1981

News from Hope College, Volume 12.4: February, 1981

Hope College
Campus Master Plan Approved By Trustees

The Board of Trustees has approved the concept for a new campus development plan that includes replacement of administrative offices destroyed in an April 1980 fire.

The master plan is intended to take care of the college's facility needs in a number of academic and student service areas as well as providing new head quarter for administrative functions, according to President Van Wylen.

The multi-phased plan features an innovative earth-sheltered building which would link two existing buildings on the Hope campus.

The trustees subsequently directed that a comprehensive study be undertaken of physical plant needs for the entire campus, including construction of new quarters for the administration. The plan was developed by the architectural firm of Alden B. Dow Associates, Inc. of Midland, Mich.

The components of the master plan are:
1) Construction of an earth-sheltered building on the site of the Carnegie-Schouten Gymnasium
2) Renovation of the existing DeWitt Center to serve as a student administrative and cultural center
3) Renovation of the Sligh Building near the corner of 12th Street and Columbia Avenue to serve as the art department and maintenance office
4) Expansion of the Van Zoeren Library to serve a growing need for shelf and study space and to house the college's computer

The Trustees authorized the administration to prepare working drawings and begin raising funds needed for the earth-sheltered building, DeWitt Center renovation and Sligh building conversion. The total cost for these projects is estimated to be $6.7 million.

The Trustees also directed that the design concept for expansion of the Van Zoeren library be refined with the view toward identifying a major donor for this project which is estimated to cost $2.6 million.

"The expansion of the library is the most important of these projects for the continued academic vitality of the college," said President Van Wylen. "We are therefore eager to move forward on this project and will do so as soon as the needed gifts have been received."

The Trustees have stipulated that funds be committed before any construction is started. The Trustees have a policy that funds for academic and administrative buildings must be secured through special gifts, so that the portion that students pay can be used in its entirety for the ongoing operating expenses of the college.

"The earth-sheltered building will total 46,000 square feet and house the economics and business administration and education departments, the college bookstore and areas for student use such as lounges and study carrels.

Economics and business administration has been the fastest-growing area of study on the Hope campus, with one out of four students graduat- ing with a concentration in that field.

Facility offices for the education department were recently moved to a cottage on the campus because Voorhees Hall, which is undergoing a major renovation, will again be used as a residence for students.

"These departments serve a large portion of our students with distinction and are in great need of an improved teaching environment," said President Van Wylen.

The facility will connect with the DeWitt Center and Phelps Hall affording students, faculty and staff the opportunity to walk the equivalent of a city block without going outdoors.

The concept of an earth-sheltered building was selected for a number of reasons, most notably because it will create more open area in the core of the campus. The contour of the site is such that maximum window area and natural ventilation will be possible. The land above the building will serve as a terrace for campus activities.

"This building, along with the decision not to rebuild on the site of Van Raalte Hall, provides for a considerable increase in the open area and will greatly improve the aesthetics of Hope's campus," said President Van Wylen.

President Van Wylen also noted that the proposed site is the best location for serving the college's students because of its proximity to a majority of the residence halls.

He called the unique earth-sheltered concept practical, noting that engineers have estimated there will be approximately 40 percent savings in energy consumption compared to an above-ground structure with the same amount of
Renewed Spirit—Greeks New Term.
January 20 turned out to be an appropriate day for Winter Concert, for as President Gordon VanVlymen said, it was ‘‘a day of new beginnings for many people.’’ Not only were the hostages out of Iran, but a new U.S. president was also inaugurated.

Dr. VanVlymen began his sermon address by looking back at the successes of last semester. The opening days of September found everyone still seeking to cope with the consequences of the Van Riebeeck fire. However, with much hard work and diligence, we came to the close of the semester with major success.

Another day that will highlight the now officially convened spring semester promised to be more successful.

The highlight of the spring semester will be the annual Critical Issues Symposium. This year the focus will be a subject of wide concern—energy. VanVlymen encouraged the campus community to take advantage of the rich variety of opportunities before us.

The Student Activities Committee and the Society for the Educated Eye are both responsible for organizing and coordinating events on campus. In subject from the recent box office favorite, ‘‘Breaking Away’’ to Bergman’s ‘‘Autumn Sonata,’’ the Glee Club of Performance Series has scheduled an exciting line-up of events.

Three Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Visits will speak at this semester. Early in February, Surgeon-Adviser to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, appeared on campus while during the first week of April, M. D. and Ph.D. and the first lady of New York State, will be on campus for Medical and Scientific Affairs respectively, with a visit.

Plans for future campus development were also announced. Behind the proposals were three primary concerns—finance, economy, and security. However, as one can imagine, according to Dr. VanVlymen, are ‘‘incidental to our real mission.’’

VanVlymen expressed a goal that Hope be a college which ‘‘is a real sense of community was love prevails.’’ He cautioned against falling victim to today’s disposable society. While not only objects are discarded, but also often of our relationships.

The Convocation address was followed by the installation of Elton J. Bruins as the Event J. and Hattie E. Blekkenk Professor of Religion. Dr. Bruins said he envisaged endowed chairs as one more way in which Hope can be vital to Hope College and that they serve as an excellent vehicle by which to remember our heritage.

Enrollment Cliffs

Enrollment for the second semester totals 2,350 students, according to Registrar Jon Huisken. The enrollment is up 20 students compared to the second semester of the 79-80 school year. Enrollment during the first semester this year was 2,364, an all-time high. There traditionally is a decline in enrollment from the first to second semesters because of mid-year graduation and other reasons.

The student body is comprised of 1,902 women and 1,148 men. The enrollment by class is: freshmen 563, sophomores 606, juniors 524, seniors 409 and special students 170. There are 28 students enrolled in off-campus programs.

To whom it may concern:

I would like to cast a vote in favor of the Alumni Office dropping all forms of address in its mailings, including names, of a special family. In short, Dr. or Rev., or Ph.D. I am in sympathy with the author of the letter on this subject which appeared in the Dec. 1980 News from Hope. At Hope I received a largely non-sexist education. Now, one year after graduation, my name has disappeared from all mailings! Please rectify this mistake.

