1980

News from Hope College, Volume 12.3: December, 1980

Hope College
DeWitt Decade
Theatre Department Celebrates
Ten Years of Snoopy to Oedipus
Feature starts on page 9

FALL SPORTS
Something to kick about...
See pages 14-15
Superiority Complex Man's Biggest Defect, Says Prof

The most common defect in self-image of most people is an inferiority complex. But rather a superiority complex, concludes Hope psychology professor David Myers in his new book.


He notes, for example, how 70 percent of 2,000 high school students who responded to a College Board survey rated themselves above average, but only two percent below average. Sixty percent viewed themselves better than average in athletic ability, but only six percent below average.

The book also describes new experiments that reveal the amazing and sometimes amusing ways in which people form false beliefs. The mind's incredible garbage collecting capacity is shown to render people gullible to confessions, to false hopes offered by the mental health movement and by self serving religion," says Dr. Myers.

Finally, the book indicates how new research confirms ancient wisdom about human pride. And it suggests why the biblical presentation of hope offers a genuine response to human language.

The Inflated Self is based on Dr. Myers' 1979 Finch Lectures at Fuller Theological Seminary and has been chosen as a fall selection of the Word Book Club. It is a sequel to Dr. Myers' earlier book, The Human Puzzle: Psychological Research and Christian Belief, published by Harper & Row in 1978.

Dr. Myers holds the rank of professor of psychology and has served on the faculty since 1967. He holds the B.A. degree from Whitworth College and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa.

In 1972 he was named by the seniors as the College's outstanding professor-educator. He was also honored with a distinguished service award by the Holland (Mich.) Jaycees. Currently, Dr. Myers is writing a social psychology textbook for McGraw-Hill. His more recent lectures include invited addresses to the American Psychological Association and to the psychology departments at Harvard, and at Yale University, where he was the 1980 Dennis L. Chemin Memorial Lecturer.

Design expert Richard Smith of the Hope faculty practiced his trompe l'oeil skills recently on the streets of New York City.

Wondering about Hope?

News from Hope College strives to be informative and to keep readers abreast of what's happening at Hope College. At the same time, we realize that we aren't answering all your questions—we realize that there are probably many things you've always wanted to know about Hope but didn't know whom to ask.

This column is intended to provide the vehicle by which your questions are answered. The column follows the familiar newspaper "action line" format—you are required to provide your name and address where you send in a question, but this personal information will not be published.

The editor reserves the right to select and edit questions for publication. Although all the questions we receive may not be published, you will receive an answer by letter to each of your queries.

Your questions about Hope should be sent to Wondering about Hope, Office of Information Services, Hope College, Holland, Mich. 49423. Remember, your name and address must be included.

My husband never attended Hope, and yet all the mail I receive from my alma mater is addressed to my husband, rather than to "Mary VanderDoe." I resent the fact that Hope obviously considers my husband, who never went to Hope, more important than me, a full-fledged alumna. Please comment.

We forwarded your letter to the Alumni Office, which keeps tabs on all Hope alumni. Their response:

"Computers are wonderful machines but they are only capable of doing what we program them to do. They do not distinguish the different ways people wish to be addressed. At the present time, the mailing list is used to mail the mailings. Mr. John VanderDoe unless you request Mrs. Mary VanderDoe or Mrs. Mary VanderDoe. To avoid this problem in the future we are considering dropping all forms of address and using only John and Mary VanderDoe, Mary VanderDoe, or John VanderDoe instead. If you have an opinion on this subject please let us know."
Season Greetings

The Christmas Season is a delightful time for reflection. Thoughts of family and friends, truth and beauty, joy and faith, and glory through humility steal into our minds with fresh vitality and deeper meaning.

The conjunction of time and eternity, as expressed in the Incarnation, has special significance for each of us personally and also for us as a College, for enduring values are a vital part of our vision and mission. As we embrace Jesus Christ anew, these values can become incarnate in our lives, and in all we do as a College, in creative and gracious ways.

In this season we are also reminded that countless persons—parents, students, faculty, alumni, friends, and Trustees—played a vital role in the College during this past year. To all we express our profound gratitude, and extend our best wishes as you spend time together as families and with friends. May you experience the joy of Christ in abundance, both in this season and in the year ahead.

Gordon and Margaret Van Wylen
Christmas 1980

Meet Our Reps

This is a busy time for college admissions counselors as they fan out across the country visiting high school students and their parents. News from Hope College is being used in this space to introduce admissions personnel who are responsible for recruiting in various parts of the country. If you live in their recruiting area, please feel free to contact them directly or write to them in care of the Admissions Office, Hope College, Holland, MI 49423.

GARY CAMP ’78
Associate Director of Admissions
RECRUITING AREA: Detroit Metropolitan Area, Saginaw, Midland, St. Louis

ROB POOCOCK ’77
Associate Director of Admissions
RECRUITING AREA: Western Michigan including Grand Rapids, Holland, Muskegon, Washington, D.C.

GARY CAMP is a Birmingham resident who attended Seaholm High School before enrolling at Hope College. He travels extensively in the fall and is anxious to talk with students about Hope College. When the sun is shining Gary looks to the outdoors. He is active in athletic and outdoor activities of all kinds. He and his bride of six months, Ann Hillebrand ’87, Camp, also enjoy skiing and camping. They are members of City Memorial Church in Holland.

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Students First-Class Guests at Austria’s Treaty Fete

by Colleen May

OPPORTUNITY: An all expense paid trip to Austria. Endorsed by the Institute of Austrian Culture, this tour is sponsored by the Austrian Ministry of Education in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

The selection of educational institutions to invite students from was not an entirely random act on the part of the Austrian government. There were 14 student positions offered to American colleges and universities: Hope College, Michigan State, University of Michigan, University of Notre Dame, and Yeshiva University.

BIODATA: Rob is married to Cindy Arnold ’75 Poocock who is assistant director of Annual Funds at Hope. Rob and Cindy were the first residents in the Cosmos House for two years before buying a house this past year. They are the proud owners of a Brittany Spaniel, “Toby.” Rob and Cindy are active in the First Presbyterian Church where they are advisors to the senior high youth. In addition to serving on church committees, Rob enjoys working on his glassblower’s shop and furniture making. Undoubtedly his political instincts were sharpened during his senior year at Hope when he participated in the Washington Honors Seminar.

CONTACT HIM AT:
Admissions Office
Hope College
Holland, MI 49423
(616) 392-5111, ext. 2200
313-594-2329 (For all Detroit Area calls)

Rob Poocock
Hope College
Holland, MI 49423
(616) 392-5111, ext. 2200
(313) 592-6413 (At Home)

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Meet Your Not-So-Typical

What kind of student chooses to come to Hope College? What's the profile of the typical Hope freshman?

It's no surprise that trying to find a typical Hope freshman is like trying to find a needle in the pine grove. The students of today are a reflection of the variety found in society-at-large, although, to be sure, there is a predominance of the middle class among the Hope student body. However, other parts of the economic-social scale are also present.

Emma Scott and Laura Eding are two of the latter. They are among those students who fit the typical profile (we're assuming they're our types, although we didn't uncover any). They find more who bear no resemblance to that norm.

The following not-so-typical frosh are presented as a reflection of the spectrum of backgrounds found in the class of '84.

Scott and Laura Eding

The typical freshmen enter college life with many questions about their new environment. What kind of person is he or she? Do we have anything in common? Will we get along? Scott and Laura Eding already knew the answers to these questions when they began their freshman year at Hope. They were very close friends.

Both Scott and Laura had attended Hope College before they had decided to get married. They were very close friends.

Although they had attended Hope College before, they had decided to get married. They were not only close friends, but newlyweds.

Bill Fougere

However, finances are a major concern. Both work summers, and during the year Scott and Laura Eding already had a steady income from Hope. Although finances are a major concern, the students are fully aware of their financial situation.

William Fougere

The biggest problem for Bill is the language barrier. The native language of Haiti is French, and although he studied English in school, he still has difficulty comprehending. Things have gotten better since his arrival, due to tutorials, the Skill Center, and his English for Foreign Students class.

Dan Greene

Dan Greene is not the first in his family to attend Hope College. Yet he will not appear in any generation pictures because he has no academic lineage. Dan's brother, Perry, decided in 1977 that Hope College was the choice to start his pre-med studies. Dan's sister, Tammy, followed suit in 1979. It seemed right that Dan should agree with their college choice.

Dan is a freshman from Grand Rapids, Mich., and he finds Hope to be close enough, yet far enough away from home.

What difference does Dan face having a brother and sister at Hope? "I don't really see any difference, I rarely see them," he says. "There are advantages to being the third-hand recipient of Hope traditions."

Dan's brother lives off-campus which leaves Dan to use an occasional break from Sage-and the possible use of his car. "I get my sister into my car," Dan adds. "My brother has a washing machine we can use for free," Dan says having the advantage of being able to visit Hope before becoming a student gave him knowledge of the campus and acquaintances with a few people.

Dan did not see any major nuisances in having an older brother and sister around. What kind of advice was Dan given? "All they said was to make sure you study a lot."" is a freshman from Grand Rapids, Mich., and he finds Hope to be close enough, yet far enough away from home.

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As for disadvantages, Dan did not see any major nuisances in having an older brother and sister around. What kind of advice was Dan given? "All they said was to make sure you study a lot."
I knew what I wanted, just not when or where.” A week on Hope’s campus during a summer conference and Elizabeth Nieuwenhuis had found where and when. Elizabeth is a 1979 high school graduate from Calgary in Alberta, Canada. She worked one year in a computer center for an oil company and student-taught kindergarten while a senior in high school. She knew if she went to college it would be for an elementary education major.

Elizabeth was enrolled for this fall in the Community College in Edmonton but after attending the Young Calvinist convention at Hope in August she changed her major. Elizabeth took her morning off from her convention schedule to take her ACT’s and was notified that she was accepted to Hope, with classes beginning in a matter of days. A matter of days which made her fall for Hope included size, facilities and the chance for a Christian education. She wanted to live with Christian young people rather than go somewhere “where they just want to get you through.”

What differences has Elizabeth faced? For one, a status definition.

“The administration considers me a foreign student when really I’m just across the border.” In Canada the grades are numbered differently. “I didn’t even know I was a freshman! until I got here.” In Canada the freshman year is known as “first year.” There are other language differences. The midwest vs. east battle between the terms “sneakers” and “tennis shoes” is complicated by Canadian use of “runners.” A “cheesefield” is a couch and a “servette” is a dinner napkin.

Elizabeth says the disadvantages include being so far away from home when things “don’t go right and most importantly, money.” The prices are higher than she expected; an example of the exchange rate is: on $3,700 she receives only $1,100. And when you go to apply for college by yourself that is a big difference. To combat this, Elizabeth works ten to fifteen hours a week at Hope’s Computer Science Data Processing Center.

But the gains outweigh the losses. Hope’s traditions after her meaningful memories. “One of the greatest experiences I’ve ever had was the experience of Nye Lake. It was great!” And Elizabeth treasures her Christian friends. “I know that if I’d gone to a community college I

New Federal Legislation Impacts Financial Aid

by Bruce Himebaugh
Director of Financial Aid

Recent passage of the Higher Education Act of 1980 represented the completion of two years of extensive congressional hearings and supported public and institutional intervention in personnel training associations. The new bill extends federal aid to college students through 1985 and some very significant changes were made to current programs. Many of the changes will not be fully implemented until the 1982-83 school year. These aspects of the program are not changed.

The detail regarding implementation are still not complete at this time and the very important issue of how much will have to be considered by the Congress in the next session. The numerous congressional changes that took place as a result of the election leaves the funding process more uncertain.

Educational loan programs received the most attention in the hearings and most changes that were made to the National Direct Student Loans would continue to be awarded by Hope College based upon the Financial Aid Form (F.A.F.). The maximum cumulative loan amounts per student have been increased from $5,500 to $6,000. The interest rates charged after completing school will remain at 5.5%, 5% for a loan made in 1981-82. The very popular Guaranteed Student Loans made through banks will continue, but with several changes. The $2500 yearly maximum loan will remain, but the cumulative undergraduate maximum will increase from $10,500 to $12,500 per year and will remain a processing aid. Students can now borrow $3,000 per year. The interest rate will increase from 5.5% to 6% for those students who have not borrowed from the program prior to January 1, 1981 (the effective date of program changes). The government will continue to pay all interest while the student is enrolled in college at least half-time. Repayment will begin six months after completion of school, rather than one month. Students will continue to have 10 years to repay the loan. The Guaranteed Student Loans resulted in $1.3 million for Hope College students in 1979-80 and the owners of the loan increases will be greater.

These loans, inexpensive though the borrower is in school, are available to students without a need requirement—and many families, all of income levels, have needed extra funds to meet the pressures of inflation on their personal budgets.

The new student aid law also created an additional loan program: Parent Loans. These loans are modeled after the Guaranteed Student Loans and funds must be used for educational expenses. The applicants will apply through their parent banks where they have a customer relationship, but the program is not likely operational until after July 1, 1981, due to changes that must occur with state laws. Parents will be able to borrow up to $30,000 per dependent child at Hope College (not to exceed their cost of attendance minus other aid). The cumulative maximum is $150,000. The interest rate is 9% and a repayment term of 10 years will be available. The current program (SEOG) is limited to $2,300 per student.

loans are popular, and the student loan program remains the largest source of student aid for college students. However, the maximum yearly BOG is scheduled to be increased to $1,900 in 1981-82 and $2,100 in 1982-83, if sufficient funds are appropriated. The primary

be family incomes below $25,000. BOGs to Hope students generally average $950. Hope students also benefit from the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program (SEOG) if they demonstrate exceptional need. These funds are awarded directly to Hope College and we then select the recipients. The SEOG awards funds directly to students and we merely serve as an agent in obtaining funds on the students behalf.

Part-time jobs are an important source of financial aid to students and the federal College Work-Study Program will continue. This program provides up to 85% of need funding for Hope College’s campus work program. New regulations only require that students demonstrate “need” on the financial aid form. “exceptional need” is no longer required. Nearly 1200 students work part-time on campus each year and the federal government has greatly helped to create additional jobs. Congress has demonstrated great support for this program and funding levels will continue to grow. Hope College has a policy to require students to work and it continues to be a challenge to locate enough jobs for applicants. In recent years Hope students have increased the College Work-Study Program to fund off-campus jobs, since many of those positions can be related to the educational goals of a student.

In general, the eligibility requirements for aid programs appear to be liberalized by the new financial aid law, but it is clear that the funding levels for many of the aid programs will not be significantly increased. The result is greater student financial aid eligibility for most students and a greater need for families to maximize their chances for aid by applying early and soliciting as many sources as possible within their own community. Most students should apply for aid by completing the Financial Aid Form during the month of January.

Current aid recipients also need to file in order to renew aid. A January filing date would indicate the earliest deadlines will have been missed. The data used to complete the application is final figures from a completed federal income tax form for 1980 differ significantly. The Financial Aid Form can be picked up at all high school counselors’ offices and is available at the Hope College Financial Aid Office, Room 204 Dewitt Center.

All the data is used to determine eligibility for a variety of aid programs and how much students will have to borrow funds in order to meet the higher educational costs not met with gift aid or a parent contribution. Careful planning, frugal budgeting, and student borrowing when combined with gift assistance and a reasonable family contribution should enable most students to “afford” the college education. A reasonable amount of family sacrifice continues to be an important assumption and Hope College pledges its best efforts to assist those
**Winter Homecoming**

**Saturday, February 7**

Academic Seminars
**Possibility Thinking**—Electronic Ministry and the Crystal Cathedral
Dr. Dennis Voskuil
**Successful Aging:** Coping with Change
Dr. Thomas E. Ludwig
**Estate Planning for Lions** (of Hope College)
This seminar will be led by John P. Van der Veen, attorney at law specializing in estate planning and John H. Crotler, Director of Planned Giving at Hope.

Luncheon
Dorothy Terrace Room
12:30 p.m.

- Men's Swimming vs. Kalamazoo
  Dow Center Kreisge Natatorium
  1:00 p.m.
- Women's Basketball vs. Spring Arbor
  Dow Center
  1:00 p.m.
- J.V. Basketball vs. Olivet
  Civic Center
  1:00 p.m.
- Varsity Basketball vs. Olivet
  Civic Center
  3:00 p.m.
- Jazz Concert and Refreshments
  Civic Center
  Following the game

What About Our Kids?
We will provide supervision, food, and activity for your children.

Pre-School Nursery
Hours: 9:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Cost: $2.00 per lunch

**Elementary Activities**
At the Dow Center, including lunch and activities
Bring a swim suit if you wish to swim
9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Cost: $2.00 for lunch

**Arts Calendar**

**DECEMBER**
1-13 Theatre Production: "A Christmas Carol"... 8 p.m.
11 Student Recital, Dimnent Chapel... 7 p.m.
12 Midrash Dinner, DeWitt Center... 7 p.m.

**FEBRUARY**
19 Colin Carr, cellist (Young Concert Artists) Wichers Auditorium... 8 p.m.
20 Workshop: Colin Carr, cellist (Young Concert Artists)
21 Faculty Chamber Music Concert, Wichers Auditorium... 4 p.m.
24 Metropolitan Brass Quintet (Great Performance Series), Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.
27 Senior Recital, Nancy Marley, oboist, Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.

**MARCH**
5 Hope College Orchestra Concert, Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.
6 Queen Recital, Edna Trelfa, pianist, Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.
7 Senior Recital, Terry Whitney, soprano, Wichers Auditorium... 8 p.m.
13 March Festival '81: Chamber Music Recital, Wichers Auditorium... 4 p.m.
13 March Festival '81: Western Michigan University Choral & The Golden Quartet, Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.
14 March Festival '81: Grand Rapids Symphony Orchestra Philarmonic & Holland Community Choral, Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.
16 Faculty Chamber Music Concert, Wichers Auditorium... 8 p.m.
16 Senior Recital, Len Newshoe, pianist, Dimnent Chapel... 8 p.m.

**Vespers on the Air**
Approximately 60 radio stations throughout the country will broadcast a one-hour tape of this year's Christmas Vespers. You should consult the station in your area for the date and time.

**Winter Sports**

**MEN'S BASKETBALL**
Head Coach: Glenn Van Wieren

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<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
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<td>at Hope</td>
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**MEN'S SWIMMING**
Head Coach: John Paatton

- MIAA Meet at Alma

**WOMEN'S SWIMMING**
Head Coach: John Paatton

- MIAA Meet at Alma

**MENC**
Meet held at Kalamazoo Natatorium of Dow Center

**WRESTLING**
Head Coach: Jim De Horn

- MIAA Meet at Alma

**VESPERS**
Frolic joyously celebrated their victory in this year's Nykerk Cup competition, an annual event in which freshmen women compete against their sophomore counterparts in the categories of song, drama and creation.
German Feminism: Decade Behind

by Gisela Gallimaster Strand

The women in post-war Germany possessed a great deal of power. Men were in the POW camps, dead or missing, and it was up to the women to provide food and shelter for their families. They organized the food and with their own hands removed the rubble to pave the way for the reconstruction of the 1960s. History even created a name for these women: Frauenfrauen. Economically, they were very liberated, at least to the extent that anyone was at that time. However, this freedom was not out of choice but stemmed from necessity and the will to survive. When the men finally returned from the camps, most women handed the authority back to the husbands where it had been traditionally. However, effects of the war had lingered. 6 million men did not return, and today in Germany there are 3 million more women than men. The war also explains the greater emphasis in Germany today on training women to learn marketable skills for such emergencies as their mothers and grandmothers encountered. The constitution of the newly founded Federal Republic of Germany guaranteed equal rights to women as early as 1949 and equal pay for equal work in 1960.

These accomplishments suggest an ideal situation for women in West Germany today. However, the reality looks quite different.

Politically, as well as economically, women do not hold any real power. Women industrial workers are still paid less than men. This is possible because the "light" and "heavy" work "light" work requires precision, speed, stamina, while "heavy" work, for which muscles are used, is done by men and brings higher wages. In the political realm, there are less women in the government today than in the immediate postwar era.

How is it possible for women to have lost the power they apparently held 30 years ago? One of the reasons might be that German women are basically apolitical. They have never really used their electoral majority. Usually less than 20% participate in elections. That they were strongly represented in the early parliment might merely be attributed to the absence of men. Their platforms were not women's issues, such as the challenging of the legality of abortion law, but men's, in which survival and rebuilding were the keys. Moreover, women had gained their powers almost automatically, without really having fought for them. It was only in the '60s that women realized that they had lost that power. By then they were too old to sustain them or had started from which is why the following observation from Time, August 7, 1979, holds true: "West German feminists have been at least a decade behind their U.S. counterparts."

Perhaps a major attributing factor for the discrepancy in the rate of progress of the women's movements is in the differing histories in their varying origins. In Germany, initial progress towards equality began in the mid-to-late 19th century. In 1868 a women's club was founded which was closely linked with the women's working class but accomplished little in relieving the oppression of women in general. In 1933, the last club was dissolved along with the concerns of the women's club but accomplished little in relieving the oppression of women in general. In 1933, the last club was dissolved along with the concerns of the working women. The conclusion of women was founded in 1973.

A first visible effect of this endeavour was a break through in education. In 1974, the first degree course in women's education was attempted in Berlin. The Abiturreife examination was established, the German university preparatory school of a university entrance examination. In 1899 women were allowed to audit university courses but only in 1900 could they matriculate. In 1933 two women, Margaret von Wranitz and Mathilde Vaerting, became the first "Ordinatuate Professoren." Politically, women were allowed to attend meetings, and become members of political organizations in 1908. The Weimar Constitution granted them the right to vote after WWI. There was a great upsurge in the number of women in the labor force until the great depression when a new wave of anti-feminism emerged and women lost their footholds in the labor market.

During the National Socialists' regime women's position deteriorated, especially in the more subtle realms of image and climate. The Third Reich espoused unique views on the role of women. It was "unnatural" to be politically involved, thus women were excluded from party positions as early as 1933. By 1936, they were removed from the labor force in order to open positions for men. To compensate for this political loss, the role of the mother was glorified, actually to strengthen the population policy of the regime. It soon became a major patriotic virtue and duty to bear children for the Fatherland. All this changed to some extent during the war, with the men at the front, women had to fill the positions in the factories, but the apparent gains women enjoyed after the war were gradually lost.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany today is taking measures to ease the lot of women and the problems of the financial strain. In 1971, the government declared a Kindergarten, a monthly allowance, regardless of income. Nevertheless, the birthrate remains one of the lowest in the world. A reason for this lies in the antiquated elitist education system, which is the only possible education for self-supporting parents close by. Kindergarten places used to be extremely scarce. Once children are in school, they attend it only for half a day, then come home for lunch, which is the major meal in German families. Children stay home afternoons and have to do their homework under the mother's supervision. An enormous stress is placed on children at the age of 12, as they face the major decision of their lives—whether to go to high school, the gymnasium (which opens the gates to the universities), the middle school (which leads to commercial careers), or remain at the general school (which will later enable them to earn a living). The German school system considers it undesirable to discourage a mother to develop a career outside the home.

Feminists regard 1968 as the beginning of the present women's movement. This was the year university students revolted in Germany as well as all over the world. Female and male students worked together for university reforms. However, when the political gains were made, people fell back into their old roles again. In the SDS, the Socialist German Student Organization, women had to do the paper work and other mental jobs, while their male counterparts were actually involved with the changes in the university leadership and administration. The women students therefore broke away from the SDS to lend for their own purposes. Thus the origin of the German women's movement is quite unlike that of the U.S., where women discovered their oppression while fighting for the rights of other minorities.

Two years later, in 1970, the well-known journalist and writer, Alice Schwarzer, together with other prominent women made public confession that they had had illegal abortions. This eventually led to changes in the law. Today one of a pregnancy, if two doctors certify that having the child would be detrimental to one's health.

The situation in Germany today is that still no real protection of women as in the U.S. Instead, a number of independent organizations exist, representing the conservative, the liberal, and the radical views. The association of German Democratic Women (ASP) is the female contingent of the two leading political parties. They are well known for their rigid sexual role separation, and their status is mostly informative and advisory. Their goal is the protection of the family and marriage. In most instances, women play adviced sex roles. Another group, which calls itself the "new autonomous movement," is disinterested in the ruling political parties, but instead distracts or institutes itself in the family and abuse of women in prisons. These results of these groups:

1. Houses for battered women, partly financed by the government, now exist.
2. Frauenlinden can now be found in every major German city. These are the main communication centers of the movement. These are also the main distributors of feminist literature and publications. Here common interest groups also meet.

Recently, I visited Frauenlinden in several cities. My first encounter was in Wiesbaden. A German student told me that she would not go inside with me. To frequente Frauenlinden would label her as a radical Marxist student, she felt. I did not find the women all that radical. I found a comfortable atmosphere, good coffee, tea, and browse through feminist publications, mostly translations from America (Donna Leon's "Golden Nights," "The Women's Room", the latest). The women I met were university students.

In addition, based in Germany there are also Frauenkneipen, pubs for women only. I met a class of teachers who were there who had come with their teachers at class. They were very interested in the book and shown around places where supposedly the women have "made it."

4. The women in Germany have also organized a Summer University for women in Berlin. It was inaugurated in 1976. I attended the third, whose theme was "Mothers and Daughters," that took place in 1980 attended. Women were admitted from all over Germany. These Berlin Summer Universities, which actually take place in October (the German academic year begins on October 1st of the university term), are so popular that other universities are following. There is some federal funding, but mostly private money. The Summer University is extra-curricular and might be considered the beginnings of women's studies in Germany.

The German women's organizations of all sorts—from urban women's cafes to provincial women's centers, women's caucuses of left organizations for lesbian separatist collectives to distribute feminist literature which can be obtained at the Frauenlinden. Two of the most popular feminist publications, Courage and Frauenliebe, are obtained at newspaper stands across the country. Courage is the key journal of the movement. Founded in 1978 in Berlin it has become the most widely read magazine, with over 65,000 readers. Its readers are already committed to the movement. Courage works to broaden the theosophical, sexual theism while its rival Emmer (Kulturkreis, 200,000) cultivates more acceptable with its main emphasis on reform rather than on left politics. The competition here seems quite unnecessary since Emmer projects feminist ideology among women who have not yet come to a realization such as being a member of a public persuader. While Courage reflects the activities within the movement as they emerge in political parties, thus serving as a political analysis for the left.

The status of women in Germany today is the end result of the convergence of several major forces. True equality is still a long way from being achieved. This has to grow through attitudes, respect and values, which can only be
Goal Posts to Balance Bar

by Eileen Beyer

Beauty, it has probably too often been said, lies in the eye of the beholder. And generally, that which a football fan considers to be poetry in motion is something quite different from that which a ballet buff prefers. Tom Barkes '77, however, has proven that pulchritude can also be adaptable—even to these extremes.

As an undergraduate Barkes was a star football corner back and co-captain of the wrestling squad. He was named Michigan Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association all-star in both sports and described by Ray Smith of the Hope coaching staff as "a very exceptional athlete." Today Barkes is a dancer with the Ohio Ballet, one of America's most popular professional companies. In residence at the University of Akron, the company has made appearances across the country and last June debuted in Europe at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy. This season's performance schedule takes the company from coast to coast and included a Thanksgiving Eve performance in Western Michigan, at Muskegon's Walker Arena.

In Barkes' mind (and perhaps in his mind alone), the distance between goal posts and balance bar was no far to go.

"All the while I was playing football, I never saw myself as a super macho," he says. "And so, in terms of myself, I didn't have all that far to travel when I took up ballet." But he did experience a few self-image problems of another nature when he began studying ballet seriously (17 classes a week) at New York City's famed Joffrey School, first as an apprentice through Hope's New Semester, offered through the Great Lakes Colleges Association, and later as a Joffrey scholar after his Hope requirements had been completed. The problems experienced in New York stemmed from the pressures of trying to make up for lost time, however, and not with coming to terms with new identity. At the Joffrey School, Barkes found himself at the apex, old age of 20 thrust in the midst of—and at the same level of skill as—14 and 15-year-olds (the usual age to begin seriously study ballet). What did Barkes, who had trained his body for years by lifting weights and the like, have to learn?

"Everything," he quickly responds. And become familiar with the tiny, intricate movements that have a ballet dancer's body. Barkes' approach, however, did not start as this exacting form of dance required. Barkes had been involved in music and drama at Hope College and was looking for a career in arts while he was still in the mid-30s. Barkes wants to become a dancer. He auditioned for the Ohio Ballet after being accepted by the Ohio Ballet and took classes with the company. He then flew out to Ohio, where, in essence, he auditioned for another week before final acceptance. It's a good company and popular among audiences. Its centerpiece is a classically-inspired group of ballets created by German-born artistic director Heidi Pali. Pali founded the company in 1965 as an eight-member student ensemble. It rose to professional status in 1974 and is now made up of 20 dancers. Its progress as a young company has been remarkable, and reviewers have been very, very kind. This year, for example, The New York Times has called the Ohio Ballet "the best news in dance this year."

But he did have both the attitude and skill necessary for a career in dance. Barkes took on his role as a dancer. Dancers, however, that the audition process probably seems cruel to an outsider than it does to a dancer. Dancers, he claims, know what to expect and consequently build up a court of "audition strength." Happily, Barkes didn't have to rely on that strength too often. After only a couple of audition experiences, in April of 1979, he was accepted by the Ohio Ballet. He then flew out to Ohio, where, in essence, he auditioned for another week before final acceptance.

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One of its distinctive marks is that its dancers...
Celebration! A Decade at DeWitt

An anniversary is being celebrated with a Christmas gift as the Hope College theatre department marks the completion of a decade in facilities in the DeWitt Center. Highlighting the celebration of this milestone year is the revival of the popular Yuletide drama, A Christmas Carol, which was the first play performed on the new DeWitt main stage in 1971. The play is being restaged "as a Christmas gift to the community and a gesture of appreciation for the support we've received," says the theatre department faculty.

John Tammi of the theatre department faculty is again directing the play, using the same adaptation of Charles Dickens' classic that was performed 10 years ago: an original script by prize-winning playwright Frederick Gaines, former campus artist-in-residence. Professional actor Tom V. Tammi of New York City has returned to Hope to again play the lead role of Scrooge.

Seen by more than 5,000 in 1971, A Christmas Carol reopened at Hope on Dec. 3 with upcoming performances scheduled during Dec. 8-13. Ticket information can be obtained by phoning the box office, (616) 392-1419.

Theatre at Hope became a separate academic department in 1968 and was an outgrowth of the earlier speech department. Before the move to DeWitt, productions were staged in the tiny, fourth-floor attic of the former Science Building (since renovated and renamed Lubbers Hall). How have the new DeWitt quarters changed the department's approach?

"We now can play to audiences that number more than 100, we can have more than 12 people on stage at the same time, and we don't have to turn off the chemical blowers before each show," responds John Tammi.

And yet, surprisingly enough, in many ways the change of surroundings has had little effect. The department's philosophy remains essentially unchanged: to provide a program that stresses the expression of ideas through the development of skill, in a program that emphasizes the historical role of theatre as well as the part it plays in contemporary society, a program which begins with curriculum and extends to performance, and a program which offers theatre to the liberal arts community as a means of furthering the human condition.

These things are being accomplished in DeWitt just as they were being accomplished under the caves of the Science Building. Of course, the department now has far greater flexibility and can stage plays that would have been technically impossible on the old stage. A special feature of the DeWitt main stage is its versatility of two basic stage configurations: a proscenium and a three-sided thrust. Downstairs, a smaller theatre offers an arena, or four-sided, stage, which is used frequently for classes and script-written and directed plays. Hope theatre major Jenny Lyons describes this choice of stage arrangements as "a distinct advantage" which Hope holds over many other educational theatre facilities. The DeWitt theatre has been helpful in recruiting students to the program, although the faculty says no one has ever said they came to Hope to study theatre on the basis of the building alone.

Four members of the theatre faculty—Donald Finn, Michael Grindstaff, George Ralph and John Tammi—we're already teaching at Hope when the move was made to DeWitt. Richard Smith, a scene and costume designer, was added to the teaching faculty in 1972. A variety of areas of expertise held by the faculty enables the department to offer a full range of courses in performance, production, history and theory. Majors' programs are individualized to match vocational and educational goals. Guidelines have been established for composite majors in theatre and dance. Students further their training with internships in New York City as part of the Great Lakes Colleges Association's arts seminar, or by being part of the Hope Summer Repertory Theatre ("a many-haired fulltime position," the directors freely advise, but one which generally offers correspondingly multiple rewards). The Hope Summer Theatre celebrates its 10th anniversary this year.

DeWitt has proved to be a place of frequent after-hours. Nearly 40 major productions have been staged here as winter season fare alone, and characters ranging from Scrooge to Oedipus, from the love-forecasted Juliet to the life-hardened women of Hell's Kitchen, have all been rehearsed to life on the DeWitt stage, resulting in many memorable theatre moments (see photo feature inside). Audiences have grown dramatically, and a theatre patron program has been developed which provides invaluable funding for guest artists, scholarships and equipment—all of which help keep Hope in the mainstream of educational theatre. Community awareness of Hope theatre is nurtured by the Theatre Guild and a recently begun Audience Education Program.

We've used this theatre and we've filled it," is Don Finn's summary of the decade. While the department would hope to fill all 494 of DeWitt's seats at each performance, that goal does not override other considerations when making play selections. The department has held fast to its conviction that educational theatre fare must be different from that offered by avocation theatre groups. And there are other distinctions to be made.

"We're concerned that our public understands that it's not merely another play but someone's personal statement of faith..." says George Ralph, current chairman. "Theatre is not advocacy. It's exploration, it's revelation, it's understanding the human condition and society."

"And very seldom does it look at the human condition in its contented mode," Don Finn adds.

"When everyone is sort of happy, that's boring drama," offers John Tammi.

And so the DeWitt Center anniversary season offers occasion to recognize consistencies and changes which have occurred. Theatre at Hope, once an activity reserved only for those whose love of the art could sustain the energy required to ascend three flights of stairs, has now become a centerpiece of the campus and community. DeWitt has become a place to entertain friends, yes, but also a place to enlighten and to expand understandings. Theatre at Hope may now be under new and brighter spotlights, but the people who are responsible, year after year, for making the shows remain committed to that old notion of theatre for theatre's sake. The result is a professionalism which depends little on place and determinately resists being hamstrung, whatever the surroundings.
Since moving into DeWitt, two Hope productions have been selected for regional competition in the American Theatre Festival. Bill Moore was an entry in 1975 competition. Frederick Gaines wrote the original script and Roberta Carlson composed the original score. Both were guest artists-in-residence that year. Pictured are Kim Zimmer, currently a daytime television star, and Ritchie Haehl, who is working professionally in New York, while also teaching and taking courses.

Memorable Moments

Students play integral roles in Hope productions. Life with Father, a 1978 production, was the first mainstage play directed by a student, Susan Moored. She is currently teaching assistant and M.F.A. candidate in directing at the University of Georgia in Athens. Costume design was also by a student, Cynthia Lee, now a graduate assistant at the University of Georgia and M.F.A. candidate in costume and wardrobe. A grand set design and opulent costuming made The Tempest a visual extravaganza. Richard Smith of the Hope faculty designed the setography, costumes, masks and
Hope theatre students have had occasion to receive instruction from Kukla and Ollie, as well as their creator, Burr Tillstrom of television fame. Tillstrom, who received an honorary degree in 1972, is a teaching associate at Hope.

Guest artists enrich classrooms, rehearsals and the Hope stage, providing valuable learning experiences for students. Visiting in 1972 was Jon Cranney of the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis, who played the role of Falstaff in The Merry Wives of Windsor.
Theatre Alums Make Their Marks

A profession in technical theatre did not come automatically for Robert Benchley III, 73, assistant technical director, and Kim Zimmer, 72, director at Boston University Theatre. After graduation, he held a blue-collar job for several years before becoming assistant technical director of theatre and staff photographer for Historic New Harmony, Inc., in Indiana. Two years in that job was followed by a six-month stint as an assistant editor and photographer for the New Harmony Times. Benchley has been at Boston as two years.

Looking back to his undergraduate years, he says: "I wasn't an exceptionally good student at Hope; after all, I came there with 19 years of bad habits behind me, but I left with a good feeling for quality, and how to get to it.

The DeWitt Center opened during my sophomore year, which enabled a season on the ground floor of the new theatre. Filling that space was a challenge. I was not aware if we were filling it with "good" theatre at first, but the knowledge that the building was dead space is immeasurable. What absorbed there after three full seasons and the three summer theatres was a strong sense of confidence, and an urge to dope up for coming up with a product of quality.

The Hope theatre program affords underclassmen the chance that juniors and seniors have for involvement in all facets of productions. Kim Zimmer directed major roles in a freshman in 1973, and is now a soap opera star, playing Nola Alridge on NBC's "The Doctors," and preparing for a soonto-be-filmed movie for Warner Bros.

For the two years she was a Hope student, she concentrated her studies in the dramatic arts, and was a company member in the Hope Summer Repertory Theatre. Convinced she wanted a career in acting, Zimmer left Hope and was accepted into the American Conservatory Theatre in San Francisco. After a year of intensive training there, she went to Chicago and appeared in numerous stage performances, working with professionals including Ricardo Montalban, James Lafferty, Michelle Lee and Nelsam Plesser. She also toured the U.S., singing and dancing, "I've been to Goodyear, Kodak, Amoco and other major firms.

Two years ago she was called to New York to do a three-week stint appearing on the daytime drama, "One Life to Live." Three days became three months, and Zimmer became a television star.

While I was at Hope, the theatre department was still fairly new," she recalls. "However, what courses they did have to offer were excellent, as far as basic training and techniques. I felt very secure about what I'd learned in my two years, secure enough to want to learn more.

Theatre is not all lights and costumes and scripts. Theatre management is a behind-the-scenes business which is enhanced by a thorough understanding of the art. For the past year Sarah Kopepe (summer director) has been assistant stage manager, director of the internship program and casting coordinator of the respected Virginia Stage Company in Norfolk. Previously, she had a position in the administrative department of Kentucky's Actors Theatre of Louisville. She has been involved in the Hope Summer Repertory Theatre for six seasons, serving last summer as production manager.

Kopepe has become involved with theatre as an extracurricular activity, "Hope's liberal arts education is very important to a theatre student, because to produce theatre one has to demand much more than the art of acting. Theatre draws on the resources of every department," she says.

"The theatre faculty at Hope is an exceptional group of people. What they produce is quality and extremely professional. There is great attention brought to detail, not only in productions but in their training program as well.

Experience in Hope theatre is not limited to majors. Brad Williams '73 majored in art but was involved in many regular and summer season shows and went on to a career in television property and art. For almost a year now Williams has been a puppeteer for "For Your Eyes Only," a Warner Amex cable TV program for preschoolers. He also appears on cablevision as Krypto on "Krypto's Focus," in segments taped from July, 1973 through March of this year. He completed his undergraduate studies in theatre at the University of Connecticut with an M.F.A. pending completion of his thesis. In his years in Hope theatre, Williams says:

"There is a moment I recall when the scope and the benefits of my undergraduate training were made vividly apparent to me. I was playing the role of Orin in a University of Connecticut production of Maltz's 'Ten Days.' During one of the final dress rehearsals, the vocal coach for the show, a member of the faculty, asked me where I had gotten my training in voice and stage movement. I was impressed by my acting and stage movement, and I knew that I had had professional coaching. I told her that my previous experience had been with the Hope College theatre department."

"At that moment, I had had no more than an inkling of what technique, knowledge, good habits and other benefits of working with students and professionals had rubbed off on me during my association with Hope. Now that I have worked with other theatres and studied at other schools, I can see that, though I might not have been aware of it at the time, there are many things I've taken for granted."

Can a major in theatre serve a co-theatrical career? Bill Te Winkle '76, a lawyer in Sheboygan, Wis., is one of many former Hope theatre students who are now successfully engaged in professions far removed from grappose and auditions.

An honors student at Hope, Te Winkle received his juris doctor degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in May, 1976. The following month he joined the firm of Grote, Rohde, Neuser & Dales. His interest in theatrical arts is maintained by participating in a local readers' theatre group, and, incidentally, by organizing the 50th-anniversary reunion of former Hope theatre students.

"The most valuable lesson I learned in my theatrical studies was that a good product (be it performance, writing, or stage management) comes about through unerring dedication to the local. The film industry which the theatre faculty and staff taught me consisted of thorough study, refined skill and a will to stay with a project through the often long hours needed to achieve the result.

"While I decided not to pursue a career in theatre, the rigorous training I offered in my theatre studies have served me well in my endeavors."

A Place for All Seasons

A dream for a midsummer's night in Holland became possible when the DeWitt Center was completed in 1973. The department presented its first season of semiprofessional summer theatre six months after the main theatre had been completed.

"We were foolishly young, enthusiastic about the building and anxious to work," recalls John Tammi, who has been involved in director or coordinator of one of the two or three of the four summer seasons that have followed. "Summer theatre seemed a natural extension of our program, and the reason we decided to go ahead with it that first year was that we felt we had started something during our first winter season—that there was a movement of interest in this building and our program. We wanted to capitalize on that," while the momentum was with us.

During the first two seasons, smaller audiences and larger expenses than had been projected resulted in nearly financial doom for the new venture, and the department almost gave up.

I had started a plan that would be very small, with a small cast—something very simple and not too ambitious," says Tammi. "It really depressed me that we were getting so little that we were doing so little."

But the venture's other planners, Don Finin and Mike Grindstaff—who, unlike the country who are selected at state and regional auditions as well as private auditions the Hope directors hold in New York City. Each year the company is bolstered by Hope theatre students who extend their educations by experiencing theatre on a more professional level and working with older, more experienced actors and actresses. A summer apprentice program, involving many high school students, provides the chance for theatre experience in exchange for much-needed labor. The Children's Performance Troupe, an outgrowth of the summer company, presents improvisational and mobile plays for the delight of the arts-conscious of tomorrow.

The summer theatre's development as a good training ground for young professionals is evident from the letters of inquiry received throughout the year from young people who have been advised to try out for the company. Several former company members have gone on to successes in television and professional theatre.

Not to be overlooked are the benefits the Hope Summer Repertory Theatre has brought to Hope and West Michigan by bringing together college and community. Unlike some other summer theatres which are purely social in intent, summer theatre has been a form of ongoing, community education.
Hands-on Research Physics Keynote

A university approach in a liberal arts setting is the forte of the Hope College physics department. "We involve essentially all our majors, as undergraduates, in publishable research projects," says Dr. James van Putten, chairman of the physics department. Classroom work is made relevant by trying to find out the unknown in the lab, by doing something that has never been done before. That's our definition of research. Currently, for example, Hope students are utilizing the giant 2.5-billion volt Van de Graaff accelerator to study trace elements in different brands of aspirin and lipstick. Other Hope students use the microcomputer lab to conduct process control experiments for local industries. Still others, shielded by a 66-ton concrete wall, are conducting experiments in radioactivity and nuclear industries. Still others, shielded by a 66-ton concrete wall, are conducting experiments in radioactivity and nuclear industries. Research has been brought into being by student faculty efforts. Specialized microcomputers are now an essential instrument for all students to construct even the Van de Graaff accelerator, which arrived ten years ago in the form of text instructions, assembled by students and faculty. "If we can't buy it, we build it," van Putten says simply.

The department's strong record of research mirrors Hope's long tradition of science education. The past decade, however, research activity in the physics department has been intense, a result of the arrival of the accelerator which was provided by seed money in continuing tradition of grants deposited from foundations. A major role in making the accelerator operational was played by the federal government, private foundations and industry. Last summer, the figure was six of the seven. Naturally, as the research scope has expanded, so have equipment needs. Over

Recognize Physics Alumni

Nothing is Forever

John C. VanderVelde, professor of physics at the University of Michigan, is out to prove that nothing of substance is forever, that all matter eventually decays, even that long resistant subatomic particle—the proton. VanderVelde and colleagues at the Leron accelerator research has been featured in The New York Times and Time magazine, have set up an experimental site which will detect proton disintegration if successful, the experiment will end the assumption that matter is permanent and allow direct evidence for the Grand Unified Theory of Physics. Physicists calculate that protons have a mean life of around 10,000,000,000 billion seconds (10^22) years. Therefore, out of 10^7 protons, only one is likely to decay each year. VanderVelde and his colleagues, in an attempt to confirm this disintegration, are setting up an experiment in a huge, specially constructed underground research station near Cleveland, this reservoir, when completed in about six months, will be filled with 10,000 tons of alligator wallaby containing more than 10^15 protons. Experiments figure that about 200 protons will decay each year. Each decaying proton should leave a distinct flash of light. These flashes will be detected by special instruments. VanderVelde says they hope for some results before the arrival of the experiment that began. VanderVelde earned his master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Michigan. He has been a member of the faculty there since 1954 and is one of the 200000 associate professors in the department's two-year-old engineering curriculum. VanderVelde has taught at the University of Michigan for 20 years and, more recently, at the University of British Columbia. He was elected a fellow in The American Physical Society of Britain, is the American Institute of Physics and the Indian Physical Society. He is associate editor for two U.S. scientific journals.

International Reputation

Although physicist Walter G. Mayer '53 has had research exchanges of one kind or another with at least a dozen countries, he never presented a paper in Germany, never gave a guest lecture there, and never cooperated with any German laboratories. Yet, it was the German Federal Republic of Germany which last spring presented Mayer with one of the most prestigious awards available to U.S. scientists. Mayer was named a recipient of the Humboldt Foundation for work which has gained international repute in specified fields between German and American researchers.

Mayer, professor of physics at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., is currently at the University of Saarland in Saarbrucken as the Humboldt research fellow, conducting research in his specialty fields—physical acoustics and ultrasonics. A research which has concentrated on the measurement of ultrasonic wave characteristics by optical methods, the application of ultrasonics to the solid and liquid state, surface and interfacial waves and nonlinear acoustics.

The author of approximately 70 scientific papers, Mayer is recognized internationally as an expert in his field. He has enjoyed uninterrupted research support throughout his 20-year career from the U.S. Army, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Navy, and, most recently, NATO in Brussels. He has been elected a fellow in The American Physical Society of Britain, is the American Institute of Physics, and the Indian Physical Society. Mayer is a member of the Technical Council of the American Physical Society, is chairman of one of its National Technical Committees. Mayer serves on the executive board of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics having served on the presidency of this organization at Lomonosov University in Moscow. He has presented papers in many foreign countries and on thesis boards for several overseas universities. Mayer holds the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University. He has been a

Student work on Van de Graaff accelerator

$250,000 worth of new instruments has made its way into physics labs during the past 10 years. The dollars needed to supply the labs outstrip the College's ability to provide them. At such times, the physics department has turned to its own resourcefulness or the necessary funds from industry, federal or foundation grants. A good relationship with local industry is, obviously, beneficial to the department. Moreover, it is another characteristic which sets Hope's program apart from many other liberal arts physics departments. The years, the department and Holland-area industry have found ways to be mutually supportive of each other. Hope faculty and student physicists, for example, act as professional consultants for industry, while industry, through funding, has helped insure the availability and purchase of necessary equipment. Because of this amiable relationship, industry has become well acquainted with the quality of Hope's physics program. Therefore, arts firms have been eager to hire Hope physicists upon graduation—further strengthening the College's industry ties.

Hope's university approach has also resulted in an outstanding graduate school acceptance rate. Experience of recent years has been that each senior major has already been offered a job well before graduation, a graduate school appointment, or a prestigious named scholarship or a job offer which meets his or her specifications.

Another development of the past decade has been the emergence of a strong program in applied physics to complement the already existing, so-called "pure" experimentally-oriented program. For example, the accelerator, originally purchased for basic research, is now also used as a tool for more applied experimentation, such as quick analyzing of trace elements in very small samples (parts-per-million analysis of milligram samples can be done in about 15 minutes).

An even more obvious sign of the applied trend can be found in the department's two-year-old engineering curriculum. Previously, Hope students who wanted to become engineers spent three years on campus followed by two years at a university to obtain both a bachelor of arts degree and an undergraduate degree in engineering. For some, a master's degree in engineering was the goal. This, in turn, is one of the reasons why some of the students had difficulty finding employment. The new program is a three-year, four-year degree plan is now a reality, a new approach to engineering education.
A Great Fall

Hope College enjoyed one of its finest fall sports seasons in history this year, finishing no worse than third place in the standings of any of the six MIAA races.

In addition, the women's field hockey team captured a state championship while the cross country squad won the NCAA Great Lakes Regional title and were in top ten nationally. The soccer team captured the MIAA championship behind their best record in history (14-2), while the cross country team was co-champion with Calvin.

The football team finished second in the MIAA race while the golfers were third, the volleyball squad was second, and the field hockey team finished third.

The impressive fall season results allowed Hope to take a commanding lead in the MIAA all-sports race, an honor claimed by the Flying Dutchmen in 1979-80.

After fall competition Hope totaled 41 all-sports points, followed by Albion with 25, Olivet 23, Calvin 22, Alma 19, Adrian 18 and Kalamazoo 16.

FOOTBALL

The Flying Dutchmen were a team of contrasts this year, losing their first four games but rebounding to win four of their last five.

Junior quarterback Mark Spencer of Traverse City, Mich., set career records for total offense, pass completions and passing yardage and tied the career mark for pass attempts. He also set a single season record for pass completions.

Senior tight end Paul Damon of Grand Rapids, Mich., set career records in pass receptions and receiving yardage (1,237), senior kicker Greg Bekius of Whitehall, Mich., improved his own career records in field goals, extra point conversions, and PAT percentage (96 of 100).

The team set attendance records for the two year-old Holland Municipal Stadium. The opening game crowd against Grand Valley State was a single game record (6,309) while the average for four dates (3,829) is considered a new record.

Hope players named to the MIAA all-conference football team included offensive tackle Scott Van Der Meulen of Holland, Mich., Damon, Bekius, and defensive end Todd Wolffis of Wyoming, Mich.

Damon was voted the most valuable player while senior Mike Disher of Lakeview, Mich., was selected recipient of the Allen C. Kinney Memorial Award which is given by the football coaching staff on the basis of maximum overall contribution to the team.

Selected co-captains of the 1981 team were Wolffis and Karl Droppers, a junior from Franklin Lakes, N.J.

Bekius, Damon and Spencer were named to the Great Lakes All-Academic football team.

SOCCER

The Flying Dutchmen enjoyed their most successful season ever, posting a school record 14 wins while capturing the MIAA championship under new coach Greg Meulen.

The team had one streak of 10 consecutive victories enroute to a school record 55 goals compared to their opponents' 27.

Junior midfielder Paul Fowler of Albany, N.Y., was voted the MIAA's most valuable player. He also scored a goal or had an assist in all but two of the team's games. He led the team in scoring with 12 goals and 11 assists.

Other Hope players named to the all-MIAA team were sophomore Todd Kamstra of Farmington, Mich., and freshman Al Crothers of Wheaton, Ill.
Season in Sports

Coastal American's Flying Dutchmen raced to their first-ever title championship in the NCAA Division III Great Lakes Region after staging a brilliant comeback in MIAA competition.

The Dutchmen had lost a key MIAA dual to Calvin early in the season, but were unbeatable in the league run, forcing the Knights to share the championship for the second straight year.

Hope finished sixth in the national NCAA Division III championships, the highest ever for an MIAA school. The team was honored by many alumni and friends along the University of Rochester, N.Y.

Hope has either won or shared the MIAA cross-country championship every year since 1973.

Junior Mark Northuis of Grand Haven, Mich., won the MIAA meet run on the Hope course in record time.

A week later, freshman Steve Underwood of East Lansing raced to the individual championship in the Great Lakes run, covering the same Hope course in yet another record clocking.

Northuis and Underwood were voted to the all-MIAA team.

Northuis was voted the team's most valuable runner for the second straight year while senior Larry Kortering of Zeeland, Mich., was voted the most improved runner.

Northuis and sophomore John Victor of Zeeland were elected co-captains of the 1981 team.

GOLF

Hope improved its position in the MIAA standings, finishing third.

Senior Elisa Verde, P.R., led the MIAA in scoring for the second straight year while teammate Joe Van Heest, a senior from Holland, Mich., was runner-up. Both Verde and Van Heest were elected to the MIAA all-state team.

Verde was elected the team's most valuable player and captain of the 1981 team. Lynn DeBruyn, a sophomore from Palos Heights, Ill., was voted the team's most improved player. Linda Perez, a freshman from St. Joseph, Mich., was voted the most valuable player while Cindy Shimp, a sophomore from Ann Arbor, Mich., was named Most Improved.

VOLLEYBALL

Hope enjoyed its winningest season ever, posting an impressive 29-4 record while finishing runner-up in both the MIAA and the MIAW Division III state tournaments.

Junior elite Perez of Cedar Grove, P.R., led the MIAA in scoring for the second straight year while teammate Joe Van Heest, a senior from Holland, Mich., was runner-up. Both Perez and Van Heest were elected to the MIAW all-state team.

Perez was voted the team's most valuable player and captain of the 1981 team. Lynn DeBruyn, a sophomore from Palos Heights, Ill., was voted the team's most improved player. Linda Perez, a freshman from St. Joseph, Mich., was voted the most valuable player while Cindy Shimp, a sophomore from Ann Arbor, Mich., was named Most Improved.
Willis Moore Award for `recognition of outstanding service to AAUP and SIU' (Southern Illinois University)
The Delta Phi alumni ceremony was staged a ribbon-cutting ceremony on Homecoming Saturday to formally open their new house, the first sorority with a campus home. The dedication of the members of Delta Phi at the house, which is the first new sorority to be built on campus, was attended by the entire student body, Delta Phi sisters, and guests. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the new house.

1980

backlog

100 years ago...

Jan. 1881—Hopes are bright for the future of our beloved Michigan Union as the first students are enrolled. The union will be completed in time for the fall term.

50 years ago...

1930—Miniature golf was introduced on campus. Students delighted in the sport, which was played on a scale of 1:100 of the full-size course.

10 years ago...

1980—The annual Day of Giving for students was held on campus, and students donated generously to support the college's operations.

1981

HOPE TRAVEL TOURS

For the second year, Hope Alumni Association, in cooperation with the College Alumni Association, will sponsor three tours for alumni and friends. These tours are designed to provide an opportunity for alumni to explore the United States and Canada, as well as to enjoy the camaraderie of fellow alumni.

• Canadian Rockies—June 24-July 6 and July 7-11, 15-27

• England, Scotland—August 5-19

Write for brochure:
Hope Alumni Office
Hope College, Holland, Mich. 49423

De Vries Travel Agency
2421 Eastern Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49507

1980

Newspaper

December 1980

Please send your gift today.
John Van Zoren, 72, distinguished Hope alumnus, chemist and generous College benefactor, died on Oct. 13, 1980 in a Holland, Mich., nursing home. He had been a resident there for the past seven years.

In July of 1979 Van Zoren presented a major gift to Hope College with which to build the library which bears his name. When he had attended Hope, the College's library consisted of a 20' x 20' reading room in Graven Hall. Van Zoren said he decided to donate funds for a library in order to do "the most good for the greatest number of people." His gift for the library was made in memory of his wife, Anna Elizabeth Van Zoren, who had died in June, 1959. There were also subsequent gifts from Dr. Van Zoren and Mrs. Leva Carley, whom he married in 1981.

Barbara Velander, Dr. Van Zoren attended Holland Academy (Hope Preparatory School) and was graduated from Hope College in 1912. Upon graduation he was awarded an assistantship in chemistry at the University of Chicago, the first such assistantship awarded to a Hope graduate, and in 1914 became a chemist with the Holland St. Louis Sugar Company. That summer he married Anna Elizabeth Hayden of Layton.

In 1915, he accepted an assistantship at McGill University, an affiliate of McGill University, Montreal, to experiment with sugar and also received his master's degree in 1916. During World War I, he served in the chemical warfare division at Nobel, Canada, working with high explosives.

In 1919, he joined the chemistry staff of Holland and Amite Company, remaining there until he joined Edwin De Free of Zeeland in 1922 to form the De Free Laboratories. In 1935 they formed the Chemical Specialists Company with Dr. L. P. Kyrdela, later moving the firm to Zeeland, Van Zoren served as president and general manager until the firm merged with Mole Laboratories of Bluffton, Ind. in 1947.

A member of Hope Reformed Church, he served in its consistory and had a lifelong interest in the relation of the Christian faith to the sciences.

Surviving are a brother, Leon Van Zoren, 38; two sisters, Mrs. John Elzinga and Mrs. John Otterbein; a stepson, Robert Carley and nephews and nieces.

Gordon Philip Alexander, 33 died suddenly on Sept. 12, 1980 in Washington, D.C. He received his M. Div. degree from New Brunswick Seminary, Rev. Alexander served Reformed churches in New Jersey and New York. He is survived by his wife and children.

Eugene De Young, 46 died of a heart attack on Aug. 12, 1980 in Tomahawk, Wis. He received a B.A. degree from Dartmouth College. He was a livestock dealer in Fremont, Wis. At the time of his death he was president of the Fremont Chamber of Commerce.

He is survived by his wife and children.

Wendell G. Pyle died on Oct. 10, 1980 while on a fishing trip in Lake Superior. Death was attributed to drowning.

He received his M.D. degree from Western Theological Seminary.

Pyle served as an assistant in South Dakota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. He was pastor of Calvary Reformed Church in Sibley, Iowa. At the time of his death he was survived by his wife, Alice Winkman, 49 Pyle, and four daughters, Mary, Linda, Shari and Carol Pyle.

George B. Scholten, 61 died on Oct. 28, 1980 in Richmond, Ind. Scholten was a graduate of Western Theological Seminary. He served Reformed Church pastors in New York and New Jersey. He retired from the active ministry in 1976.

He was survived by three daughters, Frances, Eileen Stopen, 45, and Reuland Gansfield 50, and two sisters, Marnie Mykken 72, and Alice Van Zoren 22.

Lloyd C. Slagl, 72 died on Aug. 9, 1980 in Sweetwater, Texas. Among his survivors is his wife.

Robert Vander Hart, 42 died on Oct. 22, 1980 in Blakington, Ill. He graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary. He received his Doctor of Ministry degree from McCormick Seminary in 1979. Dr. Vander Hart served Presbyterian pastors in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana. At the time of his death he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Dearborn, Mich.

Among his survivors are his wife, Marian Van Zyl, 32 Vander Hart, three sons, Mark, Joel and Robert, two daughters, Barbara Nuremberg and Mary Braun, a brother, Norman 27 and a sister, Margaret 27.

Word has been received of the death of Pauline Bush 56 Vander Van.

Carol Van Hartenweide of Van Putten died in Grand Rapids, Mich. on Oct. 12, 1980. Prior to her marriage she was a school teacher. She was a member of the Ottawa County, Mich. Bureau of Social Services and the Ottawa County Mental Health Board.

Her survivors include a brother, Philip Van Hartenweide.

Joseph Zainer, Religion and Greek professor at Hope College during the late 1940's and early 1950's, died in Flint, Mich. Dr. Zainer was a native of Hungary. After the Communist takeover in 1948, he was unable to return to his native land where he had been professor of Old Testament in the Zsazsanyi Reformed Seminary.

He was the manager of the record department at Meyer Music House in Holland until his retirement. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite Meyer, 77 Pyle, former language professor at Hope; a daughter, Marguerite (Peggy) De Haan 49, and a son, Robert.

Here are the answers to the Annual Fund Crossword puzzle you all have been waiting for.

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  V A N W Y L E N
OG E L O P E H  O E N
O A T M A S S A C

A C R O M H O N E Y
E A T E R D E B U L Y
A L I P O R C A

S M I T H R U B R O
E D W A R D

D U R E L
E D B U T R O C H

A N D O R O N A
G E L I
A S K

T S I S N O
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It may be puzzling to you how a small liberal arts college like Hope can sustain its standard of excellence when educational costs are outstripping tuition income. One of the major answers is the Alumni Annual Fund. Become a part of the solution - send your gift today.
Part Two in a Series

What Makes Hope Christian?

At the time of its founding, a love of liberty and a devotion to God were the values which set the guidelines for Hope College. Do these values continue to be important today? If so, how are they translated into campus programs and practices?

This year, News from Hope College is publishing a series of articles on the topic of “The State of Religion on Campus.” The first article presented two students who considered Hope’s religious commitment from two very different perspectives. This issue presents the work of the Chaplains’ Office. Future issues will consider the subject from faculty and administrative points of view, and give the opinion of some people not associated with Hope—RCA clergy and analysts of American higher education.

Every college has built 50 years ago. Dorminent Chapel has been regarded as the center of religious life on campus. Within that imposing mass of stone and stained glass is the Chaplains’ Office—a place of open doors and frequent banter, where accumulating coffee trappings sit alongside shorthanded Bibles, where theological wonts keep company with Adriels, and where, as bored in a pigeonhole box of pamphlets, one floating add proclaims in uppercase hideouts. "Love from this font of information is emitted to a wide variety of services and activities designed to meet the needs of Hope students. By self-description, the Chaplains’ Office is the focal point for understanding the religious dimension of campus life.

Inhabitants of the spot are Hope’s two chaplains, Van Heest and Dr. Sementy. Van Heest, who came to Hope two years ago after a long career in parish ministry, is also the assistant chaplain at the College. Sementy, who joined the College staff in 1977, when he was fresh out of seminary. Both men are graduates of Hope College and Western Theological Seminary. Yet, by virtue of age alone, the two represent different generations—one is paternal, the other more peer. The chaplains are comfortable with these and other differences because, as one of them noted, "we have two chaplains so that we can speak differently on different issues.

If the Chaplains’ Office is indeed a focal point for understanding the state of religion on campus, then a description of offered programs should be insightful.

The Chaplains’ Office, like Hope’s history, the tradition of worship as a campus community has been maintained. Originally, the College’s president was regarded as the main spiritual leader of the campus, and they took charge of most campus worship services. Later, faculty members in the religion department were also appointed as College pastors. In the mid-1960s the Rev. Allen B. Cook became the first full-time College pastor. His successor, William Hildebrand, was the first to adopt the title of chaplain. Currently, the primary responsibilities of the office of pastor/chaplain have been to conduct campus worship. For decades campus worship consisted of daily, mandatory chapel. Yet until the late-1960s was this practice challenged and ultimately altered so that the chapel came to be a voluntary activity. Ironically, it was also during the 1960s that a second form of campus worship was inaugurated—Sunday morning services. Student Church quickly became popular because it offered convenience (on-campus location and an 11:00 beginning hour), many courses for alumni, and opportunities for participation in local congregations, and a service geared to students. Student Church has retained the same basic format (although in the 1980s there was a reduction in the number of courses, with students coming in jeans and T-shirts, which has now all but disappeared), while daily chapel has also experienced a time change. Last January the chapel moved to a mid-morning time slot. Since that switch was made, attendance has surged dramatically.

The change in the chapel has made chapel more convenient and made it possible for a larger number of students to participate. But this change also reflects a broader trend in American higher education. The focus of religious life on campus has moved from the religious education offered by the chaplain to the religious community formed by students. This community is characterized by a shared belief in the importance of faith and by the desire to live out that belief in daily life. The Chaplains’ Office has recognized this trend and has begun to offer programs that reflect it. These programs are designed to help students understand their own religious beliefs, to provide them with opportunities to express their faith through service, and to assist them in making the transition from a religious education to a religious community.

One of the most popular programs offered by the Chaplains’ Office is the Chapel Trustee Program. This program provides students with the opportunity to serve on the Board of Trustees of the College. The Chapel Trustees are responsible for overseeing the finances of the College and for providing guidance to the President and the Board of Trustees. By serving on this board, students are able to gain a better understanding of the role of religion in the life of a Christian college.

Another program offered by the Chaplains’ Office is the Chapel Fellowship Program. This program provides students with the opportunity to serve as chapel leaders. Chapel leaders are responsible for organizing and conducting chapel services, as well as for providing spiritual guidance to the chapel community. By serving in this role, students are able to develop their own leadership skills and to make a direct contribution to the religious life of the College.

The Chaplains’ Office also offers a variety of other programs, including chapel internships, chapel leadership workshops, and chapel volunteer opportunities. These programs are designed to help students gain a deeper understanding of their own religious beliefs and to provide them with opportunities to express their faith through service.

In conclusion, the Chaplains’ Office is committed to maintaining a strong religious life on campus. By offering a variety of programs that reflect the changing needs of students, the Chaplains’ Office is able to provide students with the opportunity to engage in religious activities that are meaningful to them. The Chaplains’ Office is an integral part of the religious life on campus and is committed to providing students with the opportunity to explore their own spiritual beliefs in a supportive and understanding environment.