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 make care and use of the college's facility needs in a number of academic and student service areas as well as providing new facilities for administrative functions, according to President Van Wylen.

The multi-phased plan features an innovative earth-sheltered building which would link existing buildings on the Hope campus. First April 28 destroyed Van Raalte Hall, the college's central administrative building.

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) Reconstruction of the existing DeWitt Center to serve as a student, administrative and cultural center
3) Renovation of the Blair Building near the corner of 13th Street and Columbia Avenue to serve as the art department and maintenance facility
4) Expansion of the Van Zoeren Library to serve as a growing need for shelf 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 library expansion. 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 already 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 raised through special gifts, so that the tuition 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 over half the students graduating with a concentration in that field.

Faculty 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 added the unique earth-sheltered concept is 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 Greets New Term

January 20 turned out to be an appropriate day for Winter Convocation, as President Gordon VanWylen said, it was a "day of new beginnings in many ways." Not only were the hostages out of Iran, but a new U.S. president was also being inaugurated.

Dr. VanWylen began his convocation 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 Raalte fire." However, with much hard work and diligence "we came to the close of the semester with much success."

As illustrations of the changes that will highlight the now officially convened spring semester, promised to produce more success.

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. VanWylen 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 planning and staging campus events. VanWylen, in subject from the recent box office favorite "Breaking Away" to Bergman's "Summer Spice," while the Great Performances Series has scheduled an exciting line-up of events.

Three Woodrow Wilson Fellowship will speak at this semester's series. Early in February a group of Saint Louis-Bourbon, advisor for the United Nation Conference on Science and Technology, appeared on campus while during the first week of April Michigan's and Kentucky's Secretaries of State appeared on New York Law School and senior vice president for Medical and Scientific Affairs respectively, with plans for future campus development were also announced. Behind the proposals were three primary concerns—freedom, economy, and security. "However, our universities, according to Dr. VanWylen, are "incidental to our real mission."

VanWylen expressed as a goal that Hope be a college which "in a real sense is a community we love most.

The convocation address was followed by the installation of Elton J. Bruins as the Evert J. and Hattie E. Blekkink Professor of Religion. Dr. Bruins said that he won't be "Development of a more lay-type curriculum ...

Enrollment Climb

The enrollment for the second semester totals 3,250 students, according to Registrar John Hulsken. The enrollment is up 20 students compared to the second semester of the 1970-71 school year. Enrollment during the first semester this year was 2,464, an all-time high. There 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 1,702 women and 1,148 men. The enrollment by class is: freshmen 563, sophomores 606, juniors 524, seniors 489, and special students 170. There are 26 student enrolled in off-campus programs.

Letters

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 mailing to alumni. This is a suggestion that was made by Dr. or Rev. or Ph.D. and I am in sympathy with the author of the letter on this subject which appeared in the Dec. 1980 News from Hope. After being a Hope student, I have received a large non-sexist education. Now, one year after graduation, my name has disappeared from all mailings. Perhaps rectify this mistake. -Karen Carnahan Gerber, 79, Raleigh, N.C.

I am the grandmother of a Hope College graduate 79 (Margo Stephenson). 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 line of sons of Charles and Clara Fowler. They lived in 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 left last year and is a graduate of U. M. Then Paul Fowler graduated in 74 from Hope.

Now the fifth and last Fowler, John, entered Hope at 1980... It would seem to me that this is a rather unusual family story... Mr. and Mrs. Fowler... were received as a fine college for five fine sons... Sincerely, Mrs. Margaret B. Lawton, 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 Knipp of Holland, Mich., David 73 graduate, Mark 74 graduate, John 75 graduate, and Stephen 76 graduate, have been received. Bruce 77 graduate, the former Holly Warren, is a 78 graduate.

WONDERING ABOUT HOPE

Dr. John S. Lute, executive director of the MCF, said, "The Kellogg Foundation is a beneficiary of this program, but it is not a participator in the program."

Kellogg Grant Benefits Hope

Hope College was among 16 Michigan independent colleges to receive benefits in a grant of $588,000 made to the Michigan College Foundation (MCF) by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich. The Michigan College Foundation, covering the next two campaign years of 1981 and 1982, is in the form of a challenge incentive matching grant program.

The Kellogg Foundation's generous support," said Dr. Lute, "will mean substantially more money for Michigan private colleges in a time of great need and a depressed economy.

Blekkink First Blekkink Scholar

Dr. Elton J. Bruins has been designated the first Blekkink Professor by the Board of Trustees.

The Evert J. and Hattie E. Blekkink Professorship in Religion was created by a bequest of the late Victor and Ruth Blekkink in honor of their parents.

A member of the faculty since 1966, Dr. Bruins is currently chairman of the religion department and holds the rank of full professor. Dr. Bruins was recognized during an all-college convocation held on the second floor of the student center.

The Blekkink Professorship is selected on the basis of a distinguished record as an outstanding teacher, distinguished scholarly contributions, and significant contributions to the spiritual life of the university.

The convocation address was followed by the installation of Elton J. Bruins as the Evert J. and Hattie E. Blekkink Professor of Religion. Dr. Bruins said that he won't be "Development of a more lay-type curriculum..."
Campus Master Plan Approved

continued on page 1

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 activity has been increased by approximately 10 rooms for instruction purposes.

Last year Hope acquired the Sleigh Furniture Company building at 12th Street and Columbia Avenue through a generous gift from Charles Sleigh, Jr. Sleigh is building a new plant in the area and will occupy the building next summer.

The art department will be located in the Sleigh building while the art faculty's offices will be located in the new arts building which will be completed next year.

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

"While these plans will greatly enhance our ability to serve the 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. These grants are part of a second major grant awarded to Hope College raising an additional $350,000 over the next three years. The total amount of $500,000 will be placed in Hope 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.

"These plans will greatly enhance our ability to serve the 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 tax to India, the Latin Ministry in India and an impregnated heifer: what can they possibly have in common? Each of the above is a part of an effort to illustrate 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 library for 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 cow.

Heifer Project International began in 1944 with 18 heifers given to needy families. Today it has branched 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 sustenance for the family but also provides income for the family 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 Lyndae DeMott agrees that 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. would be very helpful."

The Board of Trustees has designated the area which was formerly 12th Street between College and Columbia Avenues as a tribute to the Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte, founder of Holland and Hope College. A suitable memorial to Van Raalte will be constructed near 12th Street and College Avenue. It is important that each of us be reminded of the contributions of Albertus C. Van Raalte and other pioneers in establishing Holland and Hope College," said President Gordon J. Van Wylen. "The loss of fire by Van Raalte Hall last spring has left our campus with a suitable tribute in this great man." A committee, with help from a consultant, will design an appropriate memorial. Despite the fire that destroyed Van Raalte Hall officials were able to preserve the stone work and cornerstone for possible use in a memorial structure.
Van Raalte Fire Brings Changes to DeWitt

by Colleen May

"The building will be one of many moods, reflecting the varied services it will render and demands that will be made upon it." Somewhat prophetic in retrospect, this statement was originally made by Calvin A. Vander Weff in June of 1948 when he was president of Hope College. At that time, the Van Raalte Hall fire, the DeWitt Center has been called 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 1980 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 Duyser Hall, an addition to the Nyiker Hall of Music, and a new science building.

As for the construction of the center, many students chipped in to help raise funds by working as janitors, painters, and sales clerks. Students raised over $10,000 to donate to the project.

However, the administration did not raise the money fast enough to change DeWitt's image. Suddenly there was a drastic need for office space. The most logical and functional place was the DeWitt Center, but it was not available immediately, and the Student Center's function shifted to that of a temporary administration.

This shift was accompanied by a number of losses. The Pit is no longer available for Opera readings and various other Student Activities Committee (SAC) events. Most of these meetings and events have been shifted down the hall to the new student lounge. The alley, located in one corner of the old DeWitt alley but the alley is still unfinished, and many students are not yet aware of its existence. The ballroom has also been lost, forcing SAC to prove its Winter Fantasia Dance to Grand Rapids and out of DeWitt where it has been the previous few years.

Although students have lost much of what they once had, at least one instance they have gained in the basement, restored in the sunken area that once was the bowling alley is the newly constructed Student Office Center. Opus, Milestone, The Anchor, Student Government, and SAC have all been brought together from their former offices, located in various spots across campus, and have been reorganized in one centrally located area.

The newly constructed student office area is indeed impressive. Offices are separated by 80-inch partitions so, while keeping the offices private and separate, do not detract from the general feeling of unity and cooperation.

News Service President, Jon Schmid, "It's nice to be. I always get everyone else's mail." Schmid has found mail can be easily directed to the proper person by simply folding it over the appropriate name. It seemed to be generally agreed by all the student offices personnel that the most positive advantage of the new student office is the increased contact between groups. SAC had been making impressive progress in cooperating with the student newspaper and now does much more advertising at events than in the past.

