Dedication of the Peale Science Center will highlight Homecoming weekend at Hope this year.

A symposium, "Science As Servant of Man", will be held Thursday and Friday, Oct. 25-26. Two major addresses will be presented, the first by Dr. William Pollard, Executive Director of the American Association of the Advancement of Science, at 8:15 p.m. Thursday and 9 a.m. Friday.

The Peale Science Center — an in-depth feature begins on page 5 — will begin Friday, Oct. 25 beginning at 11 a.m. in Memorial Chapel followed by ribbon cutting and an open house in the new building. Admission to the dedication will be by ticket which may obtained at the Alumni office.

The Peale Science Center will open a new era for science instruction at Hope. When the Center was opened this fall it brought a broader perspective to a century-old tradition of excellence in the sciences — a first quality facility.

The Center has been named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale. Dr. Peale has been pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City since 1932. Mrs. Peale is a noted author and lecturer having served on the Hope College Board of Trustees since 1967.

In announcing the name of the building last fall President Gordon J. Van Wylen said: "Both Dr. and Mrs. Peale have made the Center — home to the Peale Science — a part of their commitment to the future of Hope College that faith and science are indeed compatible."

A highlight of the dedication ceremony will be the awarding of an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree to Stanley S. Kresge, chairman of the board of the Kresge Foundation.

A $500,000 challenge grant from the Kresge Foundation spearheaded the campaign to raise funds to build the Peale Science Center.

The traditional Homecoming festivities will begin Friday, Oct. 25 when the Hope Board of Trustees will hold an open meeting.

Enrollment for the fall semester declined from the previous year according to registrar Jon Huisken.

The headcount of 2,655 includes 1,900 fulltime and 205 part-time students. Enrollment a year ago was 2,124 — 2,016 as fulltime students and 108 on a parttime basis.

The Hope College enrollment picture is probed on pages 10-11.

The breakdown by classes with last year's total in parentheses are: freshmen 575 (646), sophomores 558 (545), juniors 463 (545), seniors 304 (521), and special students 181 (67).

There are 59 students from foreign countries representing Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Singapore.

It is one of the largest foreign student populations in history according to Dr. Paul Fried, director of international education.

The freshman class, 255 men and 260 women, come from 23 states. Fifty percent of the class are from Michigan with 12 percent from western Michigan high schools. Seventeen percent are from New York and 10 percent each from New Jersey and Illinois.

Thirty percent of the freshmen have some previous college experience and 28 percent stated that their church preference is the Reformed Church in America.

The average high school grade point average was 3.1 on a four point scale and 50 percent of the class ranked in the top fifth of their class. The average College Entrance Examination Board scholastic aptitude test (S.A.T.) verbal score was 502 while the S.A.T. math average was 543.

The campaign, which was launched last fall, already represents the largest amount of money contributed to a Hope College fund drive.

Fulltime Fall enrollment declines Build Hope Fund at 52%
The traditional Baccalaureate service and Commencement exercise have been combined into one day (May 12) beginning this year according to academic dean Dr. Morrette Rider. The Baccalaureate service will be held in the morning in Dimnent Memorial Chapel while Commencement will be in the afternoon in the Holland Civic Center.

MORE SCHOLARSHIP AID FOR MICHIGAN STUDENTS

Michigan Governor William G. Milliken has signed into law a bill that will increase from $800 to $3,200 the maximum scholarship aid available to Michigan students attending the state’s independent and public colleges and universities.

The state-supported scholarship program was instituted in 1965 by the Michigan Legislature and it has assisted thousands of students to attend Michigan’s public and independent colleges and universities.

The monetary awards are based on the results of an annual competitive scholarship examination and an assessment of the applicants financial need. During the past academic year approximately 13,000 public and 3,000 independent college students participated in the program.

GRANT SUPPORTS RESEARCH

Dr. Lynn M. Hoefinger, associate professor of chemistry, has been awarded a $14,700 grant from the U.S. Public Health Service entitled "Isolation and Properties of Bovine Kidney Urokinase".

This project involves the extraction of the enzyme urokinase from animal kidney tissue, a substance which can be used clinically to remove blood clots in humans. It is currently used to remove clots in pulmonary arteries but it is not used extensively because of its limited supply, high cost ($1,000 per patient), and difficulty of isolation.

Two Hope students, Tom Kaprila from Philadelphia, Pa., and Dale Rice from Rochester, N.Y., are assisting Dr. Hoefinger in the research.

ENERGY RESEARCH RECEIVES COTTRELL GRANT

The Research Corporation has presented Hope a $21,700 Cottrell College Science Grant to support research in nuclear astrophysics under the direction of Dr. James Toews, associate professor of physics.

The grant is for a two year program to investigate several nuclear reactions that take place in exploding stars (supernovae). Hope students presently working with Dr. Toews on the project are Larry Smith of Wadsworth, Ohio, David Hedstrum of Dearborn, Mich., and Selwyn Schultz from Saginaw, Mich. Nuclear reactions are being produced by the college’s 2.5 million volt accelerator, which will accelerate protons to high energy and smash them into targets of sulfur and phosphorus. The physicists will detect and analyze gamma radiation emitted by the nuclear reactions. The data obtained are required for an understanding of energy generating process in stars, the evolution of stars, and the origin of the chemical elements.

A NEW LOOK

The Phelps Hall dining room has been redecorated and is bedecked with new furniture thanks to the Women’s League for Hope College. The $15,000 grant was funded from proceeds of the Village Square, an annual fair sponsored by the Women’s League each July.

EXPAND LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Hope has received a $5,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education to purchase library materials relating to contemporary social issues according to Lee Leebin, director of libraries.

The grant will be used to purchase materials in three major areas according to Leebin:

The college will obtain audio-visual materials, books and periodicals for an ongoing program of teaching English as a foreign language to foreign-born students. The college also plans to increase its library holdings in the related areas of ethnic studies.

A second part of the grant will be used to purchase materials dealing with water pollution because of the college’s interest with the Lake Michigan and Lake Macatawa regions, which are used as a natural field study area by several of the science departments.

A third portion of the funds will be used to expand a collection dealing with social problems related to urbanization and drug abuse.

DISPLAY STUDENT WORKS

Works of art by students enrolled at Hope and other member schools of the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA) have been selected by the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) to be displayed around the world as examples of the artistic skill of young American printmakers.

The USIA has arranged to obtain 3,150 graphic art prints from 19 colleges and university art departments across the nation. The GLCA contribution will represent the only works by undergraduate students according to Robert Vickers, chairman of Hope’s art department who is organizing all the material from the GLCA members.

Participating GLCA members include Hope, Ohio Wesleyan University, Oberlin College, DePauw University, Kalamazoo College, College of Wooster, Earlham College and Denison University.

The print collections will be displayed at 82 different USIA overseas and cultural centers later this year.

DOWN, PLEASE

The 1973 May term, a new concept in Hope’s educational experience, offered a variety of new courses both on and off campus.

One of the off-campus programs was an opportunity for political science students to study vocation in the federal government in Washington, D.C.

As tourists we made Spiro Agnew of ourselves,” said Paul Boddie, a senior from Bogota, N.J.

YEARBOOK MAILED

The 1971 Milestone yearbook has been mailed to graduates of the classes of ’71 and ’72. Members of these classes who have not received their copy as well as 1971 graduates who reserved a book should contact the Office of Information Services.

Letters

Hope College welcomes comments in the "Letters" column. We are especially interested in opinions about the College and items of general concern to alumni, parents and friends. The Editor reserves the right to use portions of letters when space requirements prevent printing the entire letter. Letters not intended for publication should indicate so. Please address mail to: News from Hope College Editor, Office of Information Services, Hope College, Holland, MI 49423.

Homecoming Calendar

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25
8:15 p.m. Address by Dr. William Pollard, Executive Director of the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, on the topic "A Christian View of Science as the Servant of Man," Dimnent Memorial Chapel

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26
9:00 a.m. Address by Dr. William Bevan, Executive Officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the topic "Science As Servant of Man: A Scientist’s View," Dimnent Memorial Chapel

11:00 a.m. Dedication ceremony for Peake Science Center, Dimnent Memorial Chapel (Ribbon cutting and open house at Peake Center follows Dedication.)

8:15 p.m. Kite Concert, DeVitt Center

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27
9 a.m. — Noon Alumni Registration and Reception, DeVitt Center Open House, Peake Science Center

11 a.m. Kalamazoo at Hope Cross Country Meet, Winona Creek Golf Course

12 Noon Lunches for H-Club, Sorority and Fraternity alumni (contact individual organizations)

2:15 p.m. Hope vs. Kalamazoo football game, Riverview Park

After Game Open House at all Residence Halls Open House, Peake Science Center

4:30-7 p.m. Homecoming Buffet Dinner, Phelps Hall

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28
11 a.m. Worship Service, the Rev. Dr. James Z. Nettleton, preacher, Dimnent Chapel.

2-5 p.m. Open House, Peake Science Center

3:00 p.m. Music Department Recital, Dimnent Chapel
School arrival offers unique problems

Arriving on campus can offer unique problems. Like, how do you get two cars worth of belongings into one car? Or, what do I use for book shelves? These Hopeites found the answer to their dilemmas.

Dedication of Peale Science Center will highlight ’73 Homecoming

continued from page 1

College band, under the direction of Robert Cecil, presents its annual Kletz concert beginning at 8:15 p.m. in the DeWitt Cultural Center.

Alumni registration and reception will be held from 9 a.m. until noon in DeWitt.

There will be several opportunities to tour the Peale Center during Homecoming weekend. The first will be Saturday morning during the alumni registration, the second after the football game and the third from 2-5 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 28.

Several sororities and fraternities will sponsor alumni luncheons, dinners and receptions Saturday.

Kalamazoo College will provide the football opposition beginning at 2:15 p.m. Saturday at Riverview Park.

Alumni and friends are invited to a buffet dinner in Phelps Hall after the game.

The Rev. Dr. James Z. Nettinga, director of advance programs for the American Bible Society, will deliver the sermon during the Sunday morning worship beginning at 11 a.m. in Dimnent Memorial Chapel. A 1954 Hope graduate, Dr. Nettinga will preach on the topic “The High Cost of Believing.”

The music department will present a recital Sunday, Oct. 28 at 3 p.m. in Dimnent Chapel.

Fall enrollment declines

continued from page 1

The average American College Testing (A.C.T.) composite was 23.

Forty percent of the freshmen indicated an interest in the natural sciences, 25 percent in the social sciences, 25 percent in the arts and humanities and 10 percent were undecided.

The Admissions staff will visit approximately 800 high schools during the fall and winter months. Alumni and friends who wish to recommend potential Hope students are encouraged to contact the Office of Admissions.