Sharon Carhanos Gerber
Raleigh, N.C.

I am the grandmother of a Hope College graduate ’79 (Margo Stephenham). In reading your newspaper the other day, I thought I might have a unique story you might care to publish.

Margo married David Fowler, ’78 graduate, in May, 1979. David is a long line of sons of Charles and Clara Fowler of Lake, N.Y. Their oldest son, Steve Fowler, ’74, married Dean Barnett, ’73 graduate. Their next son, Paul Fowler attended Hope for three years but took his last year and degree from M. R. W., the Fowler. Fowler graduated in 76, from Hope.

Now the fifth and last Fowler, John, entered Hope in 1980.

It would seem to me this is a rather unusual family story... Mr. and Mrs. Fowler... respected Hope as a fine college for five fine sons.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Martin Fowler
Lawron, Mich.

Editor’s Note: Since our last issue, yet another unusual Hope family has been brought to our attention. Last semester four children of Bruce and Betty Bonding of Holland graduated in 1980. Each child was enrolled at Hope College, except for John, who graduated in December, 1979. Mark, Freshman, was senior Susan, in addition, David’s wife, the former Holly Warren, is a graduate.

Wquiring About Hope?

News from Hope College strives to inform 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—perhaps you’re wondering what’s happening in the world. This column is intended to provide a 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 when you send in your question, but 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 answered, we do encourage you to send your questions with a stamped self-addressed envelope to each of your queries.

Your questions about Hope should be sent to Wondering About Hope, News from Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423. Remember, your name and address must be included.

Q. I remember some news reports of a year or two back about some Hope professors who had discovered a cure for heavy metal poisoning. As I recall, the cure had been tested on lab animals and was ready for human testing. What is happening with this research?

A. Dr. Jack Schubert, who headed the research, left the Hope faculty last spring. He is currently continuing investigations into the treatment of metal poisoning as a faculty member at the University of Maryland. Shortly after the press had picked up on the original publication, Dr. Schubert published an article in which he announced that not all the results had been as dramatic as had originally been thought.
Campus Master Planning Approved

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The college bookstore would be moved from DeWitt to the earth-sheltered building. The DeWitt Center, built in 1970, will continue to serve the college's theatre department, but will undergo a major remodeling to better serve student needs as well as provide administrative offices.

Approximately 55% of the 75,000 square foot building will be available for re-assignment of student and administrative uses. Space for student activities will be increased in the lower level, including an enlarged coffee shop (The Kleez). Offices providing student services, such as the dean of students, admissions, financial aid and the registrar, will be located on the ground level while the central administration, including offices for the president, provost, business office, development, and college relations, will occupy the upper level.

Since it was built in 1962, the Van Zoeren Library has increased its collection from 190,000 books and its periodical subscriptions from 300 to 1,700.

This growth created a need for additional shelving, which was met in a reduction in seating availability. The library could accommodate up to 500 people when it was built, but there is now room to serve only 300, according to Harry Boonstra, director of libraries. Enrollment has increased from 1,500 to 2,400 students since 1962.

The college's computing center is presently located in the physics-mathematics building. The center is located in an area previously used for classrooms. Officials point to the need for additional classroom space campus-wide, noting that over the last three years the library has increased in size by approximately 15 rooms for instruction purposes.

Last year, Hope acquired the Sligh Furniture Company building at 12th Street and Columbia Avenue through a generous gift from Charles Sligh jr. Sligh is building a new factory in the city's industrial park which they will occupy next summer.

The art department will be located in the Sligh building while the computer science staff will use another portion of the facility.

Presently the art department and maintenance staff are headquartered in an 8th Street building located two blocks from the main campus. Several studios and art faculty offices also occupy other campus locations.

"The open spaces in the Sligh building lend themselves perfectly to an art department," said President Van Wylen. "Other colleges have successfully converted factory buildings into appealing, functional art centers."

"While these plants will greatly enhance our ability to serve students, we believe that they will significantly support the efforts underway by many people in the Holland community to revitalize the central area of the city and maintain a strong and healthy downtown," President Van Wylen concluded.

Foundations Support Faculty Development

Hope College has been awarded a $150,000 challenge grant for faculty and curricular development by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York, N.Y., and The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation of Menlo Park, Calif. The funds carry with them an additional $150,000 over the next three years. The total amount of $300,000 will be used to enrich the College's endowment fund and designated the "President's Discretionary Fund." The income is to be used for institutional renewal, primarily for faculty and curricular development.

"These grants will play a vital role at Hope College in the years ahead," said President Van Wylen. "Other colleges have successfully converted factory buildings into appealing, functional art centers."

"While these plants will greatly enhance our ability to serve students, we believe that they will significantly support the efforts underway by many people in the Holland community to revitalize the central area of the city and maintain a strong and healthy downtown," President Van Wylen concluded.

Tree Fund Buys Heifer

A bus to India, the Latin Ministry in Holland and an integrated heifer: What can they possibly have in common? Each of the above is a part of an effort to express the true meaning of Christmas. Each year the Chaplains' Office and the Ministry of Christ's People plan a service project under the name of the Christmas Tree Fund Drive. They collect contributions for a needy recipient. Past gifts have included a bus for people in India, a donation to the Latin Ministry and this year the recipient is the Heifer Project International. Students, faculty, administration and staff donated nearly $750, the cost of one heifer.

Heifer Project International began in 1944 with 18 heifers given to needy families. Today it has reached to its support of some 200 projects in the United States and overseas. The heifer project encompasses more than cows today. The organization’s "living gifts" include dairy goats, sheep, hogs, beef cattle, poultry, rabbits and even honey bees.

Heifer Project International animals are truly living gifts. One heifer can cost between $750 and $1,000 but the returns are immeasurable. This heifer can produce 20 quarts of milk a day and one calf a year. This gift of life not only provides milk, but gives the family the ability to help themselves and their community.