Milestone is more easily made aware of different student activities and can be on hand to take pictures. Student Organization has a close enough at hand so that its proposals and decisions can be communicated to the student body with increased ease, especially by those students that the increased proximity to the administration offices and the World Processing Center is also a positive result of the DeWitt renovation. Little protest has been heard from students over the recent changes in the DeWitt Center—building students once demonstrated by the President's House lawn—with the exception of a handful of irate bowlers. This was due to the fact that the facilities are not yet complete or an apathy problem. Schmid alluded to this when he noted, "Guess that's 1980 students as compared to 1970 or something.

Wherever the case, plans for new administrative building are already circulating. As for the Student Office Center, it probably should have existed in collective form a number of years ago. Now that it is in an advantageous arrangement, hopefully it will stay that way. Indeed, some good can come from bad.

Several student organizations are now located in DeWitt Center lower level where bowling alleys used to be.

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 an advantageous seaport, or because it had been 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 use in the construction of the atomic 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 took place.

Oak Ridge is much different now than it was during the World War II, 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: fusion-energy development, biomedical and environmental research, basic energy science, and magnetic fusion energy. There is also ongoing research in such fields as solar energy conversion, coal 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 to many ways the Oak Ridge Semester offers 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. Lowe (the work she

... was raised in a much larger project. For Lowe, the summer greatly helped to solidify her career plans, although not until much later in the term. The experience was nowhere and not immediately. Lowe was still not sure what she wanted to do with a computer science/math background. After all, Lowe said Oak Ridge provided her with some different ideas of what she could do within her fields. According to Lowe she saw these kinds of opportunities you never see otherwise. Some time after her return to Hope she made the decision to pursue her Ph.D. in math.

What Lowe participated in was "not just a classroom experience... but a real on the job experience." She worked 35 hour week and was allowed some flexibility in selecting her hours. A weekly stipend also provided extra income. In these past three Mile Island times, it is almost impossible to discuss nuclear energy without considering the safety implications involved. Since Lowe was directly involved in the analysis of safety data, her opinion was of particular interest. While at Oak Ridge she believed the nuclear power industry needed to be re-introduced into the national priority without giving up the power. However, a class in human ecology taken upon Lowe's return to Hope served to modify her views even more. "People can do some good, but you have to be careful." The Oak Ridge Program, like other such off-campus experiences offered at Hope, is an invaluable opportunity to allow students to work. In fact, it could be said that Lowe was given the chance to test out a job that was clearly related to her academic studies while still in an undergraduate and the result is a clear direction for the future.

senior, traveled to Oak Ridge to participate in the Student Research Program. Due to her academic excellence and prior coursework, this computer science/math major was selected to be one of the 100 chosen for this opportunity. During her appointment Lowe utilized both her computer and math background in analyzing performance and safety data on nuclear reactors systems. It was her duty to study particular formulas and put them into a form that could be fed into the computer. As typical with much research, the work she
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 me much pleasure over the years, but like many technical fields it is full of perils and inside stories. To many outsiders, engineering can appear to be an arcane craft. But enough excuses—let me tell you 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 stresses produced by the launch itself.

Most engineers design a 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 successful flight of the complete spacecraft. To meet this severe requirement a detailed computer model of the spacecraft is created and the various static and dynamic loads on the spacecraft are simulated on the computer. A typical analysis of spacecraft loads required six hours of computer time and cost 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 program for this type of 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 spacecraft were built and launched in 1977. They passed Jupiter in March and July of 1979. Voyager 1 passed Saturn in November, 1980, while Voyager 2 will encounter Saturn in August, 1981.

One of the most satisfying areas of engineering to me is to see devotees 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 tire manufacturers has even introduced a tire that it calls the Voyager.

Rarely 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 amusing only after some time had passed. A former professor 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, 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 expertise in this area 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. After 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.

The antenna was subjected to launch vibrations and then finally to a test that by the time the antenna was subjected to the test it would experience would be so intense that we 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.
Alumni Day ‘81

Reunions for the following classes will be held.
1931 Dr. Willard Wichers, chairperson
1936 Betty Goebner Boven and Helena Visscher Winter, co-chairpersons
1941 Jack and Phyllis Newcastle Jakubow, co-chairpersons
1946 Elaine Biebeek Waldeninch, chairperson
1951 Lucinda Rezsoob Mulder, chairperson
1956 Marianne Wiers Van Elenaanam, chairperson
1961 Judy Eastman Faber, chairperson
1966 Karen Drybought 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. Punch, 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

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<tr>
<th>Fall Semester</th>
<th>Spring Semester</th>
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<tr>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>Residence Halls Open, 8 a.m.</td>
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<td>August 29</td>
<td>Faculty Conference</td>
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<td>Residence Halls Open, 8 a.m.</td>
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<td>September 1</td>
<td>Class Begin, 8 a.m.</td>
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Rochester Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Thursday, March 19
Binghamton Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Friday, March 20
Albany Reformed, 8:30 p.m.

Friday, March 27
Palm Beach Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, March 28
Chapel, 8 p.m.
Sunday, March 29
Vassar College, 7:30 p.m.

SYMPHONETTE

Wednesday, March 18
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Friday, March 20
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Friday, March 27
Palm Beach Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, March 28
Chapel, 8 p.m.
Sunday, March 29
Vassar College, 7:30 p.m.

CHAPEL CHOIR

Wednesday, March 18
Eisenhower Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Thursday, March 19
First Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Friday, March 20
Sheldon, 8:30 p.m.
Sunday, March 22
Wichers Aud., 8:30 p.m.
Monday, March 23
Chapel, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, March 24
Trinity Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 25
Cyril Chapel, 8:30 p.m.
Thursday, March 26
Mountainside, 8:30 p.m.

Friday, March 27
Palm Beach Reformed, 8:30 p.m.
Saturday, March 28
Chapel, 8 p.m.
Sunday, March 29
Vassar College, 7:30 p.m.
Monday, March 30
Chapel, 8 p.m.

Spring Tours
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," which students consider Hope's Christian commitment from two very different perspectives. Next we present the views of the Chaplain's Office. This issue contains a wide variety of opinions on the topic of viewpoint. Final segments of the series will feature the opinions of top administrators and those with personal religious identity around the continent. "It was a job!" another said, with no attempt to camouflage the essence of the question.

Once here, Hope's Christian character caused faculty members to reflect differently than they did at a monastic institution. Slightly over half of the questionnaire respondents stated that their teaching methods were affected by Hope's religious affiliation. Hope is, in fact, an institution of higher learning. To make it successful in this is my perceived and professed goal. It is what I get paid for. I do not make a distinction between 'secular' and 'religious' courses, for I am always working on the same level of intellectual development. Only that it is not clear that they would act in a different manner. Hope's religious dimension may have affected their decisions to accept jobs here, it was not the primary motivation in applying.

Many commented that they believed their teaching should be relevant and serious discussion in this country. Although much has been put into this section of the catalog. I don't think my message is as clear as it is hoped it is, but it is an attempt to help students develop the skills of critical thinking. It is not the only thing that I do, but it is important. A faculty member is the backbone of the educational process. They have a great influence on the students, and it is important that they are able to share their knowledge and experience with the students. It is clear that faculty members are not just teachers, but also mentors and role models. It is important for them to be able to convey their values and beliefs to the students and help them to develop their own sense of identity. The faculty role is not only to impart knowledge, but also to inspire students to think critically and to develop their own critical thinking skills. Faculty members are also expected to provide support and guidance to students, helping them to navigate the challenges of higher education. They are also expected to be role models for the students, demonstrating the importance of lifelong learning and the value of a liberal arts education. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the larger community, engaging in service and outreach activities. Faculty members are also expected to be active members of the academic community, participating in departmental activities and contributing to the intellectual life of the institution. They are also expected to be active members of the large......
From the Big Tulip to the Big Apple

The songwriter tells us that it's up to New York. T-shirts and bumper stickers across the country tell us that many people (heartily) love New York. The magazine named it 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.

We decided to ask the people who live there. Hope alumna SuElyn Charnesky '76, media specialist with Burson-Marsteller Public Relations, recently interviewed several young New York City alumni to find out about their lives in the city of celebrated ambiance. Photographs by SuElyn Charnesky and Toby Sanford '72.

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—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 miniseries 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 Emmys.

Ken's work has been getting wide exposure this year. Last summer he traveled to Naples 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 Shelley 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 typesetter's 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 Moller as the "most colorful" stars with whom he worked, and Shelley Hack as "the most professional because of what we put them through"—crossing the Napal countryside during early morning hours as landrovers or on elephant back.

After graduating from Hope, Ken went East as an advertising account executive, working for two large firms (accounts included such highfliers as Cortant Cold Capsules, Sine-Ol, Erio 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 1970, looking for a less structured and more creative line of work, he became a rock concert producer, handling live concerts at colleges and other spots in the Northwest and Midwest and featuring acts which included The Grateful Dead, Richie Havens, Mountain, Elton John and Melanie. After a year, 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 mishaps ("a million a day") by keeping his focus on what he calls the bottom line: a quality product. This focus has resulted in his successes in the highly competitive and time-consuming role of the film producer. He says the best people in the film industry nowadays are independents and that the days of the studios maintaining huge staffs are over.