Subscriptions to the anchor, Hope's weekly student newspaper, are available to alumni and friends of the college. Persons wishing a subscription should mail $7 to: Subscription Manager, the anchor, Hope College, Holland MI 49420.
March to Hope: More than sore feet

When 53 professors, college students, and schoolchildren from the Holland area went on a week-long backpacking venture into the wilderness of Beaver Island, one might reasonably expect them to run into all sorts of problems, the least of which would be sore feet.

Fortunately, that was the group’s only big problem, with a little seasickness, poison ivy, and rain thrown in to keep the trip interesting.

The trip, called the March to Hope, is not intended to be a picnic, however. It was conceived in 1970 by Carl Schackow, an associate professor of education at Hope College, as a self-concept-building experience for the children involved.

The children are selected by their teachers (though they are not told this) on the basis of their inability to start and finish things. This can include being unable to keep friendships with their fellow students, Schackow indicated.

The child is then matched with a student from Hope who is responsible for outfitting his young partner for the march and playing the role of big brother or sister during it.

This year’s march presented a different set of problems than previous marches. In past years the march had taken place at Wilderness State Park, near the Straits of Mackinac.

But a new ruling by the Department of Natural Resources in Lansing had outlawed open fires in state parks such as Wilderness and since this would have greatly restricted the group’s mobility, Beaver Island was chosen as an alternate site.

The marchers left Holland the evening of Aug. 19 on Hope’s Flying Dutchman bus. The scene of departure was one of happy confusion, with kids running around trying to find a way down the Voorhees Hall fire escape (or up it), mothers kissing their kids goodbye (if they could find them), college students filling jugs with peanut butter and jelly and loading the bus with back packs, the kids getting physicals and taking tests, with all finally leaving.

The psychological tests to measure any rise in self-concept were a new feature of the march and were administered by psychologist major Ron Bultema of Wyoming, Mich. as an independent study.

The kids were on the bivouac in Charlevoix, as young kids starting a trip usually are. Problems did arise, like finding seats for everyone, but this was quickly solved when several people decided they liked being jammed three to a seat or sitting on the floor.

The boys and girls at the back of the bus quickly made friends with one another and engaged in a perpetual round of seat-switching, cawing under seats, telling jokes, telling and generally keeping their collegiate partners awake.

The two and one half hour ride to the island was the low point of the trip for most of the marchers. The group was party to what was called the roughest crossing of the summer, according to the captain when he had warned by the crewman, and one doubted him for an instant.

Lake Michigan had eight foot waves that day and two-thrids of the passengers, adults, students, and children alike, were seasick. To compound their misery, many had been drenched when they failed to heed a warning by the captain to go below the ship got out of the harbor and were cold as well as sick.

It was sunny and calm, though, when the ferry arrived in the harbor of St. James, Beaver Island. The town dates from the mid-1800’s when the island was settled by Mormons and ruled by a king, James Short.

The kids could have cared less about the island’s history, though, only being anxious to get going. Their energy came in peaks that first day, the peaks being when they had their packs off. For some reason, a kid can drag along at the end of the line of hikers, complain about his sore feet and his heavy pack, and still run circles around you at the next stop with his pack off.

The group walked close to 14 miles the first day.

The night at Iron Ore Bay was mostly spent in swimming, recuperation and eating. There was, however, a tense moment when it was discovered that three of the group, Doug Kidd, Donna Draken and Perry, Kidd’s young partner, had not reported in yet. As it turned out, they had taken a wrong turn and gone to Frenchy’s Bay, the original choice for the evening campground.

The three had to walk the beach in the dark down to Iron Ore Bay and reported when they arrived that the beach was nearly impassable at points because the forest grew down to the water’s edge.

Because of this, several of the group took the inland route to Frenchy’s Bay in the morning, the next campground. Those that took the beach route were forced at times to cut through a cedar forest where the trees grew within one and one half feet of each other with the dead branches of each adding to the difficulties.

It was at Frenchy’s Bay that the group grew together as a cohesive unit. One entire day was spent here, and most of the day was spent in recreation. People got to know each other better at Frenchy’s Bay.

The kids did more things together, whether it was swimming, boating, eating, or whatever. Camping skills were put to the test Wednesday night as everyone prepared for the forecasted storm (it only rained for an hour, in the early morning, which sort of disappointed a lot of people).

It was a 22 mile walk back to St. James the next day, and it rained periodically till about noon. Two of the young marchers were slightly sick and rode most of the trip in the supply van.

Only a small group of people walked the entire way, but this included both old and young. One young girl named Denise was determined to walk the entire way and kept up with the lead group, even if it meant running a block once in a while, something she had not previously done.

The day’s walk ended, ironically, at Sucker’s Point, where a recently abandoned Coast Guard station was located and the group had permission to camp for the night. The second part of the psychological test was taken there.

The trip back to the mainland was smooth and uneventful, as was the bus ride to Holland.

The next morning the marchers walked into Holland from Fellowship Reformed Church. As they passed Beechwood Elementary School, a young boy rode up on his bicycle who had been on the 1973 march and had been considered for participation again this year but had not been chosen by anybody.

He wasn’t mad though. He just waved hello and smiled at the group. It was a friendly day, it had been a fairly friendly week.

Author Dave DeKok is associate editor of the Anchor, Hope’s student newspaper.

DeKok, a junior from Holland, Mich., participated in the March.
On Sept. 16, 1942, the Hope College Science Hall was dedicated. Despite the lingering financial difficulties the college faced as a result of the depression, the need for more spacious and sophisticated laboratories was pressing, and an intensive drive was launched to provide for this new building. The number of graduates with science majors had grown to approximately 12 percent of all alumni, and the cramped and outdated facilities of the department in Van Raalte Hall no longer properly served the growing community of scientists.

The late Wynand Wichers, author of A Century of Hope, described the mood at the time of the Science Hall's dedication:

"Hope College now faced the future with adequate facilities for an expanding program in all departments, and with one of the finest science buildings in the state. These fine facilities and equipment, adequate for an expanding program in science education, placed Hope among those liberal arts colleges of the country who were in the forefront of the movement for the training of scientists."

That was over 30 years ago—before World War II, before Sputnik I, before science had become a force strong enough in everyday life to arouse the curiosity and interest of many students. That was before Hope College had acquired immense instruments which required more than just a corner to store and use. And that was before psychology and geology were included in the college's curriculum.

Due to the "scientific revolution" that occurred in the '60s the building, which was quite adequate for 1941, had become inadequate to serve even the chemistry and biology departments, while the geography and psychology departments were spread out in any available corner the campus could afford. By the late 1960s, the need for more space had become critical. Shelves of books from the growing science library had spread into the corridors of Science Hall and the casing tops of expensive instruments were being used as lab benches. Even certain tropical plants were brushing the ceiling of the small biology greenhouse. The opening this fall of the Peale Science Center, therefore, not only marks the attainment of another goal in the college's physical plant development plan but also ensures that Hope can continue to attract and graduate students of high scientific caliber.

Exteriorly, the box-like design of the building has been described as "functional". Housed inside is a group of professors and students who give the impression of not having had time to even consider the building's facade—they have been busy setting up equipment and beginning to do research in a building they term as "supercr" "everything we've asked for", and "one of the finest facilities any liberal arts college offers."

As one enters the Peale Science Center it is difficult to believe that the building is "brand new"—already it is a hub of activity where students are involved in experiments, research, learning and discussing. The abundant use of glass walls throughout the building suggests an openness, an invitation to curiosity—anyone can look in on a laboratory or a faculty office and see that here is a place where things are happening. The long expanses of corridors are punctuated with doors and stairwells of crayon-bright colors, architecturally re-enforcing the impression that this is a place where work is not simply accomplished, but students and faculty are also having fun in the process.

When asked to state the main advantage of the new science center, spokesmen from all four departments housed therein (chemistry, biology, geology, and psychology) responded with an emphatic, "More modern space!" Space is an important factor to Hope's sciences, where the main emphasis is placed on research and experimentation rather than on lecture. Not only has the

Author Eileen Verdun Beyer, '71 was a feature writer for the author during her Hope undergraduate days.
new building provided more and larger classroom laboratories, space has also been provided for independent study projects.

In addition, each faculty office has an adjoining research laboratory. They provide a place where students are active in research and work with professors in much the same way that graduate students do in larger universities.

In addition, the Center offers a controlled environment. Soundproofing and temperature and humidity controls all help to create a more stable environment for scientific research in all areas.

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Located on the ground floor of the new building are the psychology department labs, with faculty offices directly above on the first floor. For this department, the building has provided a much needed centralization. Last year, the department's facilities were divided into four campus locations. According to associate professor of psychology Dr. Patrick Harrison, "The new facility has centralized the psychology labs providing more opportunity for coordinating research." In addition, Harrison points out that the bringing together of the four departments under one roof might promote more interdisciplinary research.

The psychology department now boasts nearly 50 rooms for use by laboratory classes and for research with humans and animals. This lab area is divided into two sections. The social-development lab contains seven rooms equipped with one way windows clustered around a central control area which houses intercom and video recording equipment. The largest of these demonstration rooms adjoins a classroom. Students can view a subject in the demonstration area by sliding back a blackboard which normally covers the one-way window. Seating in the 35-student classroom is fixed in two semicircular arcs, with the second elevated slightly above the first. This unique arrangement enables each student in the class to see the face of almost any other student. According to Dr. David G. Myers, chairman of the psychology department, this seating design provides the opportunity for more classroom interaction. At the same time, unlike a circular arrangement, the instructor is still the key figure in the classroom.

The experimental laboratory area offers anechoic, reverberative and dark rooms for perception research, a 12 room area for lab instruction, facilities for housing, tending and testing rats, gerbils, fish and monkeys, as well as an animal surgery room with facilities for tissue examination and physiographic recording.
GEOLOGY

The geology department, although a relatively new discipline at Hope (begun in 1966), is a growing one, and has obtained in the Peale Science Center the space to develop its program. Previously isolated in the basement of Voorhees Hall, the geology department is happy to be "where more students can see what’s going on and perhaps become motivated to get involved", reports Dr. J. Cotter Tharin, chairman of the department.

The geology department occupies five labs on the ground floor of the new building, all of which are equipped for research. On the first floor, adjoining the department’s faculty offices is an audio-visual center. John B. Anderson, assistant professor of geology, is enthusiastic about the possibilities this room offers: "It’s a psychological improvement. Students can pace themselves. Besides, because students are partitioned off from each other, which reduces distractions, we can work much more effectively for the time we have in lab." The audio-visual program is used to replace less effective laboratories. According to Dr. Tharin, with this set-up, students coming to the laboratory have learned the necessary background information, such as the use of instruments and equipment and can therefore spend more class time working on actual problems.

The college’s electron microscope and X-ray laboratories have been placed in the geology area. Adjoining are separate prep rooms and photographic darkrooms.

BIOLOGY

Norman J. Norton, chairman of the biology department, reports that the new Center has nearly doubled the lab space available to his department. In the new building, Dr. Norton explains, there is sufficient laboratory space to enable an experiment to be set up prior to the class session, eliminating the previous use of valuable class time for this procedure. In addition, all the new laboratories are designed to facilitate independent study lab exercises.

Plant biology has been enhanced with the addition of almost twice as much greenhouse space. A separate herbarium stores teaching and research collections. Dr. Norton expresses department plans for an eventual collection of all plants found in Michigan.

Animal biologists have at their disposal a new aviary which will enable them to maintain both indoor and outdoor bird populations. Space has also been made
available for an aquarium room for the study of marine animals.

The first floor museum provides an expository storage area for plant and animal specimens. Also on the first floor is the new environmental complex, consisting of walk-in chambers which are humidity, temperature, and light controlled.

While Dr. Norton forecasts no major changes in his department's program, they now have some new teaching methods on hand which will hopefully enable them "to do an even better job."

CHEMISTRY

Occupying almost the entire top floor of the Center, the chemistry department is able to burn the midnight oil and brew their coffee on Bunsen burners with little distraction. According to Dr. Donald H. Williams, professor of chemistry, intensive research is the crux of the department's program. "We are here almost every day of the year, twelve months of the year," he explained. Understandably, therefore, chemistry students and faculty members are delighted with the new facilities.

The Center has answered an urgent need for the proper housing of the many large and sophisticated instruments the department uses. These instruments, often the focal point of research projects, now have enough working area surrounding them and can be used more effectively. In addition, a room has been set aside as an electrical workshop where instruments can be repaired. There was no room in the old building for such a necessary "convenience."

Special rooms with incorporated safety features are available for experiments involving chemicals having explosive or high volatility qualities. A chemical storeroom is centrally located between pairs of laboratories. The work areas in the general chemistry labs are arranged in clusters, a design which the students seem to appreciate, Dr. Williams notes. Those enrolled in advanced lab have a room of their own. "Now they can concentrate on their work, instead of on finding and keeping a place to do their work," Dr. Williams points out.

A chemistry seminar room provides a place for students and professors to discuss matters in a relaxed setting. This is especially important Dr. Williams claims: "Despite the rigors of our program, we are all always aware that Hope is a liberal arts college. We thrive on maintaining a one-to-one relationship with our students."
Peale Center is tribute to pioneers

The contributions of Hope's Science Pioneers, the late Dow B. Yntema, the late Almon T. Godfrey, the late Frank N. Patterson, plus their immediate successors, the late Gerrit Van Zyl and J. Harvey Kleinhansel, will be recognized during the dedication of the Peale Science Center.

Memorial tablets will be unveiled at the luncheon following the Oct. 26 dedication ceremony.

ALMON T. GODFREY

Almon T. Godfrey, the son of Philip and Mary Godfrey was born in Lompoc, Michigan, in 1876. He first went to Holland when he attended the Pioneer School, then continued on to graduate from Hope College in 1900. He received his 120 degrees from Northwestern University in 1904 and his M.S. degree also from Northwestern in 1907.

He and his wife Harriet met in Hudsonville, and later lived on a farm near there. Dr. Godfrey loved the farm, but after accepting his teaching position at Hope moved into the city. Aside from his teaching he also practiced medicine during the summers from his home, which was located on the corner of Tenth street and College avenue.

Dr. Godfrey was first appointed in 1904 by President Kollen. In 1909 two departments were added with Godfrey being the head of the chemistry department. He is remembered as being a very though and honest instructor. Out of his enthusiasm for his students he succeeded in organizing the first Chemistry Club in the spring of 1923. The first graduate of Dr. Godfrey was G.J.-Van Zoeren who was also the first Hope graduate to be awarded an assistance in chemistry in 1908. Of the 90 outstanding graduates were J. Harvey Kleinhansel and Gerrit Van Zyl. On August 25, 1923, when Dr. Godfrey died suddenly of a ruptured appendix, his position was filled by Dr. Van Zyl.

DR. FRANK N. PATTERSON

Since the founding of Hope College in 1866, many outstanding professors have truly inspired their students. Dr. Frank N. Patterson was one of these professors. He came to Hope in 1909 and taught biology for over 18 years. Prior to coming to Hope, he received his A.B. and A.M. at the University of New Brunswick, in Canada. In 1908 he received his Ph.D. from Harvard. Dr. Patterson made many valuable contributions to the college. He founded the Prereced Club. His students created the Frank N. Patterson Award in Biology in his honor. This award is given at Commencement to the student who shows the most promise in the field of biology.

Perhaps the most lasting of his many contributions was his personal dedication to his students. Dr. Patterson's teaching and inspiration prompted Dr. Fredry and Dr. Ynken to go to graduate school, which led to teaching scholarships at Yale. Dr. Yntema is an outstanding scientist in the field of Experimental Biology and Pharmacology. In 1917, when Dr. Yntema asked which courses at Hope had stimulated him most, Dr. Patterson's courses were at the beginning of the list. Dr. Yntema's criteria for a successful professor accurately describes Dr. Patterson, "one who makes no attempt to teach but inspires his students to learn."

DOUWE B. YNTEMA

Douwe B. Yntema came to Hope College at the request of Dr. Kollen in 1893 to take the post as professor of chemistry and physics. Previous to this appointment, Professor Yntema had served as principal and superintendent of schools in St. Johns, Michigan from 1877. This was not the first of his associations with Hope College.

Douwe B. Yntema was born May 11, 1851 in Vreesveld, Michigan and was the son of Hessel O. Yntema, who came to the United States from the Netherlands in 1846. In 1871, he graduated from Hope Preparatory School and in 1876, he graduated from Hope College in a class of five. For the commencement exercises, he gave the Salutatory Oration in Latin. The A.M. Degree was awarded to Yntema from Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, in 1877 and from that time until his appointment to the staff of Hope, he was principal and superintendent in St. Johns. During that period, on December 27, 1888, he married one of his own teachers, Mary Loomis who was a pioneer Yankee stock. Yntema was the first professor brought specifically to Hope to teach science. Previous to this time, teachers taught other subjects besides their specialized field. While at Hope, along with developing the chemistry and physics departments, he laid foundations for strong departments in astronomy and biology. In 1909, Douwe B. Yntema was named professor of physics. Students often remembered professor Yntema for the severity of his exams following sparking sessions in the classroom. Along with laying the building blocks for Hope's fine science department, professor Yntema also had a far flung reputation as a farmer on his 90 acre farm. He was also active in business including directorships in Peoples State Bank, Holland Sugar Co. and Standard Grocery and Milling Co.

He six children, Hessel, Theodore, Dwight, Leonard, Chester and Clara were Hope graduates and went on to pursue distinguished careers. In 1916, professor Douwe B. Yntema presented his resignation to the Board due to ill health, thus ending twenty-three years of service.

J. HARVEY KLEINHEKSEL

The late J. Harvey Kleinhansel was actively involved with Hope College for all but 19 years of his life. A graduate of the Hope Preparatory School and of Hope College in 1922, he returned to the campus in 1928 to become half of the chemistry staff. Although he was offered other jobs upon the completion of his doctoral work at the University of Illinois in 1917, he chose to join his former teacher, Dr. Gerrit Van Zyl, to fulfill his goal which was to be an excellent teacher of chemistry.

Here Dr. Kleinhansel remained for the rest of his life teaching students in a manner that would prepare them to continue their education and attain prominent positions in the fields of science and medicine. He was meticulous and stern, but he blended it with wisdom and understanding in order to bring out the very best in each of his students. His excellence as a teacher was recognized in a study by Knapp and Goodman titled The Origins of American Scientists in which Hope was ranked seventh among the fifty institutions leading the country in the production of scientists.

This recognition would flatter any man, yet Kleinhansel found a deeper satisfaction from the achievements of his students. Their tributes at the time of his death on December 21, 1953, while he was still teaching, pointed up his life and work. Calvin VanderWerf, a Kleinhansel student and former president of Hope College, at the time of his death said "We students at Hope College have lost more than a friend; we have lost an inspiration. The life of Dr. Kleinhansel was a living prayer. He poured out his life for his students."

Another former student eulogized him as "A teacher of clarity and precision, he led us to appreciate the nature of scientific thought and the rigorous demands of research. We received quiet inspiration and understanding of science from him."

GERRIT VAN ZYL

The late Gerrit Van Zyl, a graduate of Hope in 1918, returned to his Alma Mater in 1923 as chairman and sole professor of the chemistry department. In the interim, he had served two years in the military, acquired his M.S. degree at the University of Michigan in 1921 and was well on his way to his Ph.D.

It didn't take Hope long to discover that Dr. Van Zyl was a real mover. Under his chairmanship four more faculty positions were added to the department and the curriculum was greatly expanded. In addition, Dr. Van Zyl instituted the Hope Science Alumni Chapter. He also attracted funds to begin a program of individual research for senior chemistry students. Instrumental in securing Hope's accreditation by the American Chemical Society, Gerrit Van Zyl spread Hope's prestige by becoming a prominent member of national and state chemical societies and by placing an impressive number of his graduates in leading scientific universities throughout the country. His planning and help with the financing of the Science Hall in 1941 was invaluable.

Such outstanding activity in the field of chemistry did not go unnoticed. Numerous research grants and honoraries degrees. Dr. Van Zyl received in 1955 the Science Apparatus Maker's Award, and in 1962 the prestigious Manufacturing Chemists Association Award for outstanding members in chemical education, thus becoming the first man to be awarded both.

Perhaps Gerrit Van Zyl's spirit is best reflected in a remark made by Calvin VanderWerf, former president of Hope and a Van Zyl student. VanderWerf recalled discovering Van Zyl in a poor hotel during the 1940 convention of the American Chemical Society at Atlantic City, attending at his own expense. Van Zyl explained his attendance, "Because I want to establish some additional contacts with men in the universities so I can place all my seniors this spring." It was this kind of dedication that endeared "Doc" to so many, and inspired the aspirations of his many students who are the living tribute to the life of the late Gerrit Van Zyl.
Enrollment decline is everyone's concern

For an institution such as Hope, which relies upon enrollment for approximately eighty percent of its operating budget, the enrollment trends which were established over the past ten years become particularly significant, for they form the base for planning for the future.

