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"Tend me the stone strength of the past and I will lend you the Wings of the future..."
Robinson Jeffers
Dr. Albertus C. Van Raalte came to Holland in 1847 with a band of Dutch immigrants. Dr. Van Raalte, himself a graduate of Leyden University, could not overlook the need of his people for education. He worked tirelessly to lay the foundations of the public school system in his new colony. When, in 1848, the Synod of the Reformed Church in America decided "that an institution of high order for classical and theological instruction, under our patronage as long as necessary be established," Dr. Van Raalte did all in his power to have the center of this new educational venture near Holland, rather than near the head of the Mississippi Valley, as was first proposed.

However, working as he did for the public school system, Dr. Van Raalte did not forget his dream of a church college, and in 1850, largely through his efforts, the Board of Missions was persuaded that an academy should be established here. A plan was drawn up for a high school in the colony, "whose object would be to prepare sons of colonists to be educated at Rutgers, and also to educate the daughters of the colonists."

1851

In 1851, the hopes of the founders were realized when the Pioneer School was established with Walter T. Taylor, an elder of the Reformed Church of Geneva, New York, as the first principal. When Mr. Taylor began his work there was a District School in Holland. In that school Mr. Taylor formed his first Latin class and this was the beginning of all Reformed Church education in the West. To the first report of Principal Taylor to the General Synod was appended a statement by Rev. Dr. Van Raalte, containing the sentence, "This is my anchor of hope for this people in the future." This statement gave the name Hope College to the institution and led to the selection of the anchor as its seal.

By the time Mr. Taylor resigned in 1854, the classes of Holland in April 1851 had already endorsed a plan of collegiate education.

Mr. Taylor's successor was Rev. John Van Vleck, alumnus of Rutgers in 1852 and of New Brunswick Seminary in 1855. He came to Holland in the summer of 1855. He taught classes on the upper floor of the District School house until 1857 when the Holland Academy moved into the Orphan House. This move marked the real beginning of the Holland Academy.
College, Holland, Michigan.
1857

Orphan House becomes "Holland Academy"

Rev. John Van Vleck moved the Holland Academy into the Orphan House in 1857. This house had been contracted for in June 1849. It was built on the south side of 12th Street where the Seminary now stands on a two acre plot of ground donated by Dr. Van Raalte. The donor also collected $200 mostly in gold jewelry that had been brought with the colonists from the Netherlands and placed on the collection plate, for its erection. The Orphan House was built to care for the many children orphaned during the first years of hardship of the pioneers. It was never occupied, however, because the good mothers of the colony took the orphans into their homes.

This house, after it had served the academy, became the Printing House in 1863, otherwise known as De Hope Publishing Company. It was destroyed by fire in 1889.

The Zwemer House was erected south of the Orphan House on the two acres. Adrian Zwemer, a student in the Academy, built, with his own hands, this house for his family. By 1866 it belonged to the College and was occupied by another married student. (Could this have been the forerunner of "married housing?") Later the Zwemer House became known as Japanese Hall.

In 1868 the president made arrangements with the Japanese Embassy in Washington which resulted in the admission of a number of Japanese students. The first to graduate from the College were Kumaje Kumura and Meto Oghimi in the year 1879. Kumura delivered the valedictory in Japanese.

In 1858, Synod authorized the erection of a building on the "Five Acres" and commended Van Raalte to the churches for efforts to collect the necessary funds. The monies for this and some subsequent additions to the property, amounting in the aggregate to about $12,000, were chiefly collected by Dr. Van Raalte in the East, with much labor, on three separate tours made for that purpose. Little was contributed in the West except labor used in gathering materials and actual construction.

Rev. John Van Vleck, principal of the Academy from 1855 until 1859, drew the plans for this building and personally directed the work of construction. Opened in 1858, it was the residence of the principal, housed the classrooms, reading room, and had a refectory in the southeast corner of the basement where Mr. Van Vleck boarded all the boys. The first chapel services were also held in the basement. There was a stove in each room. In 1891, President Kollen said "the building had been on fire at least 8 times."

Principal Van Vleck boarded the students and heard their prayers morning and evening. He was a teacher of superior qualifications and power, and his work in Holland amid the privations of pioneer life was an influence for good, the lasting effects of which are felt today, according to Hinsdale in his history of the University of Michigan. Van Vleck was elected regent of the University on the Republican ticket in 1858. He took office in January, 1859, to serve but a short time for he resigned his position with the Academy later that year because of ailing health.

Dr. Phelps, a native of Albany, New York, was a graduate of Albany Academy and Union College in 1854, a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He came to Holland as Prim...
The first endowment of Hope College came in June 1864, when the Particular Synod of Chicago received the unanimous approval of the General Synod for an endowment of $85,000 for the institution.

First Catalogue and Circular of Hope College

1. The Oggel House, named for its first occupant, Rev. Peter Oggel, was built in 1860. Dr. Van Raalte got the $800 which it cost in the East with difficulty. It was erected for faculty residence purposes. This building was used later for classrooms for Western Seminary and for College classes until 1895. After 1895 it was used chiefly for College literary societies. Located on the northeast corner of the "Five Acre" campus, where Phelps Hall now stands, it was razed in 1940.

2. The Grammar School was erected as "Phelps Hall" in 1859. It housed the Prep School. It was later used for the men's literary societies. It was removed in the 1920's.

3. A frame building built in 1857 as a storehouse. In 1866 it became a laboratory.

4. Charter Hall, erected in 1867 for apartments and recitation, was "consumed by incendiary fire," in June 1885.

5. Gymnasium. "1862—with respect to property, this year witnessed the erection of the gymnasium, and the grading of grounds around it and the main building—Van Vleck Hall. The special interest which attaches to the gymnasium is, that it was chiefly the work of the students and the Principal. They first went into the woods at different times, and "logged" the longest and best lumber, comprising about 11,000 feet. When the April vacation came,
a committee of students remained, and the work was driven
in all weathers.

"The building has been arranged for the Commence­
ments, and will seat about six hundred persons. It was
privately dedicated by the Principal and students, with the
hoisting of the stars and stripes, the reading of a psalm,
the singing of a hymn, the offering of a prayer, and the
concluding utterance of three rousing cheers. And it was
publicly dedicated at the Commencement in July 1862.
when the present senior class, having finished their pre­
paratory course, under the growing system, were ushered
into the Freshman year of the nascent College."

Excerpt from the First Catalogue and Circular
of Hope College 1863-66

EARLY HOPE COLLEGE CHEER
H.O.P.E Zip Rah Bang
Liliukalani and Li Hung Chang
Boom Zah Ta Rah, Calliope
Bow Wow, Yum, Yum, Rah, Rah, Hope

In 1872 the gymnasium was used as a Chapel and for
oratorical exercises and lectures.

In 1878 the building was completed with ceiling, hard­
wood floor, platform, walnut balustrade and painted. The
building was raised from the ground on a brick foundation
and chairs replaced the wooden settees.

"In 1894-95 the Chapel was reverted to its original pur­
pose, that of a gymnasium, provided the students would
equip it with the necessary apparatus."

Catalogue 1894-95

"I feel that Jehovah has marked
out my way as He deemed best . . .
this school is 'the rock of hope'
for the Hollanders in our land,
and the 'foremost anchor of hope'
for the Reformed Church in
America."

Dr. Scott

Dr. Scott served as executive vice president from 1878
until 1889. Rev. Giles M. Maudeville, pastor of Harlem
Reformed Church in New York City, was named pro­
visional president after Dr. Phelps' resignation. Mr.
Maudeville remained in New York, visited the campus
occasionally, raised $20,000 for the College. But during
this time Dr. Scott acted as president and in 1885 he was
elected Constitutional President.

It was generally felt that Dr. Scott was more practical
and conservative than his predecessor and therefore more
acceptable especially in the East. Dr. Scott did not desire
the office, he did not relish administrative duties. But he
was well liked by his associates and was highly esteemed
in the East, having been president of General Synod and
honored with the D.D. degree from New York University.

Dr. Scott organized the first recruiting in the summer of
1882. He himself visited Grand Haven, Muskegon and
places as far north as Negaunee in the Upper Peninsula.

The First Anchor was published in June 1887. John
Van Westenbarg edited the 12-page, 8 x 11 issue. The
Anchor has been published continuously since 1887.

"The first Normal Department was authorized in June
1887, and was opened in March 1888. It is now in full
and regular operation. It is not designed thereby to sup­
plant the usual course of study or to change it materially;
but to afford a choice of Normal branches, in lieu of cer­
tain others, to educate in the art and practice of learning.

"Special classes for teachers and those who seek soon to
be teachers, are held twice in each year, beginning in Feb­
uary and in July, and continuing for five or six weeks
each.""

Catalogue 1888-89

In 1887 the George Birkhoff, Jr. prizes were founded to
encourage students in the study of English and Dutch His­
tory and Literature. The first English prize was won by
J. M. Vander Meulen, first Dutch prize by John Luxen.

Baseball became a campus sport in 1872.

1878

"In 1878, the Institution was opened to women, and at
once several young ladies availed themselves of the privi­
lege. The number has been increased from year to year.
They enter the regular classes, and attend the same lectures
and rotations as the young men. Their home will be with
approved families in the city."

Catalogue 1881-82

HOPE'S FIRST ALUMNAE from: Lizzie Phelps '85, Mary E.
Alcott '85; back: Sarah G. Alcott '82, Frances E. C. Phelps '82.
The student body, Prep and College, with the faculty

In 1884, Synod met in Grand Rapids and paid a visit to the Hope College campus. They were pleased with the beauty of the grounds but noted that there was no residence for the President. Synod resolved that there should be a residence and $3,000 was subscribed by the delegates.

Construction was begun in 1887. The funds ran out and construction stopped. The house remained boarded for several years. In 1889 the College Council asked the Board of Domestic Missions for an appropriation to finish it. The project was referred to the Women's Executive Committee (shades of the Women's League?) and it voted a donation of $1,000. The house was finally completed in 1892, too late to be occupied by Dr. Scott. Dr. Kollen and his family were the first residents of the President's Residence.

1887

The fact that the college library of about 4,000 volumes was still housed in Van Vleck Hall, a dormitory where fire was a constant danger, spurred action by the Council in the 1890's. Prof. Gerrit Kollen was appointed to raise funds for a new library. He very soon secured a gift for $10,000 from Hon. Nathan E. Graves for a library to bear his name. He also gave $700 to buy needed books for various departments. Prof. Kollen then received a gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Winants for a chapel to be erected in memory of her late husband, Captain Garret Ellis Winants.

A building to contain the library and the chapel was designed by Chicago architect W. J. Johnson (who also designed Memorial Chapel in the 1920's). Graves Library and Winants Chapel was started during Dr. Scott's administration, the corner stone being laid in October 1892; it was dedicated in 1894.

This building was given "new life" in 1962 when the interior was completely changed to meet the demands of the Modern Language Department on the first and second floors, and the students' requirements on the ground floor (Anchor, Milestone offices, lounge, Schoon Chapel for individual meditation). It is now called Graves Hall, but it contains Winants Auditorium.

Dr. Scott gave 26 years of his life to Hope College. He began his work as a professor of Chemistry and Natural Science for he was of scientific temper, a scientist of no small stature. He had been a lector in Theology. He taught History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Constitutional Law, Evidence of Christianity. Scholarly and untiring in his work, eloquent in speech, and the very soul of integrity, he was gentle and kind. The titles of his addresses, patriotic and historical, are extraordinary in number and scope.
"The Church college is to train young people for future leadership and thus to advance civic righteousness and to promote the kingdom of peace."

Dr. Kollen

When Dr. Kollen was elected President in 1893, two immediate needs faced the College: 1. to increase the endowment; 2. to erect adequate facilities for a growing institution.

From 1866 to 1893 the College waged a constant battle against poverty and operating deficits. The faculty was poorly paid, and often not paid at all. There were nine buildings on the campus but only two were worthy of the name—Van Vleck Hall and the President’s Residence.

Dr. Kollen was a successful teacher. A graduate of the College in 1868, he was honored with the LL.D. in 1893 by his Alma Mater. His most obvious successes were in the field of finance, and such a leader was desperately needed in 1893.

One of the most immediate needs of the College at the beginning of Dr. Kollen’s years was an adequate classroom and laboratory building. He suggested in 1897, “the College is in dire need of adequate classrooms and laboratories. Shall we not make the semi-centennial year (of the colony) memorable by a building that shall declare to the world our love for, our appreciation of the fathers and mothers who, filled with zeal, faith, and hope, laid foundations upon which we are privileged to build?”

Local business men immediately contributed $7,500. The rest of the community did not respond with the same alacrity and it was not until July 1900 that the Anchor reported: “It is with great pleasure that President Kollen announced that we are going to have a classroom building to honor the founder of the institution.”

President Kollen was deeply disappointed in the failure of the community and the entire West to support him more generously in his plan to honor the pioneers of 1847 and the founder of the colony. Donations fell far short of the amount needed and $10,000 was borrowed from endowment to complete Van Raalte Hall. He was convinced he would have to look to eastern churches for needed funds for capital improvements and for permanent funds.

During Dr. Kollen’s term of office, four important additions were planned and made to the physical campus.

The observatory and 18 inch Newtonian reflecting telescope were donated by Miss Emilie S. Coles in memory of Mrs. Hoyt. Erected on “a high point” on Columbia Avenue south of the Gymnasium, it was removed in 1941.

In 1903, the contract was let for the hall for $29,000. It was occupied in September, 1903. “In it are located the Chemical, Physical and Biological laboratories, lecture rooms devoted to Physics and Chemistry, Greek, Biology, Ethics, Modern Languages, Elocution, Biblical Instruction, English and Mathematics. A large Assembly Room is located on the third floor in which at present the School of Music is housed. The Museum is on the third floor.”

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees gave one hundred thousand dollars on the annuity plan for the erection and maintenance of a “girls” residence, in 1905. Thirty-five thou-
Andrew Carnegie gave Dr. Kollen a gift of $30,000 in 1905 for the erection of a gymnasium. The Hope College Annual of 1905 reported "The Carnegie Gymnasium which is now being erected, is the best equipped building of its kind in the state." The building was constructed to serve for public meetings of all kinds in addition to the original purpose. Its seating capacity was 1,200 "at the least, and within a few years will be provided with a pipe organ for concert and public work. The different numbers of the College Lecture Course are given in the Hall, and the official exercises of the College are regularly held in it."

Catalogue 1907-08

Mr. Carnegie, at another time during Dr. Kollen's years, gave $25,000 for endowment.

The 1916 Milestone was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Kollen (he died in September 1915), "in appreciation of the fact that, as an Alumnus of Hope, loving his Alma Mater deeply and sincerely, he devoted his whole life to further its cause and welfare; saw, during his efficient career as President of Hope, our institution grow and develop into one of the largest and strongest colleges in the State of Michigan; loved his students and was deeply loved and respected by them; erected, by virtue of his uprightness of character and conduct, his uncompromising attitude toward injustice, and his large-hearted sympathy in trial and trouble, an influence that will be an inspiration to student for years to come, . . . ."

INTERESTING HIGHLIGHTS

Breaking ground for Van Raalte Hall

Alleged first Frosh-Soph Tug-o-War 1909

Front row, left to right: Bergen, Boers, Surphen, Kollen, Doesburg, Nykerk, Veghte.
Top row: Dimment, Mast, Patterson, Kleinhekkel, John G. Winter, Ynema.
When Dr. Vermenate took office in 1911 the building plans of former administrations had been carried to successful conclusion, but there was a pathetic lack of funds to carry on the work to keep buildings in repair. Through a publicity campaign in a series of letters and monographs, Dr. Vermenate was successful in raising five contributions of the Church from $351.33 in 1910 to $4,064.26 in 1918. That year 38 young men and women graduated from the College, all of whom went into some form of religious or social service.

Likewise, Dr. Vermenate was successful in increasing the endowment from $333,751 in 1911 to a total of $554,820 in 1918. This did not, however, satisfy the hopes of the President. Yet his financial sagacity was proved most by the fact that he kept capital outlay at the lowest possible figure. He sought, through the building of Church and individual support to pay operative costs as they accrued.

"This, too, was the period of World War I strain and stress. Lowered student enrollment and financial income increased the burden."

"The Liberal Arts College emphasizes the education that has for its purpose the development of the intellectual and spiritual values in human life in striking distinction from all other values."

Dr. Dimment

President Dimment, a Hope alumnus of 1896, was highly qualified for his task since, in the two previous administrations he had been a great help to Presidents Kollen and Vermenate. In addition to carrying a full teaching schedule, he became Registrar, Manager of Voorhees Hall after its erection in 1907, Treasurer in 1910, Vice President in 1916. and carried the burdens of the war years. In 1919, President Dimment was honored by Hope, Central and Rutgers Colleges when these institutions conferred upon him the L.H.D., L.L.D. and the Litt.D., respectively.

A brilliant student, Edward Dimment, at an early age, showed promise of becoming a classical scholar and literary figure. Following his graduation in 1896, he studied at the University of Chicago and Western Seminary. He began
his teaching career at Hope in 1898. Through the medium of Greek, Prof. Dimnent, affectionately known as "Dimmy," taught his students much more than Greek. He taught them the meaning of life and how to make the most of a college education.

During the Dimnent administration, business men in the Classes of Holland, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Kalamazoo subscribed funds to complete the remodeling of Van Vleck Hall (converted into a girls' dormitory), improve the athletic field, and to complete the fourth floor of Van Raalte Hall. The old Grammar School was razed, thus necessitating the acquisition of fraternity houses by the fraternities and their alumni.

It was during the Dimnent years that tuition fees were set. Student charges had formerly been "incidental fees."

On May 3, 1918, the Secretary of War announced plans for the provision of military instruction for college students during the war emergency. The purpose was two-fold: 1. to develop as a military asset the large body of young men in colleges; 2. to prevent the unnecessary depletion of colleges through indiscriminate volunteering by offering students a definite "military status." The Student Army Training Corps (SATC) came to Hope in October 1918. It was of value only as it kept large numbers of men on the campus and it was a source of income. The slogan in 1918 was "Enlist for College and serve your country best."

Of recent years Hope has voiced itself thus—"A purposeful Christianity"—and for this she offers to youth and to the church—Scholarship, Service, Sanctification. For this her equipment in 1926 consisted of a plant valued at close to three-quarters of a million, an endowment fund of eight hundred thousand, a faculty of twenty-five local men and women and a faith as buoyant as that of her fathers. - Sixtieth Anniversary Bulletin 1926.

Graduation honors were given for the first time at Hope College in June 1920. At the June session of the Council of the college, a plan was adopted for giving credit for quality as well as for the usual number of required hours. The first recipients of the A.B. degree are Emma G. Laude—Anne Whelan, Adam Westmaas, Jeannette Vander Werp, Judokus Vander Noot, Catherine Stoppels, Gerard Oosterhof, James Mullenburg, John Meengs, Harry Hager, Ada De Pree, Oliver De Jonge.

The Women's League for Hope College was organized in 1927 by a small group of Holland church women who were interested in making Voorhees Hall a more home-like and pleasant place for the students. The first project was to furnish Voorhees lounge in 1927 which was graced only by a Grandfather clock. The first project cost $343 and covered a lamp, 2 runners, a floor plug, 2 sofas, a bench, 2 chairs and 2 library tables for the lounge, which had been unfurnished since the hall was opened in 1907.

The crowning achievement of President Dimnent was the erection of Memorial Chapel. It was the culmination of many years of training that Hope might some day have a chapel, the size and beauty of which might typify the place of religion on its campus. It was the fourth chapel built for student use since 1857. The first was a single room in East Vliet, followed by the Principal met students for the morning and evening prayers. The second was built by the students in 1905, and the third, Winants Chapel, was too small to accommodate the students in the 1920's.

Consequently, the planning for Memorial Chapel was begun early in President Dimnent's administration. He made substantial personal gifts to start the financial campaign in 1921. When General Synod met in Holland in 1921, President announced that donations in the amount of $510,000 were in hand and that one-half of this had been given by the Rev. and Mrs. Bancroft Hill of Poughkeepsie, New York.

The beautiful edifice, designed by W. J. Johnson of Chicago, built of steel, Bedford stone in modern Gothic style, containing matches stained glass windows designed by African Americans, from Venice, and with a tower 120 feet high, was completed in 1929. It was dedicated in the presence of General Synod June 7, 1929.

The Board of Trustees wished to honor Edward D. Dimnent by naming the edifice Dimnent Memorial Chapel. Dr. Dimnent respectfully declined the honor. Another Board had the privilege of renaming this important campus building—the former president's dream, work and soul. Dimnent Memorial Chapel thirty years later in 1959.

Following his resignation in 1930, which became effective in July 1931, Dr. Dimnent was invited to continue on the faculty as a teacher of Economics. Thus he did until 1946. Students took his courses not so much for the Economics as for the rich fund of cultural knowledge he imparted.

"It is men like Edward Dimnent that have made Hope College distinctive and special."

—Wynand Wiebeka.
"My faith is in God who founded Hope College that it may produce men and women to do His work in the world."

Dr. Wichers

When President Wichers began his administration, the country was sinking rapidly into the worst economic depression in history. In February 1933, all the banks in Michigan closed. A month later, by Presidential edict, all banks in the nation were closed. Dr. Wichers' challenge was the maintenance of a reasonably adequate budget. It was no time for "dreaming dreams" or expanding Hope. The overriding question was whether the College could survive the crisis. Fortunately there was no substantial loss in enrollment in the depression years.

Wynand Wichers' preparation for his work at Hope College really began when he was graduated in 1909. Valedictorian of his class, President Kollen kept him on campus by appointing him to a teaching position in the Prep School. This established a connection which began in 1921 when Wichers entered Prep School as a student, and continued for an unbroken span of 62 years, when in 1963 he was elected President Emeritus and an honorary member of the Board of Trustees.

appointed Professor of History in the College in 1913. Dr. Wichers took a year's leave in 1917 to get his M.A. in History at the University of Michigan. He returned in 1918 with the added responsibility of Registrar. In 1925, he resigned to accept the position of cashier at the First State Bank of Holland. Dr. Wichers returned to the campus as President of the College in 1931. During his presidency, Dr. Wichers served 17 years on the State Board of Education, was honored by his Alma Mater, Central and Rutgers Colleges in 1940 with the L.L.D., L.H.D., and Litt.D. degrees, respectively; and was knighted into the Order of Orange Nassau by the Queen of the Netherlands.

During the Wichers years, student activities perked up. The first Mar Day was held in 1933; the Nykerk Cup Contest, a drama-literary-music contest between freshmen and sophomore men, was made its debut in 1932; Alpha, honorary society for women, and Blue Key, men's honorary society, were organized; the Little Theatre emerged in the Commons Room of Columbia Hall; Palette and Masque was organized by the late Dr. Roland Shackson in 1939; and the All-College Sing had its beginnings in 1940. Pioneering steps were taken to cultivate closer relations with the community and the Church. The Home Furnace Company sponsored a Saturday evening radio program originating in the Chapel over WOOD, Grand Rapids, and directed by Rev. Paul E. Hinkamp. This program continued for the first six months of 1940. Four hundred members of the community were regular guests on campus, later visited the evening laboratory classes in 1940. That year, too, 600 high school students from Grand Rapids visited the campus in an annual program beginning in 1934 when 300 students came.

The College High School, originally The Pioneer School, later known as the Holland Academy, still later the Prep School, graduated its last Senior, or "A" Class in 1938.

By this time, increased enrollments were crowding all the facilities of the College, particularly the science laboratories.

President Wichers, with the Board of Trustees, determining that it was time to work toward a Science Hall, appointed Rev. William Pyle for the West and Rev. Anthony Luidens for the East, to conduct a campaign for funds, mostly through the churches. The Science Hall, which cost $250,000, was formally opened in September 1941.

1941

For the 75th Anniversary of the College in 1941, Dr. Wichers' sense of history was evident. He emphasized the relationship between Holland in America and Holland in Europe, and invited Princess Juliana to visit the campus to glorify and honor the celebration. General Synod met on the campus to coincide with the celebration. The theme for this observance was "The Place of the Christian College in the World Today."

World War II followed with its attendant enrollment decrease. A student body of 529 in 1942-43, dropped to 289, mostly women, in the fall of 1943. The fraternity houses were closed for lack of men, athletics were suspended, and the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) came to the campus.

President Emeritus Irwin J. Lubbers has written the chapter on Dr. Wichers administration in the history of the college. Dr. Wichers is now preparing. The historical
items concerning the Wichers years here presented are taken from Dr. Lubbers' chapter.

"To the very end of his administration, President Wichers was planning for the future—his foresight provided impetus for vastly larger developments than even he anticipated."

Irwin J. Lubbers

"It is my firm conviction that Hope College can serve this day and generation only by inculcating upon young lives those virtues and values which have been the hallmarks of the Christian scholar."

Dr. Lubbers

Irwin J. Lubbers, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.
Seventh President of Hope College
1945-1955

When Irwin Lubbers came to Hope College in 1945, it was, in spite of unpretentious buildings, small endowment, and limited reputation in the national scene, a college of quality. Problems facing the College in those years of the G. I. Bulge, included: How to take care of a student body that in three years increased 400 per cent? How to provide the physical facilities for this size student body on a campus that in all respects, except Dimnent Chapel, was geared to an enrollment of 600? How to maintain a reasonable semblance of the direction and purpose which was the stamp of Hope College throughout its history in the midst of changes?

Dr. Lubbers brought to his position a professional approach. His dissertation for his Ph.D. from Northwestern University in 1931 was entitled College Organization and Administration. A 1917 alumnus of Hope, Dr. Lubbers was honored during his term of office with an LL.D. from Central College, and Litt.D.'s from both Hope College and Rutgers University, Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau decoration by the Netherlands government, and a Freedom Foundation Award.

This period called for leadership that was willing to take a chance, and that could move decisively and rapidly. Dr. Lubbers relished a challenging problem. A favorite adage of his is that times of crisis are also times of opportunity. The rapid growth demanded organizing important auxiliary arms of the College: an alumni director and secretary were added to the staff; the Alumni Magazine was started; the Women's League for Hope College was encouraged to take on the furnishing of Durfee Hall—the beginning of projects realizing more than a quarter of a million dollars by the end of the Lubbers era; also at that time Dr. Lubbers was acknowledged as one of the two prime movers in the Michigan Colleges Foundation or-

ganized to secure the cooperation of private industry in the cause of private higher education.

When enrollment decreased somewhat during the Korean War years of the early 50's, Dr. Lubbers encouraged the staff to engage in research, scholarly activities and services to the academic and political world: Dr. Gerrit Van Zyl's and Dr. Dwight Yntema's research programs were instituted, Dr. Ernest Elliott's FLES program (foreign language in the elementary schools) got started, Prestatie Huis (achievement house for retarded children) began, an evening college program was inaugurated, and the Faculty Self Study in Critical Thinking under Ford Foundation sponsorship was carried out.

Kollen Hall

The year 1956 signaled the beginning of a major program of physical expansion. In this year the Music Hall and the 300-man Kollen Hall were completed. The next six years saw the acquisition and development of the Van Raalte campus, the erection of women's residences Phelps and Gilmore halls, the renovation of Graves, the new Van Zoeren Library, and the Fraternity Complex.

Recognitions of Hope College came during the Lubbers era in the form of inclusion of the College in a number of national studies of colleges with outstanding records in the preparation of scientists and other scholars. The Chicago Tribune, in April 1957, rated Hope one of the top ten coeducational liberal arts colleges in the nation.
"Your faith that God and time solve many problems and that no experience is ever wasted unless we allow ourselves to run out of hope has been a constant inspiration. Your understanding of the wholeness of life has enabled you to relate yourself to us in terms of a strong faith, a steadfast hope and affirmative love."

Dean Vander Lugt upon the close of Dr. Lubbers' presidency.

"With the guidance of the sustaining Infinite, and with the reassuring faith and help of all who love Hope College, I humbly dedicate myself, knowing that together we shall strive on to fulfill her destiny, fearing God and nothing else."

Dr. Vander Werf
Inaugural Address

Hope's inventory at the close of its first century: a fifty acre campus, an endowment of $2,166,075, an estimated property value of nine million, an enrollment of 1818 and a faculty of 117.

Calvin Vander Werf a 1937 alumnus of Hope, with a Ph.D. from Ohio State University and D.Sc. degrees from his Alma Mater, from Rose Polytechnic Institute and St. Benedicts College, is one of the outstanding chemists of our time. When he came back to lead his Alma Mater in 1963, he had been a member of the Chemistry faculty at the University of Kansas since 1941, chairman of the Department when he left.

Dr. Vander Werf's contributions to chemistry and to education are numerous. His general chemistry textbooks and laboratory manuals are used the world around; his lectures have been inspiring to budding chemistry scholars and seasoned men in the field in most of the universities in our country and several outside it; he has supervised research projects sponsored by many chemical companies and institutes, including one of the Petroleum Research Fund's unsolicited and unrestricted $50,000 grants for individual use in imaginative, basic research; together with his students he has contributed more than one hundred papers to chemical literature; he has been a visiting scientist for the National Science Foundation.

This hard working, determined, dedicated scholar is President of Hope College at its Centennial. Just three years into his administration, Dr. Vander Werf speaks eloquently for his philosophy and plans for the first decade of the second century at Hope College.
Two vivid impressions mark a visit to Hope College's campus in summer of '66: Hope is "on the move," and two capable, dedicated people have her in charge. Seeing the numerous students, American and foreign, walking purposefully between buildings conjures up the first idea; a talk with President VanderWerf and Board Chairman Buys confirms the second.

Cal and Ek are as different as "Means" is from "End"—Ek has one big idea: sell Hope College; Cal has many specific thoughts about how to do more for the students, for the faculty, how to get more financial support, how to improve academic standards, how to grow leaders... They complement and support each other in a useful way.

Leadership is very much on the president's mind. Education for responsible leadership—the theme of the coming Centennial in October—is one of the largest questions facing this age he thinks. "Somehow," he says, "At Hope we want to build up an even more effective laboratory for training Christian leaders. Many small colleges offer this in a way, by training people in compartmentalized fields, but we want to go beyond this. We want our straight-A students to become involved in many activities. We want to make responsible, self-confident, moral leaders out of all the outstanding young people who come to Hope.

"To do this involves many things. The first prerequisite is a high quality academic program. We would lose every shred of our integrity if we didn't give each student a real education. If we believe that man is a son of God, we must give him the maximum opportunity to learn as much as it is possible to know. We must never cripple him with prejudice or bigotry or half-truths."

"Then," he went on, "we are interested in combining this excellence in academia with a dynamic Christian community in which the student's life touches not only learning which will help him live his own life, but where he grasps a vision of what the total society needs. We hope to build into his philosophy a commitment to God as well as to man.

"Actions speak louder than words." He added, facetiously. "Students today are more apt to respond to example than they are to exhortation. There is less preaching now; and more practice. This makes more hypercritical students than hypocritical ones, however."

At this point Ek broke in with pride. "This quality, this added x-factor, this state of mind which is a potential for good in the world, is undoubtedly what makes Hope's graduates so sought after by the graduate schools."

Should Hope broaden into a graduate program? They agreed that at least for the time being it is wiser to remain a top-quality undergraduate school. Hope is now a twelve month school with a summer program which consists of a Review and Probation Series in which high school students can prove themselves, a Chemistry Institute for high school instructors, the National Orchestra Clinic, Classical and Popular Concerts during the
month of July. This provides a change of pace from the regular school semesters and keeps the campus in use.

The regular academic year enrolls 1,700 students ranging from California to New York and New Jersey. Of these, 85% to 92% are church members in Reformed, Christian Reformed, or Presbyterian churches. The man-woman ratio: 9:7; Faculty-student ratio: 1:6.

"It takes 100 years to make a college as good as Hope," said Cal. "but we are the most undersold college in the nation. Altho alumni support has been splendid, and church giving has increased by a most encouraging amount, we must go beyond this. We can't leave other sources untapped. It would be immoral to lose great potential students because they can't afford to pay our tuition. "We are now undertaking a Development program to make the Hope story better known among business circles and laymen who are not part of the Reformed church. We are also hoping to increase the alumni giving to a point where, by passing the 50% mark, we are eligible for larger industrial donations.

"A building program is a 'must.' Even tho the college has increased its enrollment four times in these 100 years, only three new academic buildings have been added in the last decade: Nykerk Hall of Music, a relatively small building; Van Zaanen Library, largely the gift of one individual; and the Physics-Math Hall.

"In the Master Plan to be unveiled at the Centennial, we have tried to provide the best possible total climate, expressing in architecture the goals and aspirations of the college and yet keeping the campus compact for efficient operation.

What does Hope College do for this community? Well, Holland would be much poorer, financially and culturally, without her, of course. To illustrate the infinitely diversified ways in which men and affairs, converging on Hope's campus mutually enrich each other, Cal stated:

"Education is the dominant factor in this era. A church-college, such as Hope, is in the main-stream for this reason: as the surge of the world pulls east closer to west, today's mission enterprise is right here on campus. Our influence today is much greater around the world than ever before for we are training leaders for Japan, Yugoslavia, Germany and many other countries. Tomorrow's leaders are Hope students today."

Ek Buys recalled that as he invited Governor Romney to speak at the Centennial he had promised, "We may not have 30,000 students to hear you, but you will have 100% influence with those who do." This excited the Governor. He's planning to come.

Hope's campus is an exciting place guided by the creative dedication of two who are in charge of it.

A campus master plan expresses the whole human fabric of the college

Architecture is not an end unto itself. It exists to serve man in all his needs. Nowhere is this brought out more forcefully than in college work. The development of a campus master plan has to be preceded by extensive personal encounter with the whole human fabric of the college. The real essence of the institution is found only at the level of the day-to-day encounter between faculty and student, between student-and-student. The architect must know the human equation—the people whom the buildings will serve and what they will do within the buildings. His search must be completely objective.

From this should evolve a dialogue between the architect and the college which becomes the basis for the sketches and ultimately the technical drawings for the building. But the search and dialogue comes first. They provide a means whereby the client can evaluate the sketches that follow, and when done thoroughly both college and architect will recognize the right solution when it appears. Thus, the architecture becomes not a monument to the architect, but the servant of those for whom it was intended. The church-related liberal arts college is particularly sympathetic with this approach, recognizing as it does that true education seeks to develop the wholeness of man, not just his intellect. Learning which is self-centered is sterile, but learning will blossom for all mankind when it is guided by Christian principles.

Architecture for the Christian liberal arts college must also serve the whole man. Thus it has a task, far beyond being merely functional. It must delight the eye with beauty of form and proportion, color, texture and line. It must arouse and excite, calm and pacify. It should be honest as honest as the truth which the college urges the student to seek. There should be no trickish designs, no superficial fads. It should have a warmth and scale in sympathy with the individual. Campus architecture thus conceived would have a timeless quality and be a true witness to the objectives of the college. Architecture which worships at the altar of functionalism alone has the letter but not the spirit. St. Paul tells us (II Corinthians 3:6): "... the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." The college and its architecture must be wedded in both letter and spirit.

Charles Edward Stade, a resident of Park Ridge, Illinois, where his firm, Stade, Dolan & Emerick, is established, is a graduate of the University of Illinois; he has a master of fine arts in architecture from Princeton University. A specialist in educational buildings, Mr. Stade's firm has designed some 750 buildings, valued at $300 million dollars.
During the Centennial Decade 1966-76, the Hope College campus will be transformed by the completion of this Master Plan. The Board of Trustees and the Administration have decided that Hope's distinguished history and its commitment necessitate a controlled expansion of the student body during the decade from the present enrollment of 1800 to one of 2500. The realization of this Master Plan will set a standard of architectural excellence for colleges throughout the United States.
MEN'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION HALL

Physical Education at Hope has been operating under severe handicaps. Carnegie Gymnasium built in the early 1900's and remodeled in 1954 when the enrollment was half of today's, is intolerably strained. This new facility is to serve the entire man's Physical Education program. The present gym will become a women's facility. This new men's gym will be constructed at the Van Raalte campus in close proximity to the baseball, track, soccer, and football fields. Designed to meet the projected enrollment of 2500 in its Centennial Decade, the new hall includes a main gymnasium to accommodate up to 4,000 spectators, handball and squash courts, indoor track, wrestling and weightrooms, olympic-sized swimming pool, plus ample locker and office space.

WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL

The demand for a Hope College education by qualified women students and their families compels Hope to build at least one Women's Residence Hall immediately. The hall projected will house 125 students. It will be designed to incorporate the cluster or suite concept of housing. Each unit of rooms will accommodate between 12 and 20 women in a "house" fashion that will provide sleeping, studying and lounging facilities. There will be no long corridors and none of the noise associated with them. This cluster plan is designed to help students to recognize that living and learning are not separable.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CENTER

Hope College is a pioneer in international education. For 11 years Hope has had a significant European study program; more international students attend Hope than any other liberal arts college in Michigan. A new program, the 1966 "Contemporary America" summer session for delegations of students from Yugoslavia, Japan and the Netherlands, puts Hope in the forefront in the United States in attempting to develop understanding with people behind the iron curtain, the Orient, free Europe and America. A unique home is needed for the International Center. This building will provide office space, library, lounge, and seminar rooms where the needs of the center can be met. Located in the open space east of Van Raalte Hall, the building surrounded by a pool of water and flags of nations represented at Hope, will be as imaginative as the activity it houses.

SCIENCE HALL

The Board of Trustees, having a deep commitment to excellence in scientific education, has authorized the design and construction of a Science Building to house Chemistry, Biology and the new Geology Department. A landscaped plaza will front the building along Graves Place, tying in with the plaza of the Physics-Mathematics Hall and the Van Zeeren Library.

CULTURAL SOCIAL CENTER

Hope College facilities for recreative and cultural experiences are totally inadequate. Students have been striving to raise funds for a Cultural Social Center. Their work as gas station attendants, painters, sales clerks, and such has resulted in their raising over $100,000 toward the construction of the vitally important Center. The Board of Trustees, impressed by the spirit of the student body, has authorized the planning and construction of this Center. A major area of the building will be devoted to integrated facilities for art and drama. This will include studios for painting and sculpture, an exhibition area for permanent and special art collections, and an art library. A theatre will be included providing flexible staging for various types of presentations and with a seating arrangement for about 500 persons. It will also provide reading and study rooms, game rooms, lounges, music listening rooms, and attendant facilities. Architecturally, the building will be one of many modes, reflecting the varied services it will render and demands that will be made upon it.
"Man is fearfully and wonderfully made" (Psalm 139, Verse 14). What a machine he is—rather, what an efficient com­plex of several intricate machines, one system coordinating its functions with others with exquisite precision. Man's interest in himself concerns his origin, his present situation, and his future. His progress scientifically and medically, as well as economically and sociologically, is of great importance to him. Successes in the last few decades have been astounding. Among the numerous colleges and universities, Hope College in particular has been a signifi­cant contributor to teaching and research through her aca­demic program generally, by virtue of strong motivation of her students who were privileged to sit at the feet of many devoted preceptors.

The role of the teacher-scholar-researcher is engagingly presented by the president of Princeton University, Robert F. Goheen, in his address at a presentation by the Danforth Foundation of awards for excellence in teaching (American Scientist, June, 1966). Here are a few quotations therefrom:

“When Louis Agassiz was asked his greatest achievement, he replied that he had taught men to observe. Socrates taught men to question. Each great teacher has his own way. Certainly, those teachers I have admired most seem to have engendered in their students a pleasure, a joy, a raised awareness in intellectual activity. Somehow the maturity of a teacher gets translated to the students so that they go beyond their years.

“In the college or university, research and teaching are two poles of the same magnet; neither has much force without the other.

“The nation cannot afford to have its best minds apart and aloof from the students thronging our college and university halls. There must be a meaningful connection between them.

“America needs more than ever the men and women at all levels of education—school, college, and university—who will be interpreters to the coming generations, and leave their mark on them: the mark of maturity, of the use of the mind, of thoughtful conviction.”

Projections, like rockets, need a firm pad for “take-off.” Hope College has a base of experience and facilities, warranting reasonably realistic predictions for the future. Challenges to accept and successes to anticipate in the fields of science and medicine concern: better treatment of cancer by chemicals, vaccines, and varying forms of elec­trical and other energies; prevention of some rapidly de­veloping cardiovascular diseases; surgical treatment of cer­tain diseases hitherto treated only medically; improved techniques in the transplantation of special tissues and organs such as the heart, lung, kidney, blood vessels, and glands of internal secretion (thyroid, pancreas, suprarenal); a more complete understanding of the brain and mind when functioning normally, thus permitting selective treatment of most related disturbances, and the prevention of some, psychoses and neuroses in particular; control of most virus diseases by preventive or corrective therapy; adequate food supplies through synthetic chemistry, even from sources such as the forests, ocean, and petroleum; application of solar energy to support or replace some present sources; and control of our population, the greatest challenge.

The next few decades, in all probability, will afford greater advances in medicine and science generally than have appeared in the past fifty years or more.

In due course added generations of inspired youth (de­veloped to some extent, perhaps, by control of certain her­editary factors) may have achieved such improved mental health that man will finally live the truly balanced life in peace with his neighbor, at home and abroad, in the image of his Creator, as God originally intended.

My fervent hope and prayer is that Hope College may con­tinue to play an important role in these successful de­velopments as she has done in other areas of activity. May she persistently motivate strongly while she continues to educate in full measure.
The great achievements of Hope College in education during its first century will be doubled several times in its second century. Two facets of education selected for forecasting here are: (1) teacher education, and (2) international education.

TEACHER EDUCATION

In its quest for the best, Hope College, an educational institution of the Reformed Church, will "reform" its program. On the enlarged campus, described architecturally in this issue, will be blueprinted and structured a new program in teacher education. Two of the propulsive principles to be explored experimentally in the periscopic plan are: (1) horizontal enrichment, and (2) vertical extension.

1. HORIZONTAL ENRICHMENT. The preparation of teachers and other personnel in education will be an inter-disciplinary, total-college program. It will involve all faculty members. Furthermore, the horizontal extension will take student teachers and interns into dozens of communities where professional team members will direct the pre-service experience of prospective teachers in both public and private schools. There will be fewer classroom courses, coupled with much independent study, and functional use of multisensory aids. The final examination for teachers will be oral as well as written.

2. VERTICAL EXTENSION. The teacher education program at Hope will be extended timewise to include more inservice education for teachers on the job. The summer inservice institutes, such as now given at Hope under the aegis of the federal government, will increase in number and in length. As has been said, "They who teach must never cease to learn." Hence, in the next century, with its many predicted explosions of compounded knowledge, Hope must continue to challenge the catalysts—the educators.

The need for inservice education, and for master teachers will necessitate the vertical extension of Hope's college years beyond the traditional four-year degree. Many with a bachelor's will seek higher degrees at Hope. Research will be an indispensable part of the graduate program.

The areas for which Hope will prepare teachers and administrators will expand from the traditional 12-grade program (8 grades and 4 high school) to a 16-year program, including the downward extension of nursery school and kindergarten, and the upward extension of two years of junior college—the latter the fastest growing segment of American education today. Hope, we hope, will help prepare many master degree graduates who will teach in junior colleges, colleges and universities, do research in institutions, and go on to pre-doctoral and post-doctoral programs in their specialties.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Hope's second great forward thrust educationally in the next century will be international: (1) on campus, and (2) abroad.

1. ON CAMPUS. The establishment of an international center on the Hope College campus is merely the first step. The exchange of students, teachers and materials will increase markedly. Within the next decade or two the various international programs will be integrated in a functioning whole. There will be a Vice President in charge of World Wide Work. There will be on campus a building known as "Hope's International Center," with collections of materials and library resources from around the world. Here will be a continuous program of international activities, including scholarly lectures on U.S. foreign policy, international law, world economics, space programs, world religions, and ecumenicity. The courses at Hope will be permeated with an international accent. Languages will make Hope a Babel of understandable tongues. Many of Hope's returned or furloughed missionaries will help make the program idealistic and realistic.

2. ABROAD. Hope's real international centers will be off campus in other lands, such as Hope High School, where the writer represented Hope College in India, and the Vienna, Austria program; Hope will have branches or adopted or reciprocal institutions overseas. More vital connections will be established with the Netherlands, from whence came many Hopeites. Hope's missionaries will continue to form Hope's Peace Corps—a progenitor of the U.S. Peace Corps, but with higher purposes and lower expenses. "Occident and orient, everywhere Hope's men and women will be sent." Hope's graduates will continue by word and deed to affect "the metabolism of human history." The teachers will help implement intellectual interdependence. Cultural empathy will be a byproduct. As Edna St. Vincent Millay wrote: "The world stands out on either side, no wider than the heart is wide." And, as Jesus said, "The field is the world."

In time as Hope College continues its quest for the best in education, the problems will be great, but the goals will be greater than the problems, and in the next century the possibilities in education will be the greatest in Hope's hallowed history.
The curriculum of the university or college is usually divided into three main divisions: the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities. The latter traditionally includes religion, philosophy, the fine arts and literature. It is extremely difficult to discuss this briefly, yet intelligently. Therefore, I should like to begin with a succinct quotation from Robert Ulich's History of Educational Thought.

"Erasmas would perhaps have been broad enough as a thinker to attempt a reconciliation between the new scientific interests and the classical legacy of Europe. Thus the cleavage between the humanities and the natural sciences could have been avoided—a cleavage from which the higher schools of Europe suffered up to the twentieth century."

Human experience has always been rooted in man's apprehension (not comprehension) of the unseen world of supernatural reality. The humanities provide the means by which men can communicate with each other about their relationships with the unseen world, just as mathematics and the conceptual languages enable them to communicate their experiences of the natural world. Man is a two-dimensional creature. He is part of nature, but his origin and destiny point to a reality beyond. His dimensions are both horizontal and vertical. He cannot be completely identified with nature, nor is he merely a disembodied spirit. The sciences speak to one dimension, the humanities to the other.

THE AIM OF THE HUMANITIES

The aim of the humanities is to remind man that he is not a fragment in a fragmented world. He is involved in the natural order but not absorbed by it. He is inspired to acquaint himself with the greatest contribution of the human mind and spirit. Great individual minds have produced the materials for the humanities. As the late Whitney Griswold put it, "Could Hamlet have been written by a committee, or the Mona Lisa painted by a club? Could the New Testament have been composed as a conference report?"

Creative ideas do not spring from groups. They spring from individuals. The divine spark leaps from the finger of God to the finger of Adam." The humanities thus save us from being swallowed up by a mass civilization and from the pressure to conform and adjust to a collectivism that reduces man to an object or piece of machinery.

This is not an imaginary danger. Many subjects that traditionally were considered to be the backbone of the division of the humanities have fallen prey to the objective, scientific approach. Interest in the classics has dwindled, theology has been discounted, philosophy has succumbed to mathematical analysis and history has come to be regarded as a social science. Only literature and the fine arts remain, and even these are frequently interpreted as providing us merely with emotional satisfactions.

THE NATURE OF THE HUMANITIES

What is the function of the humanities in a world that is predominantly scientific in its thought patterns? Do the disciplines that compose them differ in kind and content from the disciplines that compose the sciences? The answer to these questions must be an unequivocal "yes" if the humanities are to occupy their rightful place in our educational system. They are concerned with meaning, the sciences with explanation. The one cannot be derived from the other, nor can either be reduced to the other. That meaning can be replaced by explanation is one of the false premises upon which much of higher education is based. Science has been an untold blessing. It has rid us, to use a phrase from William Hocking, "of the bats in our garrets" (superstitions, unnecessary fears, disease, etc.), but it must not be allowed to rob us of "the radiance in the sky" (the unseen world, intuition, revelation).

ITS UNIQUE ROLE IN LIFE

Life needs both the explanations science can give of the casual order and the order of meaning which the humanities provide. The liberal arts college of the future, if it is to deal with truth in its purest form, must realize that the cleavage which has developed between these two orders will be overcome as soon as we understand the relationship in which they stand to each other. Truth is more than facticity, it is more than logic, more than a formula on a page. The humanities must not imitate science but recognize that they speak essentially to the vertical dimension of man's nature. George Buttrick defines truth as "the light that streams down a vertical line." It is the given point from which man views his own life.
He is venturesome indeed who would undertake to predict the future of Hope College. But I think we may be quite certain that it will be a radically different institution from what it is now. Some of us may lament the passing of "the good old days" when we were all more or less united by the same cultural and ethnic background and by a very similar heritage. It is possible, even probable, that the days of the privately-endowed college are numbered if for no other reason than that the cost will be too staggering. It will not be able to compete with the attractions, resources and facilities of the universities or tax-supported institutions. The technological age is already upon us, and there is every reason to believe that it will control ever larger areas of human existence. The machine will be able to do more economically and efficiently what was hitherto the province of personal relationships between teacher and student. For many of us this will be unfortunate because we have always stressed the importance of such relationships, but it is very doubtful whether we shall be able to afford this luxury.

But if one's wishes may become the father to his thoughts and expectations, then we might think of a community of teachers and scholars who are bound not only by a common pursuit of academic excellence, whose horizons are open to the whole world, but also by those values which we cherish supremely. We would hope that the anchor of Hope would hold fast: spera in Deo. We would prize the great traditions where our roots lie. We would seek to prepare men and women for moving courageously into the future, never to be daunted by the winds of change or revolution, to understand the social forces which are transforming the ways in which men live together. We would hope that our students would not concentrate too much on any single subject, but range widely among the humanities, learn to speak and write with clarity, appropriate to themselves the best that has been said and known in the past, and become familiar and appreciate cultures other than their own.

It would be our hope that Hope College would excel in quality, that it would resist all temptations to become a university, but rather make every attempt to preserve its distinctiveness. It goes without saying that we must be prepared for revolutionary changes; the college cannot exempt itself from responsibility to the new world that is emerging, and it should welcome the ecumenicity which seeks to overcome the barriers which now separate us. Hope College has sent many of its students to foreign lands, and it is ardently to be hoped that it will continue to do so. But they should go well-schooled in the cultures and religions of the lands which are in such great ferment and are unwilling to listen to "ugly Americans." The very faith which motivates them forbids them to do so.

Hope College is well-named. Its founders were motivated by hope, and we can join with them in our hope for the future. We must dare to do all we can to bring our deepest hopes to fruition. Hope College will fulfil its destiny if it is willing to be venturesome.
Man is no longer overwhelmed by the density of forests, the vastness of plains, by rivers and swamps which impede or by mountains which block his progress. Any point on earth can be reached in only a few hours. Man speaks, and the world can listen. Time and distance have collapsed.

He probes the infinitesimal, exploring the mysteries of matter; he challenges the infinitely large, searching out the secrets of galaxies from which light grows old as it travels to the earth. He, himself, dares to move into the heavens, repeatedly orbiting as a tiny planet of earth. Unmanned spacecraft have swept around Mars and Venus, measuring their magnetic fields, studying their atmospheres, and sending back pictures. Man is preparing to walk over the plains and craters of the moon, and has already photographed the lunar surface in such detail that small stones can be identified.

Rivers, mines, wells, and the atom itself have been harnessed to provide power for man's needs and pleasures. Plants are made to grow in deserts; their fruits are rapidly transported to all parts of the earth. Sprawling factories process basic materials into a myriad of items he finds useful. Cold and heat are tempered for his comfort. Knowledge is expanding so rapidly that libraries are too small as soon as they are completed. Computers are used to store, process, and present information in quantities and with a rapidity impossible to attain through human means alone. Problems previously beyond comprehension can be solved since capabilities of millions of calculations per second are possible.

Within such a setting the first century of Hope College has closed; and from it open new domains for the second. As knowledge regarding the universe accumulates, new questions are generated even more rapidly. Man's study of man, though recognized as important for thousands of years, has only begun. The abundance of our society fades into poverty only a few miles away and into misery and famine over much of the world. Power which can be used to transform salt water into fresh, also can become a weapon of destruction so powerful that the equivalent of a thousand pounds of TNT for every person in the United States can be packaged in a single bomb. Continued wars show that nations have not yet learned to live together; violence and crime indicate that communities have similar problems. The leisure generated by technological advances shakes the traditions of society. Within the maze of human society the Divine can scarcely be traced. So the second century expands from the first into vast areas only beginning to be mapped, domains of unknown potential but of known challenge.

The second century presents even more challenging tasks for its leaders than did the first. From the depths of the oceans or the molten core of the earth to the expanses of the heavens, the capabilities of man to understand and control the universe must continue to multiply. Potentials which now exist and will develop must be rightly directed: such direction is itself difficult. Identification of the "right" way demands assistance beyond the human. The awesome physical powers already existing will continue to grow; and as they increase their control becomes more and more important.

The tasks of expanding capabilities, channeling of potentials, and controlling power are dominated by needs for conquests. The defeat of disease, poverty, ignorance, and oppression are part of man's responsibility on earth. The coming century may not give adequate time to accomplish all this, but the possibilities for spectacular progress are bright if leadership exists. The greatest of all conquests needed is that of man over himself.

The role of Hope College during its second century is primarily that of generating leadership required by the new domains. Neither Hope nor any institution, however large, can contain all available knowledge or transmit more than small amounts to its students. But in a world inundated by increasing billions of people there must and will be individuals whose significance is outstanding. Wisdom, rather than information, can be the core of the educational process. There can be a fostering of imagination and the generation of the vision without which "the people perish." The significance of dedication—to academic, social, and religious goals—can be emphasized. The prayer, "Make me a captive, Lord . . . and I shall conqueror be," can be made pertinent to life. Such must be the role of Hope College in opening new domains for leadership in the coming century.
1903

Rev. Cornelius Vander Mel relaxes at home with his chess following the commemoration of his 60th anniversary of his ordination by the Classis of Passaic to the Christian Ministry, RCA. He was at that time installed as pastor of the church in Fairfield, New Jersey, the scene of his ordination. Late in May, Mr. Vander Mel received an award as the only living member of the Class of 1866 of New Brunswick Theological Seminary. Before his retirement in 1948, he served Reformed Churches in Albany, Niskayuna, Mohawk, Williamson, and Fairhill, New York, also.

1909

A portrait of Dr. Milton J. Hoffman, president emeritus of Central College, was unveiled May 28 at a luncheon given by President and Mrs. Arend D. Lubbers at Central. The portrait, a gift of Anders Zordahl, East Millstone, New Jersey, marked the 50th year since Dr. Hoffman became the first president of Central under the sponsorship of the Reformed Church in America.

1922

State Senator Jan B. Vander Pluq of Muskegon won the Democratic nomination for his position in the August primary.

1923

James W. Necker, Ph.D., was honored by the alumni of Southern Illinois University in June with the Great Teacher Award of 1986. The Great Teacher is chosen by vote of the alumni. Ballots are sent to the more than 10,000 members of the alumni association and the result is kept secret until the annual Alumni Banquet in June when a citation and $1,000 cash award are presented to the teacher elected.

1926

Albertus Derks, a member of the Bell Telephone Company staff since 1929, retired on June 22. Climbing rapidly from his first title of Toll Testman, Ann Arbor, in 1920, Mr. Derks was General Personnel Supervisor, Personal Relations, Detroit, at the time of his retirement.

After the summer at his cottage at Hess Lake, Newago, Mr. Derks will be a consultant for A T & T in the western states—the first time in history A T & T has hired one of its own men as a consultant.

Mr. and Mrs. Derks have two married daughters and a son. Their daughter, Patricia, was graduated from Hope College in 1963. She is married to John Tysse '60, a member of the Hope administrative staff.

Randall C. Bosch was reelected to his twelfth term (one year) as president of the Holland Board of Public Works early in July. On the board since 1945, Mr. Bosch has held the presidency since 1954.

Rev. Gerard C. Pool, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Union City, retired from the active ministry early in October. A graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, Mr. Pool was ordained into the ministry and installed as pastor of the First Reformed Church of Lincoln Park, New Jersey in 1922. He has served the Union City Church since 1940. He has been president of the Particular Synod of New York, a member of the Board of World Missions, and stated clerk and treasurer of the Classis of Metropolitan Jersey, a position he is continuing to fill in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Pool (Lillian Schmidt '27) are making their home in Lincoln Park.

Jacob Geerlings, Ph.D., professor of languages and history at the University of Utah, received the 1966-67 Distinguished Research Professorship from the University's Board of Regents in the spring. The award is presented annually to a tenured faculty member in recognition of significant creative and scientific research.

1927

Jay A Wabeke is the Democratic candidate for the 23rd State Senate district of Michigan consisting of Ottawa, Allegan, Van Buren Counties, and a portion of Barry County. Following his years at Hope College, Mr. Wabeke did graduate work at the University of Michigan where he received his master's degree.

Ordained as a minister in the Congregational Church in 1922 following study at Harvard Divinity School, Mr. Wabeke served churches in Winchester, Marshfield Hills, Massachusetts, and Miami Beach, Florida. He retired from the ministry in 1942 to enter business. He was engaged in sales work and as public relations director for a large business for 17 years. Since 1962 he has been in the real estate business with an office in Grand Rapids.


1931
Harold W. Boone, who began a career in government in 1935, is the Democratic candidate for District 55 of the Michigan House of Representatives. Starting in the Department of Labor in Washington, his work there was instrumental in his receiving an offer from the headquarters of the International Association of Machinists to be assistant to the director of the Department of Economic Research, which he accepted and filled for five years. In 1944 Mr. Boone took a position with the Government of Iran as special assistant to the Administrator General of the Finances of Iran, for two years. Upon returning to the United States, he worked with the War Assets Administration.

Mr. Boone went to Greece in 1947 with the first group of post-war American foreign aid workers on the staff of Nebraska Governor, Dwight Griswold, which group became part of the Marshall Plan.

Following this service in Greece, Mr. Boone took a position with the International Mercantile Corporation in Athens. He returned to the United States in 1956 to maintain personal matters in Washington and Holland. Throughout his career, Mr. Boone has kept his mother's home in Holland as his official address.

1936
The Rev. George C. Douma, pastor of the Fairplain Presbyterian church in Benton Harbor, was elected chairman of the National Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Synod of Michigan during the summer meeting of the Synod. At the same meeting, Mr. Douma's membership in the General Council of the Synod of Michigan became effective, as did his membership in the Department of Administration and Personnel and his representation of the Synod in the national 56 million dollar fund campaign.

1938
Wendell A. Miles is candidate for Circuit Judge of the 29th Judicial Circuit in Michigan. This is a newly created non-partisan position. Mr. Miles, with "A" rating in national legal directory of Martindale-Hubbell, is backed by an excellent legal record. Among other achievements, this includes his being trial judge advocate in General Court, Marseille, France; U. S. Claims Commissioner in Europe; prosecuting attorney more than four years; United States District Attorney for West District of Michigan for seven some years, and special trial counsel, City of Grand Rapids.

1942
Cornelius W. Pettinga, Ph.D., was elected to the Board of Directors of Eli Lilly and Company in July. Since 1934 Dr. Pettinga has been vice-president of research, development and control for the Lilly Company, Indianapolis based manufacturer of medicinal, agricultural and home products.

1943
Seymour K. Radlowski was named to the education and seminar committee, Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, by I. D. Shapiro, institute president, in June.

1948
Dr. James I. Cook, assistant professor of Biblical languages at Western Seminary, spent the summer in Palestine participating in the Near Eastern Archaeological Seminar. His itinerary included travel in Israel, Cyprus, Jordan and Greece.

1949
Donald E. Walchenbach, director of McLaren General Hospital, Flint, has been elected president of the Michigan Hospital Association for 1946-47.

Russell Van Kampen has been named Vice President of Sales for Bankers Life and Casualty Company. He has been assigned responsibility for all sales activities of the national White Cross sales force which sells accident and health, life, franchise and association, disability, income, and home and casualty insurance. He was formerly Western Division Sales Vice President.

David M. Hoogerhyde was appointed president by the Board of Directors of Mutual Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Grand Rapids. Affiliated with the Association for 12 years, he has served it as secretary, vice president and executive vice president. Prior to joining the association, Mr. Hoogerhyde had five years of banking experience and three years in the U. S. Army during World War II.

1951
Elmer H. Vrugink has been appointed Assistant Superintendent for Instruction in the Grand Rapids Public Schools.

He joined the Grand Rapids School System in 1951 as an instructor in mathematics at Central High School where he also coached baseball and debating. In 1961 he was appointed Assistant Principal at Central High School and in February of 1965 was made Director of Federal Programs for the system. In July 1965, Elmer was appointed Director of Instruction for all the Grand Rapids schools, kindergarten through grade twelve.

Elmer received his M.A. from the University of Michigan in 1955 and has a 6th year through NSF mathematics institutes at Montana State, Western Michigan University and Michigan State. He is presently working on a doctorate program at Michigan State.

Elmer and his wife Vivian, have four children, Gary, 16, Kathy, 12, Mark, 8 and Karen, 5.

Russell A. Van Dyke, Ph.D., a chemist since 1961 in the biochemical research laboratory at Dow Chemical Company in Midland, announced his candidacy for councilman of the city's fourth ward, in June. Also a lecturer at Saginaw Valley College for the past two years, Dr. Van Dyke has a masters degree from the University of Michigan, a doctorate from the University of Illinois, both in biochemistry, and he has done post-doctoral work at the University of Colorado. Dr. and Mrs. Van Dyke and their daughters Celia and Linda live at 4023 Sudbury Court.

HOPE COLLEGE ALUMNI MAGAZINE
Paul Holleboer, Ph.D., associate professor of chemistry, has been appointed coordinator of the doctoral program in science education at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

1952
James Harvey, Ph.D., former dean of students at Hope College, has taken a position as dean of students at William Rainey Harper College, Palatine, Illinois, a new two-year community college. This new college plans to open with an enrollment of more than a thousand students in 1967 on its 217 acre campus.

1953
Paul Van Dea Brink, M.D. has completed his residency at Cleveland Clinic and is now in association with Drs. Kilgore and Kettner in the practice of Urology in Kalamazoo.

1954
John J. Witte, M.D. has returned to the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, where he has been affiliated since 1962, after spending one academic year at Harvard. There he worked primarily in the departments of microbiology and tropical public health. He received his master of public health degree in June.

At present Dr. Witte is directing the activities of 30 physicians assigned by the CDC to state and local health departments concerned with the study, surveillance and control of communicable diseases.

1956
R. Peter Kelly has been promoted to the office of assistant secretary, international at Chemical Bank New York Trust Company. He started with Chemical as senior trainee in 1957 and advanced to assistant manager in 1963. He has studied at New York University and the American Institute of Banking.

1957
Warren Kane, who served in the Assistant Secretary of Commerce office for more than five years in a budgetary capacity, joined the Economic Development Administration in the Spring of 1956. The EDA is an agency which makes grants and loans to distressed areas to reduce unemployment. Mr. Kane is presently a Senior Budget Analyst for the non-financial parts of the EDA program.

Married in 1958 to the former Dale Carey of Waynesboro, Virginia, the Kanes have two children, Susan Marie, 6, and Eric Warren, 4. They live at 4401 1st Street, So. Arlington, Virginia.

Warren serves the Arlington Forest Methodist Church as Treasurer, and Mrs. Kane is one of the superintendents of the church school. A year ago the Kanes were selected Church Family of the Year.

Richard H. Gould has been promoted to the general office of Cities Service Oil Company in Tulsa. In his new position as staff assistant, merchandising, Mr. Gould will report to the merchandising manager, Market Development Department. Prior to his joining Cities Service in 1960, Mr. Gould served with the U. S. Army's 8th Infantry Division in Germany. He received his M.B.A. from Adelphi University in 1965. Mr. Gould was also a member of the faculty of the State University of New York, Suffolk County Community College, in 1965.

The Gould family resides in Tulsa. His wife, Suzanne, is from Long Island, N. Y., and attended Cortland State Teachers College. They have two children, George, 4, and Margaret, 2.

Keith F. Hoskins is teaching Education and Psychology at Northwestern College. He began his work there in 1965.

1959
William F. Bogart is presently employed at the Alexis L. duPont High School in Greenville, Delaware, and resides at 2836 West Oakland Drive, Brandywine Springs Manor, Wilmington, with his wife Dorothy and his children, Robert Scott, 5 and Heidi Elizabeth, 2.

Albert and Barbara Wulwold '56 Fassler have faculty appointments at Central College. Mr. Fassler is an instructor in German and Mrs. Fassler is an instructor in English.

Russell C. and Carol Brant Yonkers are living at 2165 Ray Street, Lansing. Russell has accepted the responsibilities of District Scout Executive with the Chief Okemos Council, Boy Scouts of America in Lansing. He will be chief administrator and also train the 400 volunteer adults who work in Scouting on Lansing's north side. Carol will be teaching German and Science at the C. W. Otto Junior High School.

1960
Marvin De Jong, Ph.D., has accepted an appointment at Ohio State University as assistant professor of Electrical Engineering and in Astronomy.

Paul Huizenga is an instructor in Biology at Grand Valley State College.

Lt. Charles E. Hale was administered the oath of office for a regular commission in the U. S. Air Force in Southeast Asia. Lt. Hale previously held a USAF reserve commission as an Officer Training School graduate. He was named for regular status on the basis of his duty performance, educational background and potential as an Air Force officer. The lieutenant, presently on temporary duty at a forward combat base, is permanently assigned to Clark AB, Philippines as a weapons controller.
1961

Dr. Lee R. Akker is now associated with the Deltrich-Kiernan Clinic staff at Sioux Center, Iowa. He completed a rotating internship at Rockford Memorial Hospital, Illinois, in June, and will begin service in the U.S. Navy as a flight surgeon after the first of the year when he is scheduled to report at Pensacola, Florida.

Thomas L. Ben, after serving two years in the U.S. Navy, is currently Assistant Manager of the Cutlerville Office of the Old Kent Bank and Trust Co., Grand Rapids. He is presently working toward his M.A. in Sociology at Western Michigan University.

Lowell Seymour has received a National Science Foundation scholarship to study biology for one year at Temple University, Philadelphia. The credits may be applied toward his doctorate. His studies which began in June will run for a year.

A feature story from the University of Iowa concerns the similarities between Mary Van Dyke and her husband Bruce Anderson. Both received Ph.D. degrees from UI in June, both graduated from high school and college with honors at the same time, both received their masters degrees from UI in February, 1963, both of their mothers are former school teachers. Married in August 1962, they both will teach at Arizona State University at Tempe this fall. Both come from northern states—Bruce from Bismarck, North Dakota, and Mary from Lynden, Washington. Although both received doctoral degrees in mathematics, Bruce is specializing in topology, a new advanced form of geometry, and Mary, in statistics.

Richard J. Johnson has been promoted from instructor to Assistant Professor in the Department of English at Fairleigh Dickinson University. He is teaching in the graduate school.

1962

Esther Su Ho, Ph.D., is working as a research associate in the Department of Biochemistry in the University of Washington, Seattle. Her husband, Dr. William Chung-Kuo Ho completed a surgical residency in June and planned to start private practice in July in association with two Seattle doctors. Address: 2353 E. Roanoke, Seattle 98102.

Thomas H. Rieke has been promoted to assistant group manager of the Detroit Washington National Insurance Company group office. Mr. Rieke has been with Washington National since his graduation from Hope. He and his wife Carol and their daughter Barbara live at 29638 Briarton, Farmington.

Jack and Carole Oudler Elembaue have moved to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where Jack will be teaching history at Southeastern Missouri State College. During the past year he has been on the Wayne State faculty as an instructor in history while doing his dissertation research.

Paul Grotenhuis, M.D., is spending his intern year at Santa Clara County Hospital, San Jose, California.

Mary Bosch and husband Winfield A. Boerckel are living in Portsmouth, Virginia, at 1035 City Park Avenue, Apt. E. Mr. Boerckel of Baldwin, Long Island, New York, was graduated from St. John's University, Jamaica, New York, and received his master's degree in Business Administration from Michigan State University. He is presently an Ensign in the U. S. Coast Guard serving on the buoy tender Conifer out of Portsmouth.

Barbara Mertenau Sunborn is presently a National Institutes of Health Predoctoral Fellow studying for a Ph.D. in Chemistry at Boston University. Her husband, Hugh Sunborn, is studying for an S.T.M. at Andover Newton Theological School.

President Johnson has named Andrew Douglas Sens a Foreign Service Officer of the United States. Receiving appointment after successfully completing the competitive written and oral examinations, Mr. Sens will be assigned to a position with an Embassy or Consulate in one of the 115 countries with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, or with the Department of State in Washington.

Paul S. Hesslink is teaching in the music department of Longwood College, one of Virginia's oldest colleges for women. Most of his work is in the instruction in harpsichord and organ. Address: 302B Buffalo St, Farmville, Virginia.

1963

Charles A. Becher was ordained in The Methodist Church on June 19. He is serving the Mooresville and Nuncio Methodist churches in Connecticut. Address: 13 S. Main St., Mooresville.

Thomas D. Wolters has taken a new position as Assistant to the Compiler, Dow Corning Corporation, Midland.

George and Arlene Arens '64, Walters have received Graduate Fellowships from Western Michigan University; George will work toward his doctorate in business education and Arlene's work will be in English. They are living at 721 Garland Circle, Cherry Hill Apts., Kalamazoo.

David L. Roven has joined Evans Products Company, Plymouth, Michigan, as Assistant Director of Advertising and Public Relations for Transportation Equipment.

Paul W. Hynik is returning to Michigan State University this fall to finish his work for his Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology. After studying there from 1963 to 1965, Paul interrupted his work to serve as Intern-Psychologist at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago for a year. During this year he will serve as Consulting Psychologist at the Grand Rapids Child Guidance Clinic. Paul has been elected to Phi Kappa Phi, honorary fraternