from secular organizations? If the answer is an affirmative one, does it mean the church colleges must look alone to the church for its support if they are to remain the traditionally liberal arts schools which so greatly influenced American life in its Christian pattern?

"How often," asks our alumnus, Justice Dethmers of the Michigan Supreme Court, "has the church-founded college been driven by the churches' financial neglect, to turn elsewhere for assistance, with consequent deteriorating of relations between them until the Christian character of the school is lost?"

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Joseph and Anna Herder '52 Holbrook, Taylor William, July 31, 1958, Cicero, Ill.
Donald and Phyllis R. Maat '56 Klarup, Pamela Ruth, May 14, Philip, S. D.

Gerard '50 and Joan Mull, Lynn Elizabeth, August 26, Catskill, N. Y.
Elton J. '50 and Elaine Bruins, David Lewis, July 1, Elmsford, N. Y.

Jack '50 and Barbara Van Neuren '51 Taylor, Philip John, March 18, 1958, Zeeland.

James H. '49 and Nancy Stegeman, Mark Allen, August 4, Troy, Mich.

Gordon and Lorraine Ver Meulen '45 Bisbee, Richard Alan, September 19, Grand Rapids.

Robert '58 and Ethelyn Weed '59N Tulenka, Nancy Jo, September 19, New Brunswick, N. J.

Robert J. and Barbara Slagh '54 Vos, Kathryn Alison, July 2, Kalamazoo.
Stanley and Jeanne Kranendonk '52N Kuck, Kim Stanley, December 24, 1957, Farmersville, O.

Jack '50 and Nancy Lee Corp '51 Marema, Jacquelyn Lee, September 4, Galesburg, Mich.

Vergil and Shirley Leslie Dykstra, both '49, Craig David, October 13, Eugene, Ore.

Robert '52 and Rose Marie Tardiff '53 Albers, Laurel Anne, October 20, Grand Rapids.

Kenneth and Vada Mae Efrid '47 Hartje, Paul Kenneth, October 21, Greenvale, N. J.

Lawrence '46N and Elsie Parsons '46 Lamb, Fredrick Charles, October 10, Holland.

Albert '58N and Marilyn Luidens '57 Timmer, Geoffrey David, September 11, Grand Rapids.

William '49N and Lois Timmer '51 Appledorn, Martha Ann, September 29, Holland.

Adrian '33 and Gertrude Jalving '43N Kammeraad, a son, October 21, Indianapolis, Ind.

William J. '50 and Avis South '55 Boelkens, Leigh Ann, October 11, Muskegon.

Dick Jr. and Ruth Slotsema Nieuwsa, both '52, Paul Alan (adopted) September 11, born May 20, 1957, Tokyo.

James H. '52 and Barbara Wood '54N Brown, Carleton Jay (adopted) March 6, 1958, born February 18, 1958, Rock Island, Ill.

Kenneth '52 and Anita Rynbrandt '51 Van Wyk, Jane Lynn, August 26, Kalamazoo.

Robert P. '47 and Vicki Resch, Robert P. III, August 26, Utica, N. Y.

Marvin '50 and Barbara Meplyans, Gregory Scott, July 9, Garden City, Mich.

Carl and Verlaine Siter '53 Brown, Carlton M. Brown, 3rd, October 31, Worcester, Mass.

William A. '54 and Mary Jane Rietveld '55 Kiskien, William David, September 16, Grand Rapids.

Albert '51 and Elaine Groustra '52N Boers, Sally Dawn, November 2, Grand Rapids.

One of the great responsibilities of the Church is to support its colleges and it is the responsibility of the colleges in turn to educate men and women well prepared to take their place in business, the professions and the clergy. The training of men and women in the Christian Liberal Arts College is among our better guarantees against the encroachment of government on personal liberty and the regimentation of human beings in a totalitarian state.

IT must be apparent by now then, that what we need is a broad basis of support and that we are trying to develop it. What is needed is what has started: the kind of promotional and educational effort that will generate an acceptance, on the part of alumni, business and the Church, of the responsibility for independent survival. We like to think that in the course of time we have a way of accepting responsibilities. What leads us to give? Maybe the answer lies in what a humble man wrote years ago:

"This thing of giving I do not understand any more than you do. But there's something about it that pleases us. Those who give most have most left. I believe that every sacrifice we make will so enrich us in the future that our regret will be we did not sacrifice the more."

Robert '55 and Erma Nykamp, Ross Alan, November 24, Gary, Ind.

Don '48 and Marian Schroeder '49 Buteyn, Douglas James, November 29, Kalamazoo.

Alfred '51 and Joan Phillips '51N Arwe, Nancy Moller, May 5, Boonton, N. J.

Don '53 and Janet Soeter '56 Veldman, Catherine Sue, November 17, Austin, Tex.

John, Jr. and Caryl Curtis '52 Ewart, Claire Lynn, June 15, 1958, Holland.

Owen and Jo Ann Moessner, both '49, Barbara Ann, November 26, Columbia, Mo.

James A. '51 and Ruth Koeppel '52 De Young, Paul Edwin and Patricia Ruth, November 24, Waupun, Wisc.

Paul and Gertrude Visscher Vanderhill, both '40, Lisa Marie (4 brothers), December 21, Holland.

Gerald and Helen Dykstra '50 De Loy, David Gerald, September 19, Clawson, Mich.

William R. and Helena Gill '53 Blackstock, Clayton Roy, December 2, Teaneck, N. J.

Donald '52 and Linda Miner '54 Hoffman, Fredrick Scott, December 16, New York City.

Sidney and Marie Hoekman '56 Van Gelder, Kristin Kae, December 21, Hampton, Iowa.

James '57 and Carol Kinkema, Steven James, August 18, Denver, Colo.

Myron '50 and Alicia Van Zoeren '51 Hermance, Gay Marie, December 4, Fremont, Mich.

THREE HOPE MEN VICTORS IN NOVEMBER ELECTION

Clyde H. Geerlings '27, Director of Hope's Public Relations, was re-elected to his fifth two-year term as State Senator from the 23rd District. He recently, as Chairman, Senate Taxation Committee, headed a study of Michigan taxes on industry. Dr. Dwight Yntema, head of the economics department at Hope, prepared the study. The published report was considered revealing and distinguished.

George Van Peursem '34N was also re-elected to his fifth term as Representative from Ottawa County to the Michigan State Legislature. In January, 1957, he was elected Speaker of the House. At that time he was the youngest—44—speaker to be elected in 22 years.

Both Clyde and George were elected on the Republican ticket.

A Hope man who emerged victorious in his first campaign for election is A. Dale Stoppels '47, of Grand Rapids. He was elected Judge of Probate for Kent County on November 4, 1958.

Dale studied law at the University of Michigan Law School and was graduated in 1950. He was associated in the practice of law with the late Clare J. Hall after he left law school. He was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Kent County in 1953. He takes his new office on January 1, 1959.

Outside of his professional career, Dale is married to Sara E. Webb of Blue Springs, Missouri. The Stoppels have two children: John 4½, and Jillon, 1½. They are members of Central Reformed Church where Dale is an elder of the consistory. He is also presently Vice Commander of the Disabled American Veterans Department of Michigan.

Dale comes from a Hope family—his father, Rev. Henry Stoppels '15; two brothers, Charles J. '42 and Robert M. '51. Another brother, Paul, is a graduate of Central College.

NEW POSITIONS

Raymund L. Zwemer '23, a representative of UNESCO in Paris for the past two years, has returned to the United States and is now an Assistant Science Adviser to the Department of State.

Daniel De Graaf '53 is teaching English at Muskegon Community College.