Historically, institutions of higher education in this country have experienced increases in enrollments. These increases have been due, among other things, growing numbers of people reaching college age and an increasing proportion of this college-age pool enrolling in college. During the decade of 1960-70 enrollments in public institutions of higher education increased by 212 percent while in private institutions the increase was 38 percent. This increase in private institutions can be attributed to the fact that in 1951 fewer than 50 percent of the students in college were enrolled in state supported colleges and universities, in 1960 this percentage was 57.2 and in 1970 the percentage had risen to 75.

Since 1970 these trends of increase in enrollments have stopped and something of a reversal has begun. In each of the years since 1970 the percentage of eighteen-year-olds entering college in that year has been decreasing. During the years of 1967-72 the rate of yearly increase in freshmen applications and enrollments has been slowing down and in two of the years there was an actual decline over the preceding year. In 1972 there was a national decrease over the previous year in the number of students enrolling for the first time in private colleges and universities.

The enrollments in two-year institutions and part-time enrollments have undoubtedly contributed to the decline in full-time enrollments. Enrollments in junior colleges from 1960 to 1970 increased 266 percent (600,000 to 2.2 million). In 1970 over fifty percent of all freshmen and sophomores enrolled in higher education were enrolled in junior colleges. As part-time enrollments have advanced they have drawn students away from full-time colleges and universities.

The total on-campus enrollments throughout the state of Michigan since 1967 can be described as being four years of growth followed by two years of decline, a 6 percent decline since 1970.

In studying the enrollment at Hope over the past several years, it seems that the national trends have existed locally. The full-time equivalency (F.T.E.) numbers (total number of hours registered for) of opening fall enrollments have shown a consistent increase from 1964-65 through 1972-73, as shown in Figure 1. The greatest increases in F.T.E. at Hope occurred during the years of 1964 to 1969 when enrollments increased from 1,527 to 2,014.

In observing the sizes of Hope's freshman classes from 1963 through 1972 the overall profile indicates a decade of generally increasing numbers. The data are presented in Figure 2. With the exceptions of 1967, 1969, and 1970, the sizes of the freshman classes have decreased each year. As of September 15, 1975 the freshman class numbered 513 which is approximately one hundred students less than in 1972.

The percentages of the student enrollment belonging to the Reformed Church of America have declined over the past ten years. In 1963, 61.9 percent of the fall enrollment were members of the Reformed Church of America. From that time through 1971 the percentages consistently decreased-reaching 37.2 percent in 1971. In the Fall semester of 1972 and 1973 the trend indicated a slight reversal with an increase to 38 percent. The data pertaining to the sons and daughters of alumni enrolling as freshmen at Hope is somewhat inconclusive at this time. Based upon self-reporting by freshmen, in 1964, 12.5 percent of the freshmen were offspring of alumni while in 1972 14 percent were related to alumni. Data for the years between are limited and unreliable.

As the previously presented trends are studied it becomes readily apparent that there have been significant changes occurring in enrollments in higher education. The projections for the next decade indicate that further change can be expected. It is estimated that the number of eighteen-year-olds in the nation will continue to increase to 1975. Beginning in 1976, however, it is projected that the number of eighteen-year-olds will begin to decrease annually.

Projections closely related to the number of eighteen-year-olds are those pertaining to the number of high school graduates. The number of people graduating from high school are expected to increase annually up through 1977-78. Beginning in 1979 it has been projected that the number of persons graduating from high school will decrease. Unless the enrollment rates in recent years are changed higher education enrollments can be expected to increase at moderate annual rates up to 1978 after which there will be annual decreases for at least seven years.

During the years of 1973 through 1979 there will be annual increases in the number of people born eighteen to twenty-one years previously in Michigan. Beginning in 1978 this number is projected to decrease yearly. The enrollments in private colleges in Michigan are projected to increase until 1975 and then begin to decrease. A study of the projections concerning the percentage of births 18-21 years previously who will enroll in private colleges indicates that there will be a decline throughout the decade of 1973-83.

The national and state projections of enrollments over the next several years have implications for Hope's size in the future. As the college plans for the next decade it must carefully consider the trends which have emerged during the past few years. These trends must be viewed in combination with the projections of a national and state nature which may affect enrollments in the next several years. A committee of faculty and administration has been studying these trends and projections and relating them to the goals of the college as a means of determining what may be expected in enrollments in the next decade. The enrollment figure each fall and the projections of enrollments in future years play a very central role in virtually every decision concerning budget, staff, programs and physical facilities.

Figure 1

Fall Enrollments (Full-time Equivalency) 1964-72

This article was written by Tom Lathbridge, Director of Admissions, and Dr. Dean Byrson, Associate Professor of Education who was chairman of a faculty-staff committee that examined enrollment trends and projections for Hope College.
Student recruitment efforts expanded

The Hope Admissions office has expanded its recruitment efforts. The main thrust of the program is to develop a more personal tie with the prospective student according to director Tom LaBaugh. The Admissions office welcomes the names of potential Hope students. Drop them a line or a telephone call (616-392-5111, ext. 2241).

High school science day set for Nov. 2-3

The Hope College Sigma Xi Research Society and the departments of biology, chemistry, geology, math, physics and psychology will sponsor Science Day on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3 for high school science students from Michigan and nearby states.

The purpose of Science Day is to provide students with the opportunity to closely examine professional research facilities and equipment while becoming acquainted with the program of science education at Hope. Scheduled events will include project and equipment demonstrations by students and faculty, highlighted by tours of the new Peale Science Center and the new XDS Sigma 6 computer facility in the physics-mathematics building.