Eric Fitzgerald

"Do I really want to be a New Yorker?" That'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 Playing Our Song and various other Broadway shows.

Eric decided to stay on in New York. But he went through difficult months getting settled in a good job. "During that time, I really appreciated the years I spent at Hope College. I felt totally lost during that period. I don't think any school can prepare one for what New York has to offer. You have to make a lot of adjustments. For me it was a rude culture shock!"

Eric lives with a roommate in a small studio apartment in the Chelsea section. It is a rough neighborhood and a far cry from Grand Ledge, Mich., which Eric calls home. "I like working in the city, but it is hard to live here without a car. If I had my own car, I could get away on weekends. Eric finds the city claustrophobic at times, and would someday like to move into the suburbs because "Life here is too much of a struggle. My roommate and I are getting ripped off on our apartment. We pay a tremendous amount of rent for a tiny, dingy room, and some October, we lost our beat and hot water eight times. The two roommates intend to fight back by going to a city agency for help. He adds, "You really have to watch out for yourself here." Eric says he made one discovery while living in the city. "I don't have to change for New Yorkers or New Yorkers..."

Ken Walz on location in India for The American Sportsman. ABC Sports
not be too glamorous, but I feel it’s useful." She also works frequently at the Franklin Furnace Archives, a gallery run entirely by artists who exhibit untraditional forms of creative work. In her spare time, Carol may be found relaxing in Staten Island or taking in some of the many cultural amenities that New York City offers.

Ann Hesselinck

Ann Hesselinck feels right at home in New York City, possibly 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 accountant. 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 lawyer. She also tried her hand at Metropolitan Life as a consultant for the claims advisory unit.

Last January, Ann was asked to join Coopers and Lybrand, one of the largest accounting firms in the world. As a tax specialist for the international consulting division, she handles tax planning for corporations and individuals who wish to invest abroad. Ann works in the impressive Exxon building directly across from Rockefeller Center. "There is an early morning routine in New York City." She usually ends up buying the Sunday edition of The New York Times because, "It makes great 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 sun set over New Jersey. "It's also nice to try every single one of the more than 100 Japanese restaurants in Manhattan," she says with a smile.

Ann Hesselinck

"It took me a good 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 locate 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
Pew Memorial Trust Grant Helps Replace Equipment

The Pew Memorial Trust of Philadelphia has presented Hope College with a $100,000 grant to assist in replacing scientific equipment in chemistry and biology.

Hope College has a program of recognized excellence in natural sciences,' said President Van Wylen. 'The replacement of equipment is essential to maintaining and strengthening our curriculum and to preparing students to compete in the sciences of the future.'

The Pew Memorial Trust was established in 1948 by the family of Joseph N. Pew Sr., founder of the Sun Oil Co. This is the third major gift to Hope College by the Pew Memorial Trust in recent years. Two grants totaling $40,000 were awarded the College in the mid-70's for the Dow Health and Physical Education Center.

The latest grant will help fund the purchase of equipment for an expanded physiology laboratory program, replace outdated microscopes,

and secure a new mass spectrometer.

Acquisition of this equipment is a further affirmation of the College's commitment to involve students in hands-on research, according to Dr. Sheldon Wettsack, head of the natural and social sciences.

Today, Hope College has a fine science facility, which is made possible by student volunteers who are committed to careers in the sciences and related fields, said Dr. Wettsack.

One uniqueness of our program is the extensive research activity that we are able to sustain. Our ability to generate an outstanding record in undergraduate research has been enhanced by the significant extent upon having equipment that is suitable for both excellent science instruction and meaningful research efforts.

The Pew Memorial Trust grant will enable us to enhance substantially the quality of medical research equipment available to our students.'

From the Big Tulip to the Big Apple

Sherrill Vickers Doar

Sherrill Vickers Doar monitors commercials,

Suzlyn Chamley continued from page 9

costume shop. Grace feels it was a valuable apprenticeship because Julliard's costume facilities are outstanding. 'I had never seen anything like it.' They have a huge shop full of reconditioning machines, a well-equipped wig shop, and a separate dry room. When the semester ends, the school asks Grace to stay on to be the wardrobe mistress.

Now on salary, Grace found herself working days as well as nights to prepare the costumes for the shows. In the spring, she accompanied the troupe on tour with Three Sisters and Other Two 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. So, she bravely set out to the free lance world of costume design. 'It's very scary being a freshly graduated, always looking for work, never knowing when the next paycheck will come.'