Clifford Marcus '39 has accepted the position of principal of Zeeland High School. He began his new work on October 20.

James H. Brown has taken a position as Child Welfare Worker with the State of Illinois, Department of Public Wel-



A. Dale Stoppels

fare. He is working in Rock Island County.

Helen (Hielkje) Brugman Sheneman '55 began her work as a psychiatric social worker for the Manitowoc, Wisconsin, County Child Guidance Center on September 2.

Daniel C. Geary '50 has been appointed to the Aerosol Technical Service Laboratory for UCON propellants. The laboratory is a property of the Union Carbide Corporation.

Robert E. Van Ark '57 has been appointed director of Missouri Public Expenditures Survey, Jefferson City, Mo.

The Rev. William Carlough '52 has been named director of the Christian Association at New York University. He spent last year as a graduate student in theology at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Lavina Hoogveen '52 has been assigned to be Director of the Religious Education and to cooperate in the evangelistic work in Kuwait. Formerly a teacher in the Basrah, Iraq, Mission School, her re-entry visa into Iraq was cancelled due to the political situation. Address: American Christian Mission, P. O. Box 80, Kuwait, Persian Gulf.

OVERSEAS MISSIONS

Dr. Richard Te Linde '17N, Professor of Gynecology, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, left New York in mid-November with a Medico group to do volunteer special surgery among Arab refugees for five weeks.

Medico which was formed last February has twelve medical assistance projects overseas. It is cooperating with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

The Johns Hopkins group of eight took with them \$35,000 worth of supplies donated by drug companies. The secretary general of the privately financed volunteer organization, Dr. Peter D. Commanduras, said that the trip to Lebanon, Jordan and the United Arab Republic is a pilot project. He said it was hoped to set up a heart surgery clinic in Jordan and a center for eye problems, with an eye bank, in one of the countries.

Rev. Arthur O. Van Eck '48, minister of Calvary Community Church, Wyandotte, participated in a foreign exchange trip to Europe during summer 1958.

Mr. Van Eck was chosen to be a Senior Escort Officer on the Civil Air

ALUMNI II

Patrol International Air Cadet Exchange Program. He has been in the Civil Air Patrol for six and one-half years. He is presently Michigan Wing Chaplain. The program annually exchanges 145 American cadets with cadets from Canada, South America, Mexico and European nations.

On this mission, Mr. Van Eck escorted seven American cadets, two Canadian, two English, two Norwegian and two Turkish cadets. While in Europe his group were the guests of the Royal Netherlands Aero Club. They spent three and one-half weeks in the Netherlands, five days in Germany, two days at the Exposition in Brussels.

PUBLICATIONS

A sermon titled *Not Meant for Death* by the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo '07, is featured in NOTABLE SERMONS FROM PROTESTANT PULPITS, published in September by Abingdon Press.



Charles B. Baker

Introducing . . .

HOPE'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Charles B. Baker, President of the Universal Atlas Cement Co., has recently been appointed to the Hope College Board of Trustees. His term on the 37 member board will run through 1963.

Mr. Baker is a native of Kenilworth, Illinois. He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, attended Dartmouth College, and received his degree in law from the University of Chicago Law School. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York,

the Chicago Bar Association and the New York State Bar.

Mr. Baker, his wife and three children, reside in Scarsdale, New York. His offices are at 100 Park Avenue, New York City, and 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

He has been associated with Universal Atlas since 1942, serving the company as secretary, general attorney, director, vice president, executive vice president. He became President in 1954.

(Editor's note: Each issue of the Magazine will carry an introduction to a member of Hope's Board of Trustees.)

ATHLETIC REPORT

Gerald J. Kruyf

Hope recorded the best grid season in its history this year ending with a 5-1 league record and an over-all total of 8-1. Even with this great record Hope had to share the MIAA crown with Hillsdale and Albion whose final standings were also five wins and one loss.

One of the highlights of the season was when Bill Huijbregtse, a 5 ft. 10 in., 200 pound junior kicked a 21 yard field goal in the final two seconds of the Hillsdale game to give Hope a 16-13 decision. The win snapped a 28-straight MIAA winning streak for the Dales.

Three of the Dutchmen were nominated to the all-MIAA first team: Captain Larry Ter Molen, senior tackle from Grand Rapids, Guard Don Paarlberg, a senior from South Holland, Illinois, and Ron Bekius, a senior fullback from Holland.

Hope also placed three men on the second honor team: Guard Bill Huijbregtse, a junior from Sheboygan, Halfback Pete Watt, a junior from St. Joseph, Mich., and Center Gene Van Dongen of Grand Haven, a junior.

Besides being a unanimous choice of conference coaches for the MIAA team, Larry Ter Molen, the "rock," was his teammates' choice for Hope's most valuable player.

Another honor bestowed upon Ter Molen was a bid to play on the Little All-American second team for the Optimist Club All-American Bowl game last January 3, in Tucson, Arizona.

On the basketball scene, Hope again

is favored to take the MIAA championship. The Dutchmen have 11 returned lettermen including Paul Benes, the league's leading scorer, and Ray Ritsema, voted most valuable player in the MIAA last year. Comprising the rest of the first team are Darrell Beernik, Warren Vander Hill, and Wayne Vriesman.

At this moment Hope's chances for an unbeaten season in league play look very good although all hopes for an unbeaten season were snapped in the opener between Valparaiso.

FOOTBALL RESULTS—1958

Eastern Mich.	19-7	Hillsdale	16-13
Alma	32-12	Olivet	61-0
Northern Mich.	14-13	Albion	13-18
Kalamazoo	27-0	Beloit	26-6
Adrian	41-7		

BASKETBALL RESULTS TODATE

Valparaiso	86-90	Indiana Central	85-69
Alma	94-73	Central State	
Adrian	77-56	of Ohio	83-72
Calvin	92-81	Ball State	94-69
Kalamazoo	70-57	Albion	84-55

FORMER FACULTY COLUMN

Miss Elva Van Haisma, member of the Speech Department 1953-56, is teaching English at Grand Rapids Junior College.

The New England Quarterly, September, 1958, published a dissertation by Dr. Lotus Snow, member of the Hope English Department 1948-55, entitled: *The Disconcerting Poetry of Mary Temple: A Comparison of the Imagery of The Portrait of a Lady and The Wings of the Dove.*

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Gene E. Heasley '55 has been awarded the Pan American Petroleum Foundation Fellowship in chemistry at the University of Kansas for the 1958-59 year.

David G. Cassie '58 has been awarded a Regents College Teaching Fellowship as a result of the competition conducted in the first administration of the Fellowship Program at the University of the State of New York.

NEW POSITIONS

Gerald J. Kruyf '56 was appointed Director of Public Relations for Hope College in October. Formerly associated with the Fetzer Broadcasting Company, he came to Hope from Grand Rap-



ids studios where he was a radio and television announcer.

While at Hope, Jerry majored in speech and drama. He was active in the Chapel Choir, Band and the Palette, Masque dramatic society, and the Cosmopolitan Fraternity.

After his graduation from Hope, he attended Syracuse University where he received a master's degree in communications.

Jerry replaced Dr. Tunis Baker '23 who has been appointed full time professor in the Biology Department.



"Nip Crime in the Bud"

*Psychology Department of Hope College Conducts Research
Program in Kent County Jail*

BY K. C. CLAPP
Editor, *The Herald Magazine*

A unique effort to "nip crime in the bud" is under way following a Summer-long psychology research program here.

The study is being conducted cooperatively by the Psychology Department of Hope College and the Kent County Sheriffs Department. The first test period, dealing with younger first offenders at the Kent County Jail, has just been completed.