Alumni and friends who know of high school students who would be interested in attending are asked to contact the Admissions office.
A $300,000 fund raising campaign is underway to remodel the old science building for use in the social sciences and humanities programs. The old science building is not being used this year for classroom purposes.

Annual Fund Campaign establishes $644,000 goal

A $644,000 goal for the 1973-74 Annual Fund has been announced by national chairman Jack H. De Witt. The goal represents an 11 percent over the $571,412 contributed in 1972-73.

"Unrestricted gifts are the lifeblood of all independent colleges," noted De Witt. "Tuition and fees do not cover the day-to-day cost of operating the College. Contributions make up the difference and because of loyal alumni, churches, parents, friends, business leaders and foundations, Hope has been able to operate within its budget during the past years." Approximately one-fifth of the College's $6.7 million annual operating budget is contributed income.

Last year more than $3,000 of the College's 11,134 alumni contributed to the Annual Fund. There were also gifts from 398 of the 937 congregations of the Reformed Church in America.

ANNUAL FUND CHALLENGES

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Build Hope Fund at 52%

"We are thankful for those whose participation to this point has brought the Build Hope Fund past the midway point," said President Gordon J. Van Wylen. "The progress to date encourages all of us involved in this effort to work diligently to reach the goal."

Two major projects essential to the College are new goals of the Build Hope Fund to be reached this Fall.

The first is a $1 million drive for the proposed Physical Education Center among 1,225 of the college's alumni who earned athletic letters while at Hope. The H-Club campaign, which will be launched this weekend, is headed by Harvey J. Buter, '48 of Holland, Mich.

The site for the Physical Education Center has been acquired according to college officials. It is located east of Columbia Avenue between 13th and 14th streets just southeast of Kollen Hall.

The proposed Physical Education Center will be activity-oriented for maximum participation. The building, which is in preliminary design stages, would contain a gymnasium, Olympic-size swimming pool, tennis courts, weight-lifting area, training room, locker rooms, classrooms and faculty offices.

The second major effort of the Build Hope Fund this fall will be to raise $100,000 for remodeling the old science building for use in the social sciences and humanities programs. The old science building is not being used this semester.

Harry Nowell was a typical, unusual American, struggling through the labyrinth of life in a competitive society which increasingly demands foresight, imagination and intelligence in order to succeed and be happy. But Harry was up to the challenges, for he was seemingly ageless, or so Harry thought. For you see Harry believed (deep in his heart) that he never did "this," of course, in a most unusual attitude, especially in this 'best of all possible worlds,' where anything is possible.

One starless evening our hero was flitting down the path (of life?) through the woods with a voice wailed from high among the darkened branches.

"Have you a Will?"

Harry, jotting nearly-dead in other's tracks, recovered partial composure by remembering his sobriety in his name and how he was continually having to prove how strong willed he was.

"Of course I have a will!" retorted Harry in as strong and robust a voice as he could muster. "My determination is unwavering."

"No, Harry. Have you made a Will to provide for your family, should you die?"

"Oh, no, I have not made a Will. But, I don't need one because I own very little."

"Really? Let's consider what you own. They tell me you have a part-mail mortgage, a bank account, and personal property, and don't forget all those securities, and that real estate you purchased several years back. And think of those in terms of their present value, not what they cost you. Also consider your insurance policies, which have no small value, and consider the benefits your employer provides through pension, profit-sharing, and insurance."

The voice paused to allow Harry's mental abacus to total all those newfound assets. "Are you beginning to realize your real worth?"

"Yes," Harry thought as he contemplated with rising glee his increased wealth. "But, even so, my wife will receive everything, and she could live comfortably with enough to educate the children."

"Go to jail!" Harry cursed. "Go directly to jail. Do not pass Go. Do not collect $200. Come on, Harry. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Without a Will, your wife will receive only one-third of your estate and your children the remainder. Without a Will, the state has decided by law how your estate will be divided. And, consider yourself lucky. If you had no children, your brother Mortimer would receive half your estate. And if you had no relatives, the state would take all your estate. Through good estate planning in your Will, you can provide for the welfare of your family, often save taxes, and distribute your assets according to your wishes, not the state's."

"I'm convinced," assured Harry. "But with whom should I discuss this?"

"Your lawyer, for one. Who is the only person able to write your Will to validly fulfill your wishes. Also, for suggestions in estate planning you can speak to Bill Stone at Hope College. Speaking of Hope, let me ask a question. Do you love your government?"

"Well," mused Harry. "I would not say that I exactly love my government. That's a little too personal. I should think the more proper word is that I tolerate the government."

Reflecting, I so often receive the impression that most people love their government because they needlessly give it money which could be used more productively by loved ones, or charities, such as your church and this college of Hope. Charities are a vital part of our society, Hope, and are protected from the leveling effects of government taxation. You should consider making a gift through your Will to Hope College, your church, or both."

"But, how?" Harry inquired. "Through a specific, residual, or contingent bequest. But speak to those I mentioned above for more information. Time does not permit me to explain. I must be off."

"Wait! Who are you?"

"Why, Harry, I am that part of society which government inexorably tries to level."

"I don't understand."

"Think on it; and some morning, maybe while shaving, you will."

This is another in a series of articles by William K. Stone, Director of Planned Giving.

Vern J. Schipper has been appointed executive director of the Build Hope Fund.