Grace keeps a part-time job doing uniform work at 'Window Of The World.' A classy restaurant on the top of the World Trade Center.

Grace is currently spending her evenings designing costumes for the play, Long Day's Journey Into Night, which opened January 8 at the Applecorps Theatre. As a costume designer, Grace is responsible for choosing all the outfits the actors and actresses wear. She must pay close attention to the historical period of the play, so that every fashion detail is accurate. Once she has decided the type outfit she needs, she goes into the garment district or second-hand stores searching for the right look. She then fits the clothes to the individual, making the necessary alterations for a perfect fit.

'The best thing about New York is that there is a specialty shop for everything. I need buttons, there are buttons that sell only buttons, other's, that sell only lace, others, that sell only marin, it's marvelous.'

Grace is living with a friend on Manhattan's upper west side, in a large five-end-four room apartment overlooking Riverside Park. She likes having enough space so she and her roommate can enjoy a little privacy, a luxury many New Yorkers might trade in their hopes for.

City life appeals to Grace. One of her favorite pastimes is walking through Central Park to get away from the noise of the city. She is looking forward to the day when she will be a full-time costume designer.

Sherrill Vickers Doar

Sherrill Vickers Doar came to New York a little over a year ago and within just six months her life had entirely changed. After Sherrill graduated in 1975 as a communication major, she started work at Continental Cablevision in Holland. While there she produced educational programming and worked in television workshops. After two years in Holland, Sherrill realized she needed a change in her lifestyle, so she took a job at a city TV station. "I wanted to advance my career in broadcasting and it is no secret that New York has the biggest opportunities and the best competition in the field."

In December of 1979, Sherrill 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 was 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 read the classifieds. I learned that in this business it really helps to know people."

Between interviews Sherrill took temporary work as a secretary at publishing houses. 'It was kind of work I was doing. You are treated as if you have no brains and to thank less work.'

Finally, after four months her endeavors paid off. She landed a job at the Leake A. Harris Broadcasting Service.

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

Sherrill 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.

Shortly after moving to New York, Sherrill met Ian Faro, an Israeli computer science student, in a cafe in the Citicorp building. In April they were married.

Sherrill is having a love-hate relationship with New York City. 'I love the benefits. I'm spoken in one respect. I can have anything I want, anytime I want. Yet I have put up with the crime and the dirt and the noise. I miss the freedom of going out for long walks or just going to a park and sitting. I feel as if I must keep moving here, or I might get mugged.' She feels it would be better to decide what she could get away every three or four months for a change of pace.

Hope's Financial Gurus

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 concern for credentials.

"Grades are the best indicator now, so if you are a kid who wants to go to an Ivy League school, you will have to get grades.'

Anderson, who is a freelance writer, says that the best thing is to do any belt tightening at home and don't want to be in that position,' says Anderson. 'What we have done is paid very careful attention to the way we presented the College in our presentations. At the same time, the rate of tuition for financial aid depends on more than the size of the tuition.

'79, all 475 of Hope's employees are important to the College by the College Quality Assurance System. This method of financial control puts the responsibility for spending and budgeting down on the supervisory level. These price setting, that help to know the best expenses within the depart- ment, are delegated the responsibility of effective budget control. This participatory system of financial control has been highly effective, and its adoption made possible the beginning of Hope's transition 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 prevents those difficulties to make a back against the wall cut-back decisions involving areas of spending that really shouldn't be cut.

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

Get the answers at this Hope College on-campus program

Exploration '81

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 grasp of yourself and your abilities, you will be better prepared to make a decision about college in the future.

Hope College Exploration '81 for high school students who have completed their sophomore or junior year, begins Sunday evening, August 7, and continues through Saturday, August 10.

Please send me details about Exploration '81

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

STATE:

ZIP:

PHONE NO.:

SEND TO: REVE: S. EMMANUELSON, Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423

Mailing classes are offered in various academic areas, career planning, campus life, and college admissions. Free time allows trips to Lake Michigan, theatre productions, Christian Fellowship, and use of Hope's new educational center.

COST: Tuition, board, rooms for the week $125

TRAVEL: Special arrangements being planned.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION.
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.

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-America 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 the school career records in field goals and free throws.

Damon is a business-psychology major and holds the school career records in total offense, pass completions and pass yardage.

Spencer is an economics-philosophy major and holds the school career records in total offense, pass completions and pass yardage.

All-Americans

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Photo essay by David Sundin '83
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, our oil, for our allies' welfare particularly. We will retain an interest in the stability of Iran, the southern border of the Soviet Union, and also in the territorial integrity of Iran, which could be torn apart by the centrifugal forces of ethnicity if we encourage weakness at the center. The fall of Ayatollah Khomeini now would guarantee instability and political turmoil and civil war.

We should not forget that Iran and the Soviet Union in a 1933 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 inoperative but the Soviets have not agreed. In International Law there is a dictum—Pacta Sant 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, undeveloped 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' best interest to isolate Iran. We should remember historically, and to a nation, have some pretty obvious wars 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 does indicate that there have been precedents—Terrorism we should 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 better 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-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, Mohammed 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, Khomeini, 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 Khomeini endorsed the seizure. Thereafter, what had been terrorism by the students became state-sponsored 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 prison or interrogation situation. Incorrectly, but maybe in their eyes understandable, the United States pay ransom for the hostages. Did the United States pay ransom for the hostages? All given back to them was Iran property to begin with. The Iranians, partially because of the Iran-Iraq war, needed these assets returned. The hostages were an embarrassment and contributed to isolating Iran as an outlaw nation. Iran could have gotten the same deal and probably in an even better one months earlier. The nearness assumption of the presidency by Ronald Reagan also encouraged the Iranians to speed up a settlement. President Reagan flaunted his image of muscular unpredictability. It worked beautifully this time, but might not work or be advisable another time. We can expand our military forces and even get into war but our factories and cars will not run without oil.

Recently it has been suggested that we renounce the agreements achieved by President Carter. There are provisions of International Law that could be cited to void an accord concluded under duress or the threat or the use of force. We should ask ourselves, however, how the Algerian, British, and West German governments would react, since they worked so hard to achieve the agreement. As stated above, future good relations with Iran are important to us and repudiating the agreement would not enhance good relations. A $1 billion pool of Iranian money is part of the agreement to pay off debts to U.S. citizens and businesses and this could be lost in the long run by repudiation of the agreement. Finally, if we were ever so unfortunate to be caught in a similar situation, would another nation trust our efforts to negotiate a settlement? We Must not in our long-term interests to gain immediate gratification or moral catharsis. If one were looking for a culprit in the entire hostage saga one would not look very far to see where the buck stopped. The election took care of that problem; however, it is important to learn from mistakes. The United States must be more alert, particularly at times of crisis, to the possibility of terror by frenzied mobs or youths, as in Tehran. Certainly the signs were all present in Tehran for days prior to November 4, 1979, when the hostages were taken. Second, when we pay 20,000 employees in the State Department and 15,000 in the C.I.A. we should use the advice of these experts. Thirdly, we must never again get into a position where we are regarded as nothing but a paper tiger against which states or groups can act with impunity.

Fourthly, we need in the United States government a force capable of acting efficiently and forcefully between the time when diplomacy breaks down and before we go to war—a para-military force capable of rescuing hostages—and the place for this is in the C.I.A. Finally, when acting against state terrorism we must have sufficient strength and position so as not to be forced to act from a position of weakness and entreaty. All of this, of course, does not mean that we should always use force or threaten the use of force, but it does mean...
**Aloha to East-West**

Everett Klemens ’43, Ph.D., recently said aloha as chief executive of the East-West Center in Honolulu, where he has served for the past 12 years. The East-West Center is an official agency of the U.S. government established by Congress 20 years ago to foster better relations with Asian and Pacific countries through education and research.

Klemens was cited in The New York Times in November for the “creative approach to learning” which he introduced to the center. The Hawaiians commented in the article, “My philosophy is that there must be a close connection between thought and action.”

During his tenure, the Center grew and internationalized. A budget of $5 million increased to $12 million; five Ph.D.s on the staff became 80; the U.S. government funds supplemented by funding from 16 foreign governments and 50 American and foreign universities, foundations and other organizations; a strictly American administration became international and today even the board of governors of the Center has an international make-up.

Klemens also was responsible for organizing the East-West Center into five problem-solving institutes.

The center has brought together 5,000 American and 25,000 foreign scholars during the two-decades of its existence. Klemens points with pride to the many foreign researchers who have gone on to powerful positions within their communities. These include a South Korean prime minister, two presidents of small Pacific islands and three Pacific island governors.

A 1976 recipient of the Hope Distinction Alumni Award, Klemens taught for many years at the University of Missouri and has been a visiting professor at universities in Taiwan and Thailand. He is a member of Sigma Xi and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
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As he tells it: Last summer, as he walked across campus and checked the progress of all manner of construction (the Van Raalte Hall, the Flynn building, the cleaning of the Van Raalte site, the interior remodeling of the DeWitt Center, the 17th Street landscaping), a pesky little worry developed in the mind of President Gordon Van Wylen’s mind.