This project was conceived last Winter when Harold R. Van't Hof, a psychology student at Hope, visited the jail to talk with prisoners in connection with practical application of his course in Adolescent Psychology. He encountered among them, he says, a common attitude which, succinctly expressed, was, "Nobody cares about me or what happens to me."

After discussing his interviews and fragmentary findings with sheriff Arnold O. Pigorsh, Van't Hof continued to delve into the histories of several of the young inmates who had confided in him.

Exactly why were these youths in jail? What led them into their first trouble with the law?

What was the impact upon them of their first incarceration—were they apprehensive, indifferent, remorseful, defiant, bitter?

What's going to happen to them when they are discharged?

What might society do, through the home, the family, the church, worthwhile friends, work and hobbies, to help such unfortunates?

No quick, definite answer could be arrived at by either Pigorsh or Van't Hof. Deeply interested, they became convinced that only by a protracted, searching and scientific investigation, day by day, in the jail, among the prisoners, could any valid conclusions be reached and, perhaps, truly corrective measures devised.

After consulting the Chairman of the Hope College Psychology Department—Dr. Robert De Haan, a plan was drawn up proposing a 90-day investigation program to be conducted within the jail

A prisoner in Kent County Jail consults Sheriff Arnold O. Pigorsh (second from left), volunteering to be included among a group of first offenders being interviewed in a series of tests aimed at their rehabilitation following release from custody. Two Hope College psychology students conducting the tests during a three-month period in the jail are John Van Dam of Holland (right) and Harold R. Van't Hof (second from right).

by Van't Hof and another Hope psychology senior—John Van Dam of Holland.

The details were typed into a prospectus and mailed to Pigorsh, who studied it carefully and decided it had considerable merit. Next, it was presented to Dr. Irwin J. Lubbers, President of Hope College who gave it his blessing.

The plan was then explained to the Kent County Board of Supervisors, which also OK'd it and in June, Van't Hof and Van Dam were given living quarters in the jail and began work.

Only inmates interviewed were those who voluntarily expressed a desire to discuss their problems after it was made clear to them that their interrogators were not law officers; that any information they gave concerning their troubles, past lives, family situations, social attitudes, religious experiences and background would be held in strictest confidence, as would the results of psychological examinations.

These included basic reading tests to determine the level at which subsequent

tests could be made; a general intelligence test to determine the IQ of the subject, plus at least one personality test to be used as an additional guide to further character diagnoses.

Each cooperating prisoner was given a code number, and his name never appears on any of the tests and interview reports. Even the coded sheet is available only to project personnel. Additional information about individual subjects is obtained from members of families, and letters of introduction from the Sheriff opened the way for study of school records by the two students.

When after several interviews, it was decided that certain prisoners would or might, upon release, be receptive to outside guidance, a counselor for each of them was selected from a list of about 60 in Grand Rapids, all highly recommended by church pastors, service clubs and other civic groups.

These counselors are not, it was made clear, to be regarded by the dischargee as parole or probation officers, but simply as friends and advisors willing and anxious to help him rehabilitate himself.

Counselors are always of the same religious faith that the prisoner professes to follow. Other factors considered in selecting counselors were similar interests, hobbies, family background, etc.

Each counselor—and all of them are given a brief course of instruction by those connected with the program—reviewed the individual case to be assigned him prior to meeting his future protegee.

Only such information pertinent to the rehabilitation process was divulged to the counselors, however, and a prisoner's confidences were never violated.

Time span involved in the continuing relationship between released prisoner and counselor, Van't Hof says, cannot yet be determined.

"Much depends," he explained, "upon personality factors in each case." Estimated average period is from five to seven months. Neither the youth nor his counselor is in any way bound, by law or otherwise, to continue. The only basis considered is one of friendship and the desire to help and be helped. During this period, however, close contact between the counselor and the Hope College Department of Psychology will be maintained.

Before a cooperating prisoner is released, his case is reviewed by either Dr. De Haan or Rev. Leland Hoyer, Chaplain of the jail, who is a "supervisor-consultant" of the program. Rev. Hoyer has had a wealth of experience and background in both penal institutions and mental hospitals. A minister of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, he is now completing his work for the



Ph.D. in Psychology at Michigan State University.

Prisoner's reactions to the program have been excellent and have surpassed all expectations. A surprising number went out of their way to request interviews.

Says Van't Hof, "The assistance given us by the entire Sheriff's Department has been splendid. They have all been helpful in every possible way."

That the close contact and confidence established between the project personnel and cooperating prisoners is paying off is illustrated by an incident in which a deputy sheriff told Van't Hof he had heard over the grapevine that one of the young first offenders was contemplating suicide.

Van't Hof succeeded in talking to the youngster and learned that he had, indeed, determined to take his own life, giving as the reason that his own mother had said she "didn't care what became of him."

Continuing interviews with the prisoner indicated that intensive psychiatric treatment might be desirable in this particular case. After he was interviewed by Dr. De Haan, a complete psychiatric exam was requested through the Probate Court. The young man has now been committed to a state hospital and is given

Van't Hof, psychology senior from Hope College (right), conducts a "thermastic apperception" test of one of the cooperating jail inmates in which the young man at left studies a picture and then tells a five-minute story of what it means to him. In this way the interviewer learns many of the subject's attitudes toward life. All tests are closely supervised by Dr. Robert De Haan and Rev. Leland Hoyer.

an excellent chance for a better adjustment to life.

Another boy, a fine student in high school, had "gone wrong," it was ultimately disclosed, because his girl had refused to marry him. This so embittered him that his deep feeling of rejection led him to hate all women and, finally, he became anti-social and drifted eventually into a life of crime.

After repeated talks with the youth in which a planned, revealing course of repetitive questions was followed, he himself finally observed one day, "I wonder if being turned down by that girl couldn't have been the real beginning of all my trouble." Such disclosures after self-searching frequently follow a series of interviews with individual prisoners, it was pointed out.

A total of 42 youths (a heavy case load for two men to handle during a three-month period) were interviewed this past Summer by Van Dam and Van't Hof.

Of this number, 27 have been released from jail. How complete their rehabilitation will be remains to be seen.

In the meantime, Sheriff Pigorsh has become more than enthusiastic about the program. He says, "I'm 100 percent sold on the way the project has worked out, and I can't see how it can fail to keep a lot of potential offenders out of future trouble."

Hope College officials are so encouraged that they have made this program a part of the psychology seminar course for senior students. At the present time twelve students are engaged in the project. A minimum of 36 hours of actual field work plus a full length term paper are basic requirements for the course. These term papers deal with some phase of deviant behavior or rehabilitation and will be written into a complete research report dealing with the control of delinquency and rehabilitation of delinquents on a county basis. In addition to this the students have had class lectures and discussions conducted by various individuals who are engaged in this type of work on a full time basis.

It is still too early to determine how effective the "Psychology Research Program" will be in the final analysis. "The benefit to the students is unquestioned," says Dr. De Haan, "and insofar as the prisoners are concerned, we do feel that programs such as this, properly supervised, have real potential."



Hope College Senior John Van Dam (right), conducts an IQ test of one of the jail prisoners cooperating in the rehabilitation program. He holds a stop-watch to determine how long it takes the young man to fit together pieces of a puzzle and to complete other phases of the test.

TOUR FOR TEACHERS

Dr. Donald F. Brown of the Spanish Department is repeating in the summer of 1959 what was a successful Tour for Teachers during the past summer. The first of two tours for next summer offers 37 days in Europe and includes 10 countries; and the second tour, 36 days and 9 countries.

The first group will fly to Oslo via Icelandic Airlines June 20-21, proceed south through Copenhagen and Hamburg to the Rhine and to Munich, the Austrian Alps, Venice, Rome, Switzerland, the Riviera, Madrid and Grenada. The group making this tour will embark for home on an Italian Line steamer July 28 from Gibraltar. The tour will be broken in Rome where five days are left open for independent travel. At least ten days will be devoted to Italy and its art treasures.

The group making the second tour will sail from New York July 21 and arrive in Gibraltar on July 27. They will

drive to Seville, Lisbon, Salamanca, Madrid and Saragossa, entering France at Pau. After three days in Paris, the trip will include Mt. Blanc and Switzerland's Rhone Glacier and Rhine Falls. The tour then will proceed to Stuttgart, Heidelberg, the Rhine Valley and Amsterdam. At Amsterdam four days will be free for participants to visit relatives in Holland or to travel independently. From there the tour will go on to Copenhagen, to Oslo and the Norwegian fjords. The return trip will be made via air on September 1 from Bergen.

Steamer passages on the Norwegian American Line have been obtained for those who prefer the sea to the air. The cost is \$1095 for either tour and includes board, room and transportation—New York to New York—except for the expense of the independent travel time.

Hope people traveling with Dr. Brown's group last summer were: Helen B. De Jonge '23, Ruth Miller Peelen '24, Dorothea Lindahl '55, Classina Young '55 and Roberta Van Gilder '53.

The 1959 tours will be limited to 14 each. Reservations should be made early by writing to Dr. Ronald F. Brown, Hope College, Holland.

HOMECOMING HAPPENINGS

At the Sorosis luncheon, Mary Lou Hemmes Koop '46, alumnae president, presented the active chapter president Joan Peelen, a check for \$200 to be used for Early American furniture for the sorority room. The money had been raised through a "Round Robin" project last July 30—dessert parties held in Holland, Zeeland, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Columbus, Ohio, and a camp in the Berkshires.

Simon D. Den Uyl '19N, by unanimous resolution, was invited to become a member of the "H" Club, at the annual luncheon attended by 187 athletic alumni.

The collection at the luncheon was \$743.60. Harold Japinga '30 and Fred Brieve '50 were elected new members of the Board of Directors for three year terms.

A Success

Hope's first Academic Homecoming was a success. Many who attended emphatically urged that it be continued. The program and the response surpassed the expectations of the planning committee. The success of this first venture must be credited to those who participated. By preparing papers of excellence, they set a pattern for future projects.

Those who attended have asked that the Alumni Magazine publish the various papers so they can enjoy reading them, thereby doubling the pleasure they had in hearing them. And then, too, it was possible for one person to attend only three sessions: one on Friday afternoon, one on Saturday morning, and the general session on Friday evening. Many went to read the papers they were not able to hear.

In compliance with their requests, and because the papers make excellent reading, and even though they deal with special fields, they are understandable to all liberally-educated Hope people; we are planning to publish them in succeeding issues of the Magazine.

Our first presentation is Dr. Hessel Yntema's paper on "The Present Position of the United States in International Affairs." Dr. Yntema is at present research Professor of Comparative Law at the University of Michigan Law School. He has taught in the law schools of Columbia, John Hopkins, and Yale universities since 1917. Besides his degree from Hope College in 1921, he has degrees from the University of Michigan, Oxford University where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and Harvard University.

The Present Position of the United States in International Affairs

By Hessel Yntema '12

An account of the present position of the United States in international affairs involves a large segment of modern history. In the complexion of the people, in culture and technology, no other country is more cosmopolitan or has a more variegated heritage than ours. Nowhere have the institutions and ideas of other continents, primarily of Western Europe, been more happily amalgamated and developed in the formation of a new nation, dedicated to the highest aspirations of humanity. And even in a more formal, restricted view of the foreign policies which the United States has followed, from the beginning these have inevitably been conditioned by the vicissitudes of affairs abroad, particularly in recent years as the international commitments of the United States have greatly expanded with the development of American political and economic interests in other countries.

The Price of Foreign Policy

This is not to say that a review of the salient trends of American diplomacy, including in recent years the reluctant reappraisal of the traditional position of the United States and its emergence as a world power, resulting from the victorious intervention of American military forces in two world wars during the past half century, should not be of great current interest. These are grave matters, which vitally concern the citizens of the Republic. During the brief period since 1916, what seemed the manifest destiny of the United States, to recall an expression of Theodore Roosevelt, has entailed the creation of a portentous military establishment, compulsory military service and other restrictions on personal liberty unthinkable fifty years ago, extensive federal control of the national economy to support diplomatic and military policy, an astronomical increase in the tax burden, the end of which is not in sight, not

only to support the military establishment but to provide economic assistance to other countries, and most precious of all, the blood of American citizens shed on distant battlefields of Europe and Asia, the wasted years of those who returned, and the lost lives of those sacrificed in the first World War to make the world safe for democracy and in the second, not to speak of the Korean intervention, to suppress military dictatorship and to contain international aggression—these and the attendant misdirection of human energy go to make up the price of the foreign policy of the United States in our time.

Ultimate Problem—Win Peace

Undoubtedly, all this was needed to defend the Republic and to implement the charitable, sometimes even quixotic, impulses that motivate the generous heart of America. But those who reflect that the disappearance of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties as a result of their defeat in 1918 did not ensure the peaceful development of democracy in Western Europe but merely opened the gates to Mussolini and Hitler, and that in the second World War, the elimination of military dictatorships in Germany and Japan left a political vacuum in Central Europe and in Asia that was promptly filled by Soviet expansion, cannot but ask whether the heavy cost of responsible world power, which the United States has had to assume in recent years, has been, is being, and will be, well-expended. There is no need to highlight the many facets of this situation; they are called to our attention each day in every paper and, if they were not, the record of recent years, indelibly imprinted in the experience of our people, is a constant reminder that the ultimate problem which concerns us all is to win peace.



"Traditional policy of the U.S. has sought peace, but not at any price."

Contributions of America to World Community

For this reason, in lieu of attempting to trace the details of the pattern of American foreign policy as such, it is proposed to review the more significant contributions of America to the world community in a larger, less controversial sense. To ask what the United States has signified in modern history, what characteristic conceptions have motivated its relations with other countries, places the matter in a more objective perspective to judge the current scene. Among these ideas, we may briefly notice the following; first and most fundamental, the conception of republican government under a written constitution, establishing a rule of law and recognizing the democratic principle of civil liberty, guaranteed by an express bill of rights; second, local self-government, as exemplified by the federal structure of our government and the consistent support of the right of self-determination of other peoples recently supplemented by the policy of promoting the economic and social welfare of underdeveloped countries, and third, a deep-rooted desire for peace, but not at any price, coupled with a profound antipathy to military aggression and insistence upon the solution of international disputes by legal means. The consideration of these outstanding and traditional elements in America's role in world affairs requires first a brief glance at familiar pages of history.

The discovery of America at the end of the 15th century came at a moment when the time was ripe for change. The intellectual movement that had inspired the renaissance of learning after the fall of the Roman Empire had created a learned elite, whose scholastic training in the classic culture of Greece and Rome produced a passion for knowledge that has never been surpassed before or since. Knowledge was not only the key to prestige, power, and wealth but it also lighted the lamps of scientific curiosity that have created and illuminated the modern world. The development of human intelligence led to speculation and experiment to discover the secrets of the universe and inevitably also stimulated inquiry concerning the nature of man and human institutions. In due course, the humanistic movement challenged the claim of the Catholic Church to control conscience and thus led to the struggle during the devastating wars of the Reformation to liberate religious beliefs from

the Inquisition. At the same time, the struggle also supported the nationalistic ambitions of monarchs, especially in England, France, and the Netherlands, who tolerated or even sympathized with the protestant movement, in their effort to secure independence of the Holy Roman Emperor.

At this juncture, the news brought back by Columbus that an unknown continent lay beyond the Atlantic was electrifying. At once it sparked exploratory expeditions, supported by the principal powers in Europe, to find and establish new domains beyond the seas. Great companies were formed to found colonies in America, to subdue the natives, and to ensure under the mercantile system a monopoly of trade for their proprietors. As the colonies expanded, it was not long before they invited the avarice of competing powers, with whose grants of vast reaches of territory they conflicted. It was therefore inevitable that America should be embroiled in the constant wars in which the leading princes engaged to extend their rule. The colonies were a luscious prize whose fate was decided on the battlefields of Europe and on the high seas.

New Continent—New Horizons

At the same time, the new continent opened new horizons for the common folk. A virgin territory in European eyes, it invited exploration of life in its natural state; as such, America undoubtedly stimulated the conception of natural law, which supposed that in nature men are born free and equal and thus so powerfully motivated the efforts of the common people to obtain civil liberty. It was a fateful sequence of events: the struggles of the Reformation to obtain religious tolerance resulted in the establishment of national sovereigns, who claimed supreme authority in their domains; the intolerance with which the conception of territorial sovereignty was asserted by arrogant monarchs, such as James I in England, Philip II in the Netherlands, and Louis XIV in France, aroused the peoples of Western Europe to assert their ancient liberties, defend their spiritual beliefs, and seek security from autocratic oppression. Thus, the common people, inspired by the humanist appeal to reason and nature, sought not only freedom of religion but also civil liberty. This led to revolution, in which men fought to vindicate their natural rights—in the Netherlands, in England, and indeed in most

of the then civilized world. And to those who had to flee persecution and could find no refuge in Europe, or who sought the freedom of the frontier for themselves and their descendants, America beckoned.

Significance of America

Without this background, the traditional significance of America, and in particular of the United States, in world affairs is scarcely intelligible. For the first time in history, a great continental expanse of fertile territory was dedicated to human liberty, whose inhabitants, free from the privileges and class distinctions of a monarchical constitution, should have equal opportunity to follow their beliefs and their pursuits—a conception that, incidentally, is by no means identical with the notion that all men are equal. That an event of such significance should have occurred was due to a most unusual constellation of factors: the ability and determination of the revolutionary leaders, who at the first sought only equal rights as subjects of the British Crown with those enjoyed by their compatriots in England, and also what may be described as the generous co-operation, on the one hand, of an unusually reactionary government in London and, on the other, of French military assistance, during the protracted struggle for supremacy between England and France in the latter part of the 18th century. In effect, the relatively youthful leaders of the American Revolution, the so-called "founding fathers," sought in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, and, more specifically, in the Constitution of 1783 to free themselves from European domination and to establish a regime incorporating the fruits of Anglo-American experience under the common law and the most enlightened conceptions of government that the Age of Reason had produced. From this point of view, the first and most significant contribution of the United States to the advancement of human relations is the Constitution itself, a document establishing a form of government that ever since has been a model, inspiring analogous developments in other countries.

Ideas in Our Constitution

The provisions of our Constitution are known to all, but it is worth a moment to recall the principal ideas that it incorporated. First, as has been remarked, was the adoption of a republican form of government or, in other words, the

exclusion of hereditary rights to office, of the monarchic principle and its accompanying titles of nobility—America was to be and has become a classless society. Second, the government was not to be a monolithic concentration of power, which experience had shown is incompatible with liberty; authority was divided in two respects: first, between the states and the Union on a federal basis; second, between the respective branches of the federal government, the Congress, representing the people, in whom the legislative function of the federation was vested, the president, chosen by election as the executive, and the judicial power vested in the Supreme Court and inferior federal courts established by act of Congress. This applied in a novel and effective form the principle that Montesquieu had declared in 1748; namely, that separation of powers in government is essential to civil liberty. Third, since the Constitution was framed and adopted to protect local and individual rights, the powers of government were limited accordingly: those of the federal government as expressly or by necessary implication granted in the Constitution, those of the states as well as the Federation by the specific guarantees in various clauses in the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights, which ensured to every citizen freedom from arbitrary exercise of official power. And finally, the basic conception of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land was that the government should be a rule of law—the ancient and most essential condition of free government. The fact that during the vicissitudes of almost two centuries, including a devastating civil war, the government of the United States, thus devoted to peaceful freedom of opportunity and civil liberty, has successfully united our great and diversified country under a stable regime, fostering the phenomenal development of the national economy, is reason enough to explain our reverence for the Constitution as the palladium of our state and the great interest of foreign observers from de Tocqueville to the present day in the American form of government. To recall the famous criterion of government suggested by Rousseau, the Constitution has thus far served both the dictates of reason and the counsels of expediency. It has demonstrated that, under proper conditions, a government of, by, and for the people is not only

possible but will accelerate economic and social progress.

Constitution Basis of U. S.

Contributions — Except Yalta

In large degree, the more specific contributions of the United States in world affairs have applied the basic conceptions reflected in the Constitution, as conditioned by the growth of the country itself and current developments abroad. Thus, the antipathy of the American colonists to the mercantile system, which monopolized trade in the interest of the metropolitan countries and restricted the development of local industry, was not merely a principal cause of the Revolution but has ever since inspired sympathy for the aspirations of other colonies to secure freedom from foreign control. This, for example, was the motive of the Monroe Doctrine, which with British support, barred the projects of the Holy Alliance after the Napoleonic wars to re-establish the lost colonies of Spain in America. It is also illustrated in the attitude of the United States towards its own colonies, towards Cuba and the Philippines, for example,—an attitude which, in comparison with the reluctant abandonment of colonialism by the European powers, only under pressure of necessity and as a last resort, appears magnanimous indeed. And the same anti-colonial policy has influenced the position of the United States, subject necessarily to other conditions, in relation to colonialism outside of America. The principle of self-determination, which in a large degree was applied in the settlement at Versailles in 1918 was espoused by the United States, as was the system of mandates under the League of Nations, then also introduced to administer and develop countries that as yet were not prepared for self-government. More recent illustrations of this tradition of American policy have occurred in Indonesia, in Japan, in Korea, and elsewhere. It has not always been successfully followed in recent years; the Government of the United States, apparently misled at Yalta by the confidence of President Roosevelt in the assurances of one of the most callous tyrants of modern times, since disowned by his own colleagues, Josef Stalin, allowed the countries of Central Europe to fall under Soviet control. In the light of the traditional anti-colonial policy of the United States, this

can be described only as a colossal military and diplomatic blunder, which has already cost many lives and doubtless will continue to infect the European scene until it is rectified. In the gravity of its consequences for the future, the failure to ensure the establishment of Central Europe on the principle of self-determination is matched only by the more recent and similar failure of the intervention of the forces of the United Nations in Korea, led by the United States command, to end foreign domination in that distant, war-ravaged peninsula.

Associated with the anti-colonial trend in the traditional policy of the United States has been the recent development of foreign aid programs, supplemented by support of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and by a variety of cultural relations activities, more or less closely connected with the current diplomatic and military policy of the United States. While the expenditure for foreign aid has formed a substantial item in the federal budget—thus far it totals almost 4 billion dollars—the general objective to enable underdeveloped countries to become self-sustaining is a more or less consistent development of American policy, and, if properly administered, the program should in the long run promote the cause of peace. In recognizing the responsibility attached to power, the United States has led the way.

Constitutional Scheme: Insure Peace

As has been remarked, the traditional policy of the United States has sought peace, but not at any price. Here again, the path is implicit in the constitutional scheme, which created a federal power sufficient to ensure domestic tranquillity, to guard against invasion, and to maintain the Union indissoluble, a principle finally established in the Civil War. In other words, the first object of the constitutional scheme is to ensure peace, but not by sacrificing the essential conditions for which it was established. In the prosecution of this basic objective in international relations, the diplomatic history of the United States has had two stages, roughly corresponding to the 19th and the 20th centuries. In the earlier period, so long as the new Republic was relatively weak and, even later, while there was a frontier of unsettled land and the natural resources of the country invited exploitation by expanding indus-

“Constitution projected idea of government as the basis of the solution of international disputes”

"U.S. has fostered development of international organizations— League of Nations and U.N. . . ."

try with progressively advancing scientific techniques, the sage admonition in Washington's farewell address to avoid entanglement in European affairs was the key to American policy. It was fortunate indeed that, during this formative period, British naval power ruled the seas, that it was employed to maintain free trade, and that, during this relatively stable Victorian era, the Atlantic ocean effectively shielded America from serious threats of European intervention. Not that there were no wars; the United States engaged in recurrent hostilities against the Indian tribes to extend the frontier, in the early 19th century against France and England, not to mention the Barbary pirates, to prevent depredations on American commerce, against Mexico in the war for Texas and the southwest territory, and against the Southern Confederacy to maintain the Union and to settle, long after the question had been resolved in England and Western Europe, the moral issue of slavery. During this period of relative freedom from foreign interference, the principle of neutrality, which the United States promptly adopted to guide its conduct during the Napoleonic and later European wars, supplemented by the Monroe Doctrine against European colonization of American territory, were the guiding principles of American policy.

By 1900, however, there were signs that the traditional policy of isolation was subject to change. The Spanish-American War, despite the reluctance of President McKinley, was precipitated by a wave of popular indignation against Spanish efforts during half a century to suppress rebellion in Cuba. The resulting acquisition of the Spanish colonies, and in particular of the Philippines, the participation soon after of an American contingent to put down the Boxer Rebellion in China, the mediation by President Roosevelt in the Russo-Japanese War, and, even more significant, the inclusion of the United States in a crucial general European conference to resolve the Moroccan crisis, an episode reflecting the tension created by the growth of Axis naval power, these were tokens that the foreign interests of the United States were no longer confined to the American continents.

In any event, although for years thereafter many did not realize the fundamental realignment of the position of

the United States in its external relations as a worldwide and not exclusively an American responsibility, the die was definitely cast in 1916 when the Congress declared war on Germany on account of the submarine campaign, and again in 1941 when the humiliating attack on Pearl Harbor precipitated the declarations of war on Japan and Germany. It is unnecessary to review the events during this fateful epoch in American history from 1914-1945 and during the so-called "cold war" with Soviet aggression which has followed, provoking intervention by American troops in Korea and the Middle East, to make clear the extent to which the diplomatic and military policy of the United States has become a global and even interplanetary concern.

By Order and Justice

Of more interest on this occasion are the contributions of the United States during the two epochs as above defined to the maintenance of order and justice in international relations. In general, as suggested, these have projected the ideas incorporated in our constitutional system of government as the basis of the solution of international disputes and the maintenance of peace. In the first instance, during the period of isolationism, the basic principle of the Constitution that affairs of state should be conducted in accordance with the principles of justice and not, except as a last recourse, by tests of military power, was applied in the international sphere with relative consistency. The example set by the United States in this respect was salutary and influential. In diplomatic discussion, it was normally assumed, in accord with the ideas of the time, that the law of nations, as evidenced by authority, practice, and treaty, should govern international relations. Where the existing law was in dispute, the Jay Treaty of 1794, providing for the settlement of the boundaries with Canada by mixed commissions, instituted the usual practice of the United States favoring the submission of controverted questions to arbitration, the settlement in this manner of the Alabama claims in 1870 on account of the depredations on American shipping during the Civil War, was a notable example. Likewise, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the First Hague Conference in 1899, and thereafter of the International

Court of Justice in 1920, was supported by the United States as establishing permanent means for the peaceful solution of international disputes in conformity with legal or equitable principles. In this account, special mention should be made of the influential contributions of American jurists to the definition and development of international law. These included, among others, the *Code of War for the government of the armies of the United States in the field*, prepared in 1863 by Francis Lieber to provide a more humanitarian code of conduct for the Union troops during the Civil War, which was an immediate antecedent of the Geneva Red Cross Conventions, dating from 1864, and of more general scope, the treatises on public international law of Henry Wheaton and John Bassett Moore and on private international law of Justice Story, which have had wide international influence.

And Fostering League of Nations and U. N.

The second, more recent, and in certain respects more spectacular policy of the United States, looking to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of international welfare, has been to foster the development of international organizations, notably, the League of Nations, established in 1920 after the first World War, and the United Nations, which came into being at the San Francisco Conference of 1945. In both instances, the creation of these international parliaments was inspired primarily by the United States. They reflect the conception of constitutional government and in particular the need for some form of federal organization to preserve peace and provide a place for the consideration of common problems; it is noteworthy that the creation of the League of Nations was due most of all to a distinguished student of the Constitution, Woodrow Wilson. It is neither necessary nor possible on this occasion to discuss the many facets of the complex development of these and the many other international organizations in recent years, some like the Postal Union providing for essential international services, others like the Hague Conferences devoted to the elaboration of multilateral conventions on questions of international law, public and private, others like the European Coal and Steel Community designed to secure an integrated development of industry

and commerce in a limited number of countries, or those like the United Nations and the various treaty organizations, such as NATO, which seek to provide common defense against aggression. But certain general observations seem appropriate on the last category.

The first is that, if the evolution of political institutions is at all significant, some form of organization is necessary to maintain peace and that, in a world so diversified in national traditions, political institutions, and interests, these also must be recognized. Any universal scheme of world conquest which suppresses local self-government and human liberty will not do. For this reason, whatever question there may be as respects details, the traditional policy of the United States to establish international relations under an appropriate constitution that will both prevent aggression and protect local and individual liberty deserves support.

Constitution — Not Self-executing

The second observation, also amply illustrated by history, is that no constitution is self-executing. The problem of international organization to secure peace, complex enough in itself since no nation desires to accept control, is rendered extraordinarily difficult by the traditional political and cultural diversification of Europe which have delayed its inevitable integration. This in the last analysis is the explanation for the failure of the League of Nations. It was unfortunate indeed that the United States, which had proposed the League, did not participate, in large part owing to the fact that President Wilson, being unwilling to accept the reservations voted by the Senate did not enlist the support of the Republican leadership. The result was that, for some twenty years, during boom-time and depression, both parties unwise subordinated foreign policy to domestic interest, while, under divided and short-sighted leadership in Europe, the world drifted into the Second World

War. It was a high price indeed to learn the lesson that without peace in Europe there will be no peace in the world and that a divided Europe, with the tradition since Roman times of universal empire as the goal, cannot reasonably be expected to keep the peace alone.

The third and self-evident observation is that the endeavor to establish legal order and to prevent aggression in international relations, to which the United States has committed its support, is a task that will test the resources, the wisdom, and the moral constancy of our people. There can be no faltering in its execution, no mistaken concessions to unscrupulous adversaries, no ideological deviations by our officers. We cannot afford to expend our prodigious but not inexhaustible assets on bootless adventures or bureaucratic extravagance. Above all, we cannot afford to let our lights grow dim, to fail to enlist in each generation the intelligence, inventive genius, and spirit which in a hundred years have fashioned the fabulous economy of the United States today. This is undoubtedly the most pressing task with which we and the other peoples of the world are faced today, to secure peace and justice among the nations.

To Maintain Liberty — Intelligence and Courage Required

This cursory summary of the fundamental objects of American foreign policy is predicated upon the conception that our continent at least shall be dedicated to liberty, a haven for the victims of oppression in other lands. The validity of the argument depends upon the faith of the people of the United States in this ideal, which must be renewed in each generation. It is a sobering thought that military power may abruptly crumble and that, as the recent history of Germany again has shown, the transition of a highly educated people from democracy to Caesarism may occur overnight. This can happen only when it is thought that the benefits of good government

are automatically supplied by Providence, that, like the air we breathe, liberty and with it the many facilities of modern civilization come free, without constant effort and vigilance.

For this reason, we should not ignore the signs that seem at times to obscure the ideal by which America has grown to greatness. Our political scene has become a happy hunting ground for lobbyists; in the world of business, it has been necessary to restrain the predatory, monopolist practices of great combines; to protect labor against capitalistic exploitation, the unions have grown into dangerous concentrations of economic and political power, sheltered by favorable legislation that has enabled them in certain areas to restrict the basic freedom to work, as well as by an illiberal immigration policy, which is not only undesirable from the viewpoint of our productive capacity but is certainly inconsistent with the American ideal. More serious still, during and after the period of the depression, has been the disposition in certain quarters to trade liberty for security and to embrace alien doctrines which apotheosize the state, or in other words the bureaucracy, and not the labor and intelligence of the people, as the source of the general welfare. But no one who shares the spirit of our institutions will be dismayed by these portents of modern civilization in the United States and elsewhere. These are symptoms of what I have termed the socialized sector, which is also our responsibility, the problem of reconciling the essential liberties of the individual with increased governmental regulation, necessary in a technologically developed economy. In the last analysis, the solution of this question, which invites comparative study, will condition the position of the United States in its relations with other countries. I have every confidence that the same intelligence and courage that has built America will surmount these difficulties so that democratic liberty shall not perish from this earth.

*“ . . . to prevent aggression
and protect local and individual liberty.”*

Rev. Arend T. Laman '09, retired Reformed Church minister, died at his home in Grand Rapids on August 9. He had served pastorates in Indianapolis, Baldwin, Wis.; Oostburg, Wis.; Conklin and Third Reformed Church, Kalamazoo (Associate), before his retirement in 1957.

Surviving are his wife, Anna; a son, Rev. David A. Laman '36, Oskaloosa, Ia.; three daughters, Miss Harriet Laman '36; Margaret Vegeter '39 and Pearl Eadie '42, Conklin; a brother, three sisters and 13 grandchildren.

Rev. Mannes A. Stegeman '07, retired minister of the Reformed Church, died in a hospital in Iowa on September 5. His home was in Orange City. He had served pastorates in Springfield, S. D.; Cleveland, O.; Hospers, Ia.; Firth, Nebr.; and Overisel.

Surviving are his wife, Florence; one son, Nathan in Ajou, Ariz.; and one daughter, Miss Ruth Stegeman '41, Denver, Colo.

Jay L. Wierda '22, a member of the teaching staff of the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, his home for 30 years, on September 9. He had attained his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University.

He is survived by his wife, Anne; one brother and two sisters.

Alvin J. De Vries '29N, a furniture designer in New York for the past 8 years, died at his home in New York City on September 22. He attended the Art Institute in Chicago and had worked as a furniture designer in Grand Rapids and North Carolina.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Milo De Vries, Holland; two brothers, Dr. Harold De Vries '27, Holland and Robert J. '44N, Grand Rapids; one sister Margaret Wissink, Holland.

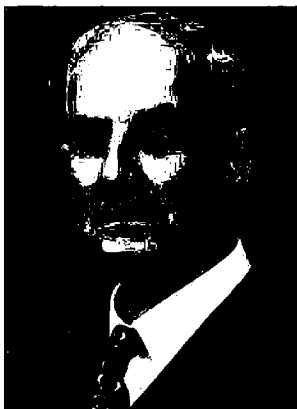
Mrs. John H. Schouten, wife of Hope's long-time athletic director, died at her home, after a long illness, on October 10. Mr. and Mrs. Schouten celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on July 2, this year.

Surviving besides her husband, is a daughter, Elizabeth '31, of Holland.

Rev. William C. Walvoord '08, who was the recipient of the honorary D.D. degree from Hope College last June, died while filling a preaching assignment in Pultneyville, N. Y., on October 12.

Dr. Walvoord, who was retired and living in Williamson, N. Y., is survived by his wife; one daughter, Julia Van Wyk '34 Grand Rapids; three sons, Rev. Christian Walvoord '34, Holland; Jonathan and Raymond Walvoord, Williamson, N. Y.

Necrology



Barend W. Lammers

As we go to press, word is received of the death of Rev. B. W. Lammers '86 who has been the oldest Hope Alumnus since 1956. Mr. Lammers' life story was included in a feature article written by Rev. Paul J. Alderink '50 in the April 1957 issue of the Alumni Magazine. Mr. Lammers died on January 8, the funeral was held in the Jamestown Reformed Church with the Rev. Paul Alderink '50 officiating.

Jacob Heemstra '10, the man who organized Northwestern Junior College and served the institution as president for 23 years, died in Orange City on October 23. Dr. Heemstra had retired from the presidency in 1951 and had headed the Department of Bible after retirement. He was given the title President Emeritus in 1952. He had attended Princeton and Western Seminars, graduating from the latter in 1914. He served Trinity Reformed Church for four years before becoming a member of the teaching staff of Central College in 1918. He remained there ten years and organized Northwestern Junior College in 1928.

Dr. Heemstra was listed in *Who's Who in Education, Leaders in Education, Who's Who in America*, and *Who's Who in Iowa*.

He is survived by his wife, Hannah; four sons, John '45N; Frank '48, Raymond '48 and Howard an architect.

J. Warren De Pree '30, physician in Palouse, Washington, since 1944, died on September 4, in a Spokane hospital.

A native of Sioux Center, Iowa, he worked for a while after his graduation from Hope before entering Rush Medical College to receive his degree in 1939. He began his medical practice in Potlatch, Washington in 1941.

Surviving are his wife, Veronica; a son, James, 15, and a daughter, Barbara, 10; two brothers, Dr. J. F. De Pree '26 and J. Bernard '29, both of Seattle, and a sister, Mrs. Lucille Manning, Rock Valley, Ia.

Rev. William A. Heydorn '37, pastor of the Reformed Church of Hawthorne, N. Y., died in a hospital in Mt. Kisco, N. Y. on October 15 at the age of 50.

A native of New York City, he graduated from Flushing, L. I., High School, attended Cooper Union and City College in New York before attending Hope College and New Brunswick Seminary. He served pastorates in Schenectady and Kinderhook, N. Y., besides Hawthorne.

Mr. Heydorn is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, William, Jr. '53, his mother and a sister.

Ina De Cracker Pennings '29, wife of the Rev. Marion Pennings '26, died in Rochester, N. Y. on October 31.

Rev. Edward De Young '44N, missionary under the Africa Inland Mission in Kenya Colony, died suddenly of Landry's paralysis on July 8 in Kenya. He is survived by his parents, the Rev. Benjamin '07 and Mrs. De Young, Akron, N. Y.; two sisters, Anne De Young '42, missionary in Bahrain who was visiting her brother, his wife and two children at the time of the death, and Edith De Young Conley '34 and two brothers.

Wilson Diekema '19N, a bookkeeper in the office of the Holland city engineer, died unexpectedly at his home on November 18. He was a member of Third Reformed Church, which he served as a deacon and Sunday School teacher for many years.

He is survived by his wife, Ann Takken Diekema Prep '06, and a sister, Edith Diekema Brooks '21.

Margaret Janet Kollen Dubbink Prep '91, died at her home on November 29. Her husband, the late Dr. G. H. Dubbink, was a professor in Western Seminary at the time of his death in 1910. Mrs. Dubbink served as matron of the Girl's Dormitory at Annville, Ky., from 1929 until 1934.

Mrs. Albert Lampen, wife of Prof. Albert Lampen '11 who retired last year from the Mathematics Department, died on November 30 after an illness of two months.

Surviving besides Prof. Lampen, are two sons, J. Oliver '39, A. Edgar '50N and a daughter, Barbara '38.

1890-1900

Dr. John J. Banninga, 603 Harrison Ave., Claremont, Calif., called attention to the reference to Leonard Legters, 1900, (the "Naughty Noughts"), in the August issue of Reader's Digest, page 198.

Dr. Banninga tells us that he will remember Legters, both as a student and in later life. He could sell more tickets for the Hope lecture course than anyone else. He became deeply interested in the American Indian and after finding a new tribe in Central or South America, he would try to get support for a missionary to them. "If there ever was a man zealous for his work, it was Leonard." (Mr. Legters died in 1940.)

1908

Henry Vander Naald celebrated his 80th birthday on September 27. Fourteen members from his former pastorate, West Side Reformed Church, Cicero, Ill., attended the open house at his home, 135 Fuller N.E., Grand Rapids. He received many gifts and more than 250 cards. Later a group from the Seventh Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, gave a dinner in his honor for 60 senior members of the church.

1915

Dr. John H. Bruggers retired from the active ministry on November 21. He plans to continue in the program of Church Expansion in the Synod of Michigan. He has been active on the Expanding Committee for 15 years, formerly for the Synod of Chicago. New address: 2823 Harvard, Kalamazoo.

1931

Lester S. Vander Werf, Dean of the College of Education, Northeastern University, has been elected President of the New England Economic Education Council.

CLUB NEWS

Detroit

The Detroit Club had a dinner meeting on October 2. Dr. Paul Fried, Director of Hope's Summer School in Vienna, spoke to the fifty-eight people attending on the Summer School. John Ter Keurst '48 was elected president; Jack Stegeman '49, vice-president; Neil Oostenburg '27, treasurer; Eleanor Dalman Vanderhill '42, secretary.

Muskegon

Mr. W. C. Snow and two students, Don De Jongh, Burnips, and Paul Van Wyk, Grand Rapids, took the report of the Vienna Summer School with pictures, to the fall meeting of the Muskegon Club.

Cleveland

A report, and a preview of future plans, of the Vienna Summer School, was the feature of the program of the Cleveland Club on November 7. Dr. Paul Fried, Director, was the speaker.

CLASS NOTES



1937

The Allen Cooks, doing Christian work in Saudi Arabia, have adopted David Phillip, above, an Arabian boy who was evacuated four times from the "threat of death." The Cooks is his sixth (and permanent) home in his first eight months.

Richard C. Smith is on a sabbatic leave from San Francisco Theological Seminary, to study at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Smith is studying industrial evangelism. In the future he and Mrs. Smith—Beatrice Boot '37—plan to serve as industrial evangelists in Korea or Brazil under the Commission of Ecumenical Missions and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church. Their mission assignment will begin in September 1959.

Before 1952 when Dr. Smith joined the San Francisco Seminary Staff, he and Mrs. Smith worked with the West Virginia miners for twelve years. (See Alumni Magazine, July 1952). They have received national recognition for this work in leading magazines and television productions.

The Smith family left for Switzerland in August. There are three Smith children: Ronald, Charles and Marcena.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Lyle Vander Werf '56 and Phyllis Lovins '60N, August 22, Grandville.

Marilyn Broersma '53 and John Jordan, September 5, Phoenix, Ariz.

Gene A. Zoet '56 and Joyce Carsten '56N, October 24, Grand Rapids.

Warren D. Exo '53 and Kaye Jean Schwarze, November 29, Madison, Wisc.

Vernon D. Hoffman '56 and Carol V. De Vries '57, August 22, Holland.

The annual Hope College complimentary breakfast at American Association of School Administrators Convention in Atlantic City, February 14-18, will be held on Monday morning, February 16, at 8:00 A.M., in the Claridge Hotel. For information and reservations, contact M. B. Lubbers '27 at the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

1938-1943

Col. J. Norman Timmer is Command Representative and Technical Advisor for a new twenty-five minute film being made in color about Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS). It is to be finished in July '59.

Norman and wife, Barbara Dec Flou-see, were featured in Parish Profiles column of *The Protestant Parish* published by Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. Pointed up in the article was the family's participation in church activities in the 18 places they have lived in their 14 years of marriage.

1952

Larry Fabunmi has a new address: Dr. L. A. Fabunmi, c/o Prime Minister's Office (External Affairs), Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

1958

Aileen McGoldrick has written to Dr. Schrier from Japan, that she is very busy coaching speeches. Japan is a country of English speech contests. Three of her students (girls) have gone to contests; two have come home with firsts in their prefecture. She has heard Captain Fuchida speak. He was a leader in the Japanese service during the war—he led and commanded the Pearl Harbor attack. Since then (1950) he has become a Christian and is now devoting all his time to evangelistic work. He titles his message "From Pearl Harbor to Golgotha" and his crusades are very successful.

CORPORATION GRANTS TO HOPE COLLEGE

Eastman Kodak Co. awarded Hope College a \$1,000 direct grant in September. The grant was part of the company's continuing aid-to-education program. Hope is one of 61 schools to which grants were made by the company.

Hope College was again selected by the Texas Company to receive an unrestricted gift in the amount of \$1,500. The gift was part of the company's aid-to-education program which embraces privately-financed United States colleges.

A grant designated for the Physics Department has been received by the College from the Gulf Oil Corporation. Hope was one of 40 colleges and universities to whom such grants were given. The \$500 will be used to purchase new equipment.

Because Hope College has enrolled a Sears-Roebuck Foundation Merit Scholar, Lynne Prakken, freshman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Prakken ('29N), the college received \$500 unrestricted cost-of-education grant in December, from the Sears Foundation.

THE APRIL ISSUE

will contain a survey essay — 16 pages — devoted to THE FACULTY, and how alumni support can be a decisive factor in building, maintaining and enhancing the quality of faculties in the critical years to come.

The editors of the 32-page supplement entitled "American Higher Education, 1958" carried in the Hope Alumni Magazine in April, 1958, have been virtually commissioned to prepare another survey essay for general alumni magazine use.

This year's project has the endorsement as an official activity of the American Alumni Council.

In the coming supplement, editors, faculty people, leading educational spokesmen and businessmen and women will consider the problems of supply and demand as related to faculty; the growing student populations which are coming at a time when the supply of qualified faculty people is inadequate. Salary problems will be considered, as well as the equally important non-salary factors . . . the essential role that FACULTY QUALITY will play in determining the quality of leadership in American society.

The writers will discuss these questions and problems in terms that will bring home the problems and opportunities to the alumnus and alumna. Ways will be suggested in which college alumni can help insure continued faculty excellence at their own institutions. The consequences of alumni inaction will be pointed up also.

Be Informed on the No. 1 Problem of Higher Education!

READ THE SUPPLEMENT
IN YOUR APRIL ISSUE!