The gift that multiplies and goes on giving was the goal of the 1980 Christmas Tree Fund Drive. Hope student Lynde DeMoor was selected as the project was a good choice. "I've always thought it's best to help people learn and discover things on their own. A little boost in the direction of self-support through the H.P.I. could be very beneficial."
Van Raalte Fire Brings Changes to DeWitt

by Colleen May

The building will be one of many, reflecting the world services it will render and demands that will be made upon it. Somewhat in the first instance, this statement was originally made by Calvin A. Van Raalte in June of 1879, when he was president of Hope College. The occasion was the announcement that the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would be financing the soon-to-be-constructed DeWitt Cultural Center. Van Raalte could not have been aware at the time that this statement, if just right, might prove to be. Indeed, in last year's Van Raalte Hall fire, the DeWitt Center has been called on to serve many functions for which it was not originally intended.

The DeWitt Student Center was part of a $10 million Master Plan adopted in the fall of 1983 by the Hope College Board of Trustees. Not only did this plan include the construction of the DeWitt Center, but it also provided for the building of Dijkstra Hall, an addition to the Nykerk Hall of Music, and a new science building.

As it is being constructed, the center will house student organizations, the library, and administration.

The building is located in the center of the Oak Ridge campus.

Several student organizations are now located in DeWitt Center; however, there are no bowling alleys left.

Van Raalte Fire Brings Changes to DeWitt

Oak Ridge Semester Offers Hands-on Experience

Between 1942 and 1945 a city was formed in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains in eastern Tennessee. Like every city built before this one, there was a purpose for its construction. But this city was not established because it would become on an advantageous spot, or because it was the location of a particularly successful trading post, or for any other similarly mundane reason. This city was constructed for one, far from ambiguous purpose—the production of uranium for the construction of the atom bomb.

Into this city, christened Oak Ridge, came brilliant scientists from all over the world. From Fort Knox arrived silver bars to be melted down and formed into a magnet large enough and powerful enough to split the atom. Indeed it was here that the desired chain reaction necessary for the explosion of the bomb first happened.

Oak Ridge is much different now than it was during the World War II years, but its importance as a national center of research and development is still monumental. Today it is the official home of the United States Department of Energy as well as the Federally funded Oak Ridge National Laboratory. At this lab, operated by the Union Carbide Corporation, research is done in four basic areas: fission-energy development, biomedical and environmental research, basic science, and magnetic fusion energy.

There is also ongoing research in such fields as fossil energy and conservation, solar and geothermal energy, and the development of measurement and control systems.

Each summer, the United States Department of Energy (DOE) sponsors a student research program, administered through Oak Ridge Associated Universities. This ten-week opportunity is similar in many ways to the Oak Ridge Semester offered during the regular academic year through the Great Lakes Colleges Association and the Associated Colleges of the Midwest. It is most significantly different in the actual academic requirement. Whereas Oak Ridge Semester incorporates both classroom and on-the-job experience, the Oak Ridge Summer Program is primarily a research experience.

This past summer, Kathryn A. Hope, a senior, traveled to Oak Ridge to participate in the Student Research Program. Due to her academic excellence and prior coursework, this computer science major was selected to be one of the 100 chosen for this opportunity. During her appointment, Hope utilized both her computer and math background in analyzing performance and safety data on nuclear reactor systems. It was her duty to study particular formulas and put them into a form that could be fed into the computer. As is typical with much research, the work she did was tied into a much larger project.

For Hope, the summer greatly helped to solidify her career plans, although not until much later in her junior year. However, immediately after, Hope was still not sure what she wanted to do with a computer science/math background. After all, Hope said Oak Ridge provided her with some of the best experiences of what she could do within her field. Following her return to Hope, she decided to pursue her Ph.D. in math.

What Hope participated in was "not just a classroom experience... but a real job experience." She worked 35 hours a week and was allowed some flexibility in selecting her hours. A weekly stipend also provided an extra incentive.

In these post-three-Mile Island times, it is almost impossible to discuss nuclear energy without considering the safety implications involved. Since Hope was directly involved in the analysis of safety data, her opinion was of particular interest. While at Oak Ridge she believed she was exposed to "a great deal of information, including the necessity of nuclear power. However, a class in human ecology taken upon her return to Hope served to modify her view of the nuclear industry. Her view can do some good, but you have to be careful."

The Oak Ridge Program, like other such campus opportunities offered at Hope, is an invaluable opportunity to allow any student. Kathy Hope had the chance to test out a job that was clearly related to her academic studies while still an undergraduate, and the result was a clear direction for the future.
Voyager Success Shows Majesty of Universe

by Robert Norton

What is it like to be an engineer in space exploration? That was the seemingly simple question I was asked to discuss in this article. The more I thought about the question, the less sure I was that I could answer it. My work as an engineer has brought much pleasure over the years, but like many technical fields it is full of jargon and inside stories. To many outsiders, engineers appear to be in awe of the craft. But enough excuses—let me tell my story now.

Before I came to Hope in 1978 I spent the prior nine years working at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. My work was the stress and vibration analysis of spacecraft and other structures. Once a spacecraft is released from the booster rocket and is cruising through space, the forces acting on it are very small (unless it is hit by a large asteroid!), so mostly we worried about the stress induced by the launch itself.

Most industries use some kind of design structure, calculate the stresses, and then build a prototype which is subjected to tests. Unfortunately the high cost of spacecraft launches requires that the first launch must be a success. Light of the new spacecraft, flat and flexible, was central to our design. To meet this severe requirement, a detailed model of the spacecraft was created and the various static and dynamic loads on the spacecraft were simulated on the computer. A typical analysis of spacecraft loads required six hours of computer time and costs about $1000.

As a sidelight, I should mention that this method of analyzing structures (called the finite element method) is now being widely used in many other industries. I have used it to analyze dental implants (tooth replacements), artificial hip joints, buildings, automobile components, and complete automobiles. In fact, the automotive industry would find it nearly impossible to reduce the size and weight of their cars as rapidly as they are now doing if it were not for this method. The most widely used computer program for this analysis was developed by NASA and is available to anyone for a nominal fee.

While I worked on many projects at JPL, certainly the most well-known is the Voyager project. Two spacecrafts were built and launched in 1977. They passed Jupiter in March and July of that year. Voyager 1 will encounter Saturn in November, 1980, while Voyager 2 will encounter Saturn in August, 1981.

One of the most fascinating areas of engineering to me is to see ideas that I have worked on being used successfully. In the automotive industry we could see our successes (and failures) around us daily. Even though my work on Voyager was completed in 1977, it is very rewarding to watch the news coverage as it continues its mission. One of the American space industries has even introduced a tire that it calls the Voyager.

Rarity does any significant engineering project move smoothly from conception to construction and use. Voyager was certainly no exception to this, and we had a number of real problems, which became

unwelcome only after some time had passed. A former pastor defined humor as tragedy plus time, and in many cases that seems to be true.

My major responsibility on Voyager was the analysis of the antenna. This antenna is the largest rigid antenna ever flown by the U.S. It is 12 feet in diameter and yet, because of the advanced materials and construction, it weighs only about 100 pounds. The antenna is of honeycomb design, with two face sheets separated by a low density core. This type of construction is remarkably strong and rigid. The face sheets are made of graphite fibers in a plastic, while the core is aluminum honeycomb.

The antenna was constructed for JPL by another company, who shall remain nameless. While this company has a great deal of experience with this type of materials, we managed to get into trouble with them easily enough.

The shape of an antenna is a parabola, and to build the antenna in this shape a mold was first machined. A release film was placed over the mold (much like Teflon on a pan) to allow the mold to be separated from the antenna later. Then the antenna was built up over the mold and baked in a large oven to cure it. What nobody knew at that time was that over the extended time and temperatures used, the release film turned into a glue! There were some rather red spots on the mold.

Later we had occasion to be thankful for the very low weight of the antenna. The technicians had suspended the antenna from the ceiling using a turbulock. As they were working under the antenna they kept rotating it for access. As the antenna rotated the turbulock unwound until finally the antenna came crashing down on the three men under it. Since the antenna weighed less than 100 pounds there was no harm done to the men or the antenna. At this point the JPL people were wondering what else could go wrong.

From then on we had few significant problems. The highlight of this period was the final test. While we used computer analysis for the design, we were still careful to run various tests before launch. The primary test consisted of introducing the expected launch vibrations at the base of the antenna. Even though I had done the analysis and knew what to expect, it was still very impressive to see such a large structure vibrating so dramatically. If an antenna were standing on the rim of the antenna during the test the vibration he would experience would be so intense that he would feel a force of over 30 times his body weight.

When I got back to JPL after the test I had a rather unwelcome surprise. I had left my car at the airport on a Wednesday for the test, but we hadn't finished by Friday.

work through the weekend, finally finishing late Sunday afternoon. Back at JPL I found that by working through the weekend (without extra pay) I had left my car at the airport beyond the allowable period, and the JPL bureaucracy didn't want to charge for the full parking fee. To collect my $2 I had to write a memo to explain the situation. I suppose that by the time the memo was typed, circulated, and filed my $2 must have cost JPL $15.

After working so hard on Voyager for two years, it was hard to think of the experience as anything but a success. In 1977, launching through much of the U.S. as a part of the trip we planned to be at the Kennedy Space Center on August 20 for the Voyager launch. Since I was an unusual Saturday launch, it had a huge crowd, the largest ever, at the center. In fact our tour bus was unable to get to the visitors' area so we just pulled into a parking lot to watch the launch. Fortunately, everything that I had worked on performed as planned, so we continued our vacation with peace of mind.

The next year, 1978, I came to Hope to provide the opportunity of engineering courses for the College's students. I am often asked why I came to Hope. The answer lies in the education that Hope provides. Society in general is faced with some very difficult issues at this time, and these will likely continue for some time. Technology is an intimate part of many of these solutions. As a result engineers are now faced with problems having a larger scope than they were trained to handle, as the problems are no longer purely technical in nature. Hope provides the atmosphere required to face these issues. The experience I have gained in engineering they are not able to integrate the spiritual dimension that Hope can.

Not only have I enjoyed my years in engineering, both in the space program and elsewhere, but I believe it helps in the teaching of engineering. Most people can grasp an abstract theory better if it is applied to a familiar situation. My experiences have provided many illustrations.

Even after coming to Hope I have been able to continue my association with JPL. Last year IPL invited me to spend the summer working on an instrument (the Wide Field and Planetary Camera) which is a part of the Space Telescope project. I really enjoyed the chance to work on a project like that and renew friendships. Not too many people have heard of the Space Telescope, yet it is not scheduled to be launched for a couple of years. Like many other projects, it is waiting for the Space Shuttle to become operational. The Space Telescope is 14 feet in diameter, 43 feet long, and weighs 20,000 pounds. The results will probably not be as spectacular as those of Voyager, but I am sure they will have as much scientific impact.

I hope you have enjoyed a glimpse of space engineering. Like all fields of human endeavor, it has its good times and bad times, but most people working in it enjoy it. Some people attempt to justify the space program on the basis of the spin-offs which have helped in everyday life, but to me the most important aspect is to optimally lift our eyes above our troubles to see the majesty and wonder of the universe around us. As David put it so well many years ago, "When I look at the heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast established; what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of
Alumni Day ‘81

May 9

Reunions for the following classes will be held:
1919 Dr. Willard Wickers, chairperson
1920 Betty Goedner Boven and Helene Visscher Winter, co-chairpersons
1921 Jack and Phyllis Newcastle Jaquing, co-chairpersons
1926 Elaine Bielefeldt Walpekhen, chairperson
1931 Lucella Roxelboom Mulder, chairperson
1956 Marianne Wiers Van Eenenaam, chairperson
1966 Judy Eastman Faber, chairperson
1966 Karen Dryhout DeBoer, chairperson

4 p.m. Fifty Year Circle Meeting, Van Vleck Hall
4 p.m. Re-dedication of Van Vleck Hall
5:30 p.m. Lunch, Phelps Hall
6 p.m. Annual Alumni Banquet, Phelps Hall

Presentation of Distinguished Alumni Awards

Banquet tickets available for $7 from Alumni Office.
A limited amount of lodging will be available in Voorhees Hall for persons attending Alumni Day and/or Commencement activities. Contact the Alumni Office for reservations.

81-82 Academic Calendar

Fall Semester
August 28 Faculty Conference
August 29 Residence Halls Open, 8 a.m.
August 29 Freshman Orientation Begins
August 30–31 Freshman Orientation
September 1 Classes Begin, 8 a.m.
September 2 Classes in Session (Labor Day)
September 3 Convocation (evening)
September 9 Classes in Session (Labor Day)
October 9–11 Homecoming Weekend
October 14 Fall Recess Begins, 6 p.m.
November 5–8 Thanksgiving Recess Begins, 8 a.m.
November 26 Thanksgiving Recess Ends, 8 a.m.
November 30 Domestic Travel Begins, 7 a.m.
December 5–6 Last Day of Classes
December 11–16 Semester Examinations

Spring Semester
January 30 Residence Halls Open, 12 Noon
January 31 Registration for New Students
February 1 Classes Begin, 8 a.m.
February 2 Winter Recess Begins, 8 a.m.
March 18 Critical Issues Symposium Day
March 28 Spring Recess Ends, 8 a.m.
April 17–18 Spring Recess Ends, 8 a.m.
April 26 Registration for Fall Semester SPR ‘83

April 30 May Day; Classes Dismissed at 12:30 p.m.
May 3–7 Semester Examinations
May 8 Alumni Day
May 9 Bailucarese and Commencement
May Term, May 15–28
June Term, May 24–June 18
Summer Session, June 21–July 30

SYMPHONETTE
Wednesday, March 28
Brunswick, Ohio
Brownsville Reformed
Bergen, N.J.

CHAPEL CHOIR
Wednesday, March 18
Blennerhassett Reformed
Maysville, Ind.

SYMPHONETTE
Friday, March 27
Palmerton Reformed
Wichers Aud., 8 p.m.

CHAPEL CHOIR
Friday, March 27
Crystal Cathedral
Granada Hills, Calif.

Cable Reformed

Rolle Reformed

Beach Community Reformed

Brownsville Reformed

Blennerhassett Reformed

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Religious Life: The Faculty Influence

This year, News from Hope College is publishing a series of articles on the topic, "The State of Religion on Campus." The faculty, students, and staff of Hope College have been surveyed in order to determine the religious beliefs and affiliations of Hope College faculty members.

Many faculty members believe that religious beliefs are an important part of their academic career. They feel that religion adds depth and meaning to their work and facilitates their understanding of the world.

The survey also revealed that a majority of faculty members feel that religious beliefs have an impact on their teaching. They believe that religious beliefs help them to see the world in a different light and to approach their work with a sense of purpose.

However, the survey also found that some faculty members feel that religious beliefs are not an important part of their academic career. They believe that religious beliefs are a private matter and should not be brought into the classroom.

The results of the survey will be used to help the administration of Hope College to make decisions about the future of religious studies on campus. They will also be used to help guide the development of new courses and programs that are designed to meet the needs of the students.

The faculty at Hope College are committed to providing a religiously diverse and inclusive environment for all students. They believe that it is important to offer a variety of religious perspectives and to respect the beliefs of all students.

In conclusion, the faculty at Hope College believe that religious beliefs are an important part of their academic career. They feel that religious beliefs help them to see the world in a different light and to approach their work with a sense of purpose. They also believe that it is important to offer a variety of religious perspectives and to respect the beliefs of all students.
From the Big Tulip to the

The songwriter tells us that it's up to New York. Tees-customers and bumper stickers across the country tell us that people (heartily) love New York. The magazine named after it (despite the order of things one sometimes suspects the editors would have us believe) tells us that the talk of its town is destined to become the talk of all towns. Some of the people who visit there tell us that it's a great place to visit but you wouldn't want to live there. Some of the other people who visit there tell us that it's probably a great place to live but you wouldn't want to visit there.

Ken Walz

Ken Walz '66 is plugging up his ears to the siren song of the West. An independent television producer, he acknowledges that, for all practical purposes, he should be living in California, at the center of his industry. "I have always loved the energy and excitement of New York," Ken says, "and although my agents are pressuring me to move, I'm going to resist until the very end!"

During the past months Ken has been working on the biggest project of his career to date; producing a mini-series for NBC on the lives of former Alabama Governor George Wallace and his wife Cornelia. The young producer, who says one of his best abilities is judging talent, has entered the project with high hopes of its becoming the kind of production that gets nominated for Emmy awards.

Ken's work has been getting wide exposure this year. Last summer he traveled to Nepal and Norway to produce several segments for "The American Sportsman," a regular-Saturday feature on ABC television. These segments began to air in January. His recent credits also include the production of a group of 27-minute-long programs featuring members of the Baseball Hall of Fame. These programs were shown on NBC's "7th inning stretch" during the 1980 season.

Ken's producing experiences have included television, feature films, industrial and promotion films, and TV commercials. He has worked with stars including Shelly Hack, E.G. Marshall, Orson Welles, Margaux Hemingway, and dozens of marquee drop-ins. "Everything I've ever done has been with a star. I never produced anything, say on how typeonters work. I think it's more fun to work with stars... They're interesting people, and your work is automatically more impressive—"it gets more attention."

Ken says his work with Lee Strasberg was particularly memorable because it included a three-hour interview. He remembers Mack Jaggar and Bette Maler as the "most colorful stars" with whom he worked, and Shelly Hack as the "most professional because of what we put through—"crossing the Nepal countryside during early morning hours in handcuffs or on elephantback.

After graduating from Hope, Ken went East as an advertising account executive, working for two big firms (accounts included such familiar as Conant Cold Capsules, Sine-Off, Frito Corn (Chips and TWA). Ken says he drifted into advertising naturally, having grown up in Connecticut—"the place is full of advertisers!"

Four years later, in 1979, looking for a less structured and more creative line of work, he became a road concert producer, handling live concerts at colleges and other spots in the Northwest and Midwest and featuring artists which included The Grateful Dead, Richie Havens, Mountain, Elton John and Melanie. After a few years, he began working with film.

Although he describes his profession as "a problem-ridden business from beginning to end," Ken says he has learned to live with the misshaps ("a million a day") by keeping his focus on what he calls the bottom line: quality product. This focus has resulted in his successes in the highly competitive and time-consuming role of the free lancer. He says the best people in the film industry nowadays are independents and that the days of the studios maintaining huge staffs is over.

Eric Fitzgerald

"Do I really want to be a New Yorker? It's the question Eric Fitzgerald '80 pondered for 10 months while living in the city. Eric was first introduced to the Big Apple while on the Great Lakes Colleges Association program in December of 1979. A theatre arts major, Eric was placed with Broadway show producer Emmanuel Azenberg who is well known for "They're Play-
The Big Apple

Ann Hesselin

Ann Hesselin feels right at home in New York City, partly because she was born and raised in a city with an even greater population—Tokyo. The daughter of Reformed Church missionaries, Ann learned about city life at an early age. After finishing high school in Japan, Ann and family moved back to the states where she entered Central College in Iowa before transferring to Hope College. "It was quite a shock coming from Tokyo and adjusting to a small town. I found I needed to be back in a big city.

After graduating in 1975, Ann came to New York to work for the United States Department of Defense. As an employee, it was her duty to investigate the backgrounds of certain individuals for high level security clearances. "I enjoyed it for a while because it was fun driving my own governmental car around New York meeting new people and gathering my information.

A year-and-a-half later, Ann decided to enter law school at St. John's University in Queens. While studying, she maintained several jobs as a legal assistant, researcher and law clerk. She also tried her hand at Metropolitan Life as a consultant for the claims advising unit.

Last January, Ann was asked to join Cooper's and Lybrand, one of the largest accounting firms in the world. As a tax specialist in the international consulting division, she handles tax planning for corporations and individuals who wish to invest abroad. Ann also works in the impressive Ernst building directly across from Rockefeller Center. There is a gym in the basement where you can go skiing or badminton at midnight.

Despite her heavy workload, Ann is still finding time to pursue her master's degree at New York University Graduate School of Business Administration. She is hoping that in a few years she will transfer to her New York office, where she'll truly be at home.

Meanwhile, Ann thinks of herself as a real New Yorker. She's very happily settled into her own apartment, which has a working fireplace in the living room. Ann reluctantly resorted to a realtor to find her apartment and says the price was more than anyone in her right mind. "One of my biggest problems besides rent," Ann claims, "is where to stock my firewood. I can't seem to keep it on the sidewalk. I can't carry it up four flights of stairs, and even if I could, I couldn't keep it in my living room."

The usual ends up buying the Sunday edition of the New York Times because, "It's good firewood!"

Between her career and her school work, Ann doesn't find much free time. But when she does, she enjoys walks in nearby Riverside Park to watch the sunsets over New Jersey. "It's like I'm in another world on occasion."

Living in New York City is an exhilarating experience for Ann. She says, "I don't know why, but it's a rush. I can't relax."

Grace Tannehill

"It took me a year to get accustomed to New York City," claims costume designer Grace Tannehill. "There are times I often need to get away, but when I do, I'm always anxious to get back."

Grace decided to live in New York after spending an enjoyable semester on the Great Lakes Colleges Association program in the city. A theatre major, she was placed at the Julliard School to gain some practical experience in the
Sherill Vickers Doar monitors commercials.

From the Big Tulip to the Big Apple

continued from page 9

costume shop. Grace feels it was a valuable apprenticeship because Julliard's costume factories are outstanding. I had never seen anything like it. They have a huge shop full of sewing machines, a well-supplied wig shop, and a separate dye room. When the semester ended, the school asked Grace to stay on in order to become a costume designer. She bravely set off into the free lance world of costume design. It is really becoming a time-consuming job, always looking for more work, never knowing when the next paycheck will come.

Grace keeps a part-time job doing uniform work at 'Wendy's', a fast-food restaurant on the top of the World Trade Center.

Grace is currently spending her evenings designing costumes for the shows. Every day the city, she accompanies the group on tours with Three Sisters and Othello in West Palm Beach, Florida. Grace spent two years with Julliard, but felt she needed to move on in order to acquire more skills as a costume designer.

In December of 1979, Sherill packed her bags and made the move to New York. Luckily, she was able to find living arrangements with an old friend in Brooklyn. I would never have been able to come here if it were not for my friend. The cost of living here is absolutely staggering.

For four months she pounded the pavement looking for media-related employment. "I tried everything to find a job. I bought all the newspapers and visited all the classified ads. I learned that in this business it really helps to know people. Between interviews Sherill took temporary work as a secretary at publishing houses. I learned a lot of useful skills from that experience." She was treated as if she had no brains and the thankless work.

Finally, after four months her endeavors paid off. She is the head of the Leake A. Harris Broadcasting Service.

As an "On Air Monitoring Coordinator," Sherill is responsible for screening a group of television monitors to make sure her client's commercials run at the proper times. She also checks to make sure the commercial is of high quality, and that there are no product conflicts on the program.

Sherill enjoys her work at Harris, but eventually would like to go back to school to catch up on the state of the art. She'd also like to go back into the production end of broadcasting.

Sherill visited Harris in New York, and met Ivan Fox, an Israeli computer science student, in a cafe in the Citicorp building. In April they were married.

Sherill is having a love/hate relationship with New York City. "I love the city. I'm happy with the city. It's beautiful in one respect. I can have anything I want, anytime I want. I just like the city. I like the noise and the dirt and the smoke. She misses the freedom of going out for walks or just going to a park and sitting. I feel as if I must keep moving here, or I might get stuck. I feel as if I must keep moving here, or I might get stuck. I feel as if I must keep moving here, or I might get stuck.

Hope's Financial Gurus

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Anderson advises that high school students who want to attend college should regard their academic records as potentially more important than in the past, and that parents realize that they may be in for "some rude awakenings" if they believe they can send their children to college without paying the necessary fees. Obviously, there is uncertainty and challenge aplenty for the Anderson/Wehrman duo. At the same time, the total picture of financial health for Hope depends on more than these two large pieces. All 4/5s of Hope's employees are important to the College's Quality Accounting System. This method of financial control puts the responsibility for spending and budgeting at the departmental supervisory level. They like the accountability, knowing that they hold the entire responsibility for their department's budget. This participatory system of financial control has been highly effective, and its adoption made possible the beginning of Hope's tradition of balanced budgets 13 years ago. A balanced budget is "of utmost importance," says Anderson, not only because it increases the College's credibility in the eyes of donors but also because it precludes those difficult-to-make, back-against-the-wall budget decisions involving areas of spending that really shouldn't be cut.

Do I want to go to college? What is it really like? Can I make the grade?

Explore the possibilities of a college education through classroom experiences, extra-curricular activities, and free time. You will live in college housing on a college schedule and learn from college professors. Gaining a greater sense of yourself and your abilities, you will better prepare to make a decision about college in the future.

Hope College offers a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs. Explore the options available by contacting the College's Offices of Admissions, Financial Aid, or Athletics. The offices of the Harvey College Foundation also provide information on financial assistance.

COST: Tuition, board, room, for the year $125.

TRAVEL: Special arrangements are to be made.

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In 1981, I will be a high school junior ( ) senior ( )

Mailing classes are offered in various academic areas, career planning, campus life, and college admissions. Free time activities include skiing, biking, tennis, movie nights, concerts, and other events.

Get the answers at this Hope College on-campus program.
Emotions always run high when Hope and Calvin clash on the basketball court. This year's showdown at the Holland Civic Center was no different as the Dutchmen emerged victorious in overtime, 70-68. The Hope student body got involved on every play, even when Calvin players questioned foul calls. Junior forward Matt Neil (34) was intense on the floor and in his discussions with coach Glenn Van Wieren. And long-time math professor Jay Folkert really enjoyed the outcome more than the photo might indicate.

Photo essay by David Sundin '83

Three Hope football players have been afforded All-America recognition for academic and athletic accomplishment.

Senior kicker Greg Bekius of Whitehall, Mich. was named to the college division Academic All-American first team while senior tight end Paul Damon of Grand Rapids, Mich. and junior quarterback Mark Spencer of Traverse City, Mich. were voted to the second team.

Damon was also voted to the NCAA Division III All-America Football team.

Bekius becomes the third Hope football player to achieve Academic All-America status. Previous recipients were tackle Craig Groendyk in 1979 and tackle Ron Posthuma in 1974.

Bekius is a mathematics-business administration major and holds career records in field goals, extra points, and punting.

Damon is a business-psychology major. He was a unanimous All-MIAA first team selection this fall as he established career records in pass completions and reception yardage.

Spencer is an economics-philosophy major. He holds the school career records in total offense, pass completions and pass yardage. This fall he established a Hope record for pass completions in a season.
U.S.-Iranian Relations: A Long View

by Renze L. Hoeksema

There is a famous case in International Law where Great Britain paid the United States several million dollars, even though she had won her case against the United States in an international court of law. Great Britain did so because she did not want to establish a precedent that would work to her disadvantage in any case that might be brought against her, on the same issue, in the future. That is taking the "long view" ahead and such a view would be appropriate for us in our relations with Iran, starting now, for we certainly will retain a broad interest in Iran's oil, for our allies' welfare particularly. We will retain an interest in the stability of Iran, on the southern border of the Soviet Union, and also in the territorial integrity of Iran, which could be turned apart by the centrifugal forces of ethnicity if we encourage weakness at the center. The fall of Ayatollah Khomeini row would guarantee instability and political turmoil, and civil war.

We should not forget that Iran and the Soviet Union in a 1921 treaty agreed that the Soviet Union could intervene in Iran in case of instability and a threat to Iran. The Iranians insist the treaty is now ineffectual but the Soviets have not agreed. In International Law there is a dictum—Pacta Sunt Servanda—a treaty may not be broken by the unilateral action of one party to the treaty.

Over the recent past some may have gained the idea that the Iranians are a cruel, perverse, and untrustworthy people. This is not the whole truth and, if carried forward, will not help us or Iran. Cruelty to prisoners or hostages is to be condemned, but Iran has no monopoly on such cruelty. Iran has exhibited some of her worst features. The crude, bizarre manners of the Prime Minister—probably brought on by internal political necessity, the totally un-Islamic, uneducated, and in the long run self-destructive actions of some of Iran's religious leaders, and the negotiating tactics of a bazaar merchant are examples of what is worst in Iranian life. Having said that, it will not be in Iran's, our's, and our allies' interest to isolate Iran. We should remember historically and, if it is a nation, have some pretty obvious ways on our social behavior at times.

We should keep in mind that the State Department early last year reported 294 terrorist attacks on U.S. diplomats or diplomatic installations in the past decade, including the murder of several ambassadors. That does not excuse the Iranian action but it clearly indicates that there have been precedents. Terrorism is what is needed to remember is to be condemned and resisted whenever and wherever it occurs, not just when it involves American personnel.

In order to maintain a balanced view of Iran we should view Iran's actions in the context of their experiences with the United States and other Western powers ever since the Shah's father was placed on the throne with the help of the British in 1925.

History accounts for the bitterness of the Iranian nationalists toward defeated President Carter and the harsh propaganda of the Iranian government against the United States, partially to forestall the United States from acting against Iran. History partially accounts for the poor treatment the American hostages received. It also accounts for the bitter reaction against the late, poorly planned, abortive raid to rescue the hostages (after President Carter and his C.I.A. Director had denounced the C.I.A.—the only professional, unconventional war-fight force in the U.S. government—of any capability to respond when needed).

To give a little perspective on how the hostage situation got started on the Iranian side, let us review a little recent history. Five to seven revolutionary students brought a plan to seize the American Embassy to Muslim religious leader, Mohammad Mossavi Kho'ini. Kho'ini said in an interview last July that he and the students decided not to inform Ayatollah Khomeini in advance in order not to place him in a difficult position. When former President Carter admitted the Shah into the United States, Kho'ini, in a speech on November 1, 1979, said to move against American interests in Iran. What better place to move against than the U.S. Embassy? The students moved against the Embassy on November 4 and thereafter Kho'ini endorsed the seizure. Thereafter, what had been terrorism by the students became state-endorsed but not carefully controlled or managed state terrorism.

There is a "lunatic fringe" on the left and right in every society and the Iranian society is no exception. Certainly those students who terrorized our diplomatic personnel were part of that fringe. The tactics used, however, appear to be no different, but less severe, than those often used in a prisoner-of-war interrogation situation. Incorrectly, but maybe in their eyes understandable, they sincerely believed that the United States was going to war with Iran in order to destroy it. If the Americans were to use force or threaten the use of force, it does not
class notes

1990s & 2000s

Adriana Hernandez 14, B.S.M., as secretary of a senior civic club, arranges monthly one-day tours to places of interest around South Holland, Ill. Wagga Reed 23 won second place in the Holland Friends of Art annual Mini Art Show. Raymond Zwart 22 and husband Donny had hosted the 11th International Congress of Anatomy in Mexico City.


Sanctiﬁe Schott 22 served on the board of trustees of First United Presbyterian Church in San Diego, Calif.

Helen Zander 22 viewed Japan last summer on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the Syracuse-China School, where she was a former faculty member. While there, she met President M. Fadul, wife of the crown prince of Japan.

The Rev. LeVan Sandy 70 is serving as pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Troy, N.Y., since 1980.

Paul Brown 31 completed editing a VHS-educational video.

Everett Kleinjans 31 is president of The Friendship Club, a senior citizens organization in Holland, Mich.

Milton Slaght 34, M.D., honored by the citizens of Saranac, Mich., for his 40 years of service to the community.

James De Weerd 36, M.D., retired with emeritus status after 30 years of staff appointment in urology at the University of Michigan.

The Rev. William Huyten 38 served as the vice president of De Weerd for the Class of 2004. He is now a resident of the Department of Pathology at the Mayo Clinic.

The Rev. Harold Mante 38 was re-elected by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of the Synod of the West. He will be serving his second term.

Herman Vande Kree 43 is an assistant professor of Economics at Wayne State University. He has been involved in the study of economic development.

1940s

Donald Cordes 40 served as a distinguished service officer of the American Legion for the year 1940.

J. Robert 41 and Mozell Webber 42 Swartz are opening and expanding a new business in the 1940s.

William F. Gates 43, M.D., served as an assistant professor of Surgery at the University of Michigan. He has been recognized for his contributions to the field of surgery.

Harvey Hockens 45 and his wife, an Indian activist, have founded the first Native American organization in the U.S. to protect the rights of American Indians.

Raymond Zwemer 45 has been honored by the Benjamin-Spencer Galleries, Los Angeles, Calif., for his 80-year-old gallery specializing in modern graphics and typography.

1980s

Donald Cordes 40 received the Distinctive Service Award of the American Legion for his outstanding service.

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George Arwady Jr. 69 has been named editor and publisher of The Mackinac Chronicle. Arwady, a former anchor editor, was metropolitan editor at The Chronicle before becoming editor of The Saginaw News four years ago. In accepting the position, Arwady commented that the city of Mackinac is “this tremendous potential, both economically and socially. It has a great deal of potential.”

A notable change at the Mackinac Chronicle is the hiring of two new editorial writers:

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...
HAVE WE HEARD FROM YOU?
If not, please send your contribution to the Annual Alumni Fund today. Your gift is very important.

Some people can make their gift have a double impact. Many companies will match the gifts of their employees to Hope College. So if you work for a matching gift company be sure to send your matching gift form along with your check.

Please send your check today.
Annual Alumni Fund, Hope College, Holland, MI 49423

news from hope college february 1981
Hope's Dollar Gurus

As he tells it, last summer, as he walked across campus and checked the progress of all manner of construction (the Voorhees Science Center, the cleaning of the Van Raalte site, the interior remodeling of the De Witt Center, the 17th Street landscaping), a pesky little gripe did not go too unnoticed: back of one of the Bayesian's minds.

"Who's paying, for all of this?"

Meanwhile, at the Business Office, the cash flow for these and all the College's more regular expenses was being avidly handled by Hope's two financial wizards—soft-spoken Barry Werkman, the College's business manager, who has been committed to college business and economics students for two years before coming over to an administrative position in the Business Office, and "the president, left his job as General Motors 18 years ago because, he says, there were things too predictable and certain.

"I would be bored without challenges and uncertainty," he says today, without regrets.

"Barry Werkman, the College's business manager, brought accounting to Hope business and economics students two years before coming over to an administrative position in the Business Office," he says.

"The predictability of accounting was the main reason I left," he notes. "Although I enjoyed the contact with the students, there simply was not enough variety of experience." Both found the variety of challenges and excitement of their current roles within the financial ledger of Hope's financial operation.

If there is a single area that is an unlikely source ledgers of operating expenses, it is simply the College's operating funds are divided into 100 separate accounts; at times of tuition collection, its fund grows by a daily cash flow of $670,000. A monthly payroll amounts to $600,000. Clearly, we are not talking about small change here.

To this scope, add these considerations: the annual budget is set with only 1 percent contingency rate; that after 13 years of achieving balanced budgets, there is strong pressure to maintain financial stability; that continued inflation and decreases in federal and state education-related programs are seemingly unavoidable, developments which will greatly affect College finances, and, to add some doomsday drama, there is small private colleges are closing down and experts predict more will meet that fate in the decade ahead.

Given all of the above, anyone who recently has struggled to keep the family or business budget on an even keel would probably conclude that Anderson's and Werkman's job's must be among the most stress-filled in academia.

"But not necessarily," they add. "We've been able to control costs and plan for future spending.

For example, we've been able to negotiate lower rates for utilities, telephone, and postage. We've also been able to reduce the number of full-time employees.

Despite these efforts, there are still some areas where we could improve. One area is student aid. We've been able to reduce the amount of need-based aid we provide, but we still have to do more to meet the financial needs of our students.

Another area where we've been able to cut costs is in maintenance. We've been able to complete a number of projects on campus without incurring excessive costs.

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When we look at the big picture, we see that the College needs to continue to make cuts in order to maintain its financial stability.

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