“Who’s paying for all of this?”

Meanwhile, back in the Business Office, the cash flow for these and all the College’s more regular expenses was being ably handled by Hope’s two financial wizards—soft-spoken Barry Werkman, the business manager, and soft-spoken, conservative economics students Bill Anderson, with no hesitation.

Although last summer Hope seemed to be face-lifting nearly every inch of the campus, a cautious approach to plant development has been characteristic. (Many of these summer projects were the result of the two major fires which hit Hope last spring.) Overbuilding has been avoided through a policy of deferring construction until funds are in hand. (Borrowing has been done to construct residential facilities.

through some perilous times for private higher education. Although there is a fairly decisive division of tasks between the two, they still work together closely and, over the years, have traded specific responsibilities to assure that they both have a broad understanding of the College’s total financial status. Currently, Werkman is handling the more immediate issues of financial management, and Anderson is concentrating on overall financial planning and campus development.

What are the most pressing causes of financial difficulty among colleges like Hope?

“Poor planning or little attention to planning. Overbuilding, in some cases. Lack of financial controls,” responds Anderson, with no hesitation.

“Hope has managed to avoid these difficulties. Basically, with one eye always on the cash flow and another on what’s happening in the world that might influence American economy and society in the months and years ahead.”

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In 1979, $120,000 in energy costs per year date. In ways, Hope’s methodological financial planning is based on premises. For example, the College has been advised that energy costs for next year could increase up to 20 percent. Therefore Anderson and Werkman are building that full percentage increase into next year’s budget. If energy costs turn out to be by only 10 to 15 percent, that will make for a pleasant surprise; if they increase a full 20 percent, the College will be prepared. Similarly, this year $25,000 was reversed because of the complete renovation and waterproofing of the mansion of Graves Hall. Rather than deciding to “wait and see” and calculating an advanced state of deterioration at a time when the College might not be able to afford to replace the now 87-year-old building, Anderson and Werkman decided the work should not be postponed.

“Hope is basically on top of deferred maintenance,” says Anderson. “In many ways, education is like a product and that product has to work. You have to make sure your maintenance needs are covered.” (According to recent reports in national publications, college maintenance budgets at many campuses have resulted in the sale on buildings serving to camouflage more than deteriorate.)

Day-to-day decisions, like how to range planning statements are reaching effect. For instance, by utilizing the cash flow for temporary investments, at times when interest rates are favorable, the College’s income is increased. Last year, over $30,000 in interest was earned from these kinds of investments. The result is decreased cost to students.

Concern for increasing costs—what must be largely passed on to students—provides a built-in incentive to operate the College as economically as possible without lowering quality of education.

Taxpayer revolt—such as the Tax Program, which threatened to capture the approval of Michigan voters last November—will likely crop up repeatedly in coming years. Although tax reform poses its biggest threat to public universities, private institutions like Hope also have breathing room which with which they should be able to cope. Government, which has played a starring role in American education for the past two decades, is expected to be replaced by some of its traditional methods of support. With a leveling off of federal and state funds for financial aid, Hope will be asked to shoulder a larger portion of its student body’s financial aid needs.

Already this year there was a 10 percent increase over the amount of College dollars spent for 1979-80 financial aid. “We can’t continue to have those kinds of increases,” says Anderson, with an intended edge of emphasis.

So where’s the money going to come from? A larger endowment would solve some ($1 million endowment would result in about a $10 increase per student, say Anderson and Werkman). But Hope’s financial experts both predict that the only real answer is a new approach to financial aid.

“We hope the government will continue to help all students and continue to look agriculture as a high priority,” says Anderson. “But, looking realistically at the new administration and at the history of the financial aid process, we have trouble believing the same amount of dollars is going to be there in the future.”

What would that mean for Hope? That the College, while remaining committed to the retention of an economically “mixed” student body, would find itself confronted with the reality of having to attract more students who would be able to pay their own way.

“Our goal is to maintain the type of student body we have today,” says Anderson. “We need to increase the number of students. We believe that by increasing both the number and the quality of applicants, we might be able to have a student body that is less needy overall.”

Anderson adds further clarification: “It appears likely that we will have to become more selective when it comes to what we call our ‘hard-need student,’ particularly those from outside of the state of Michigan. Such students have a heavy dependency on College funds. If we’re going to give in such a student, we’ll want to be pretty sure that student is going to make it through college in essence, what we’re talking about is helping students to become more independent in the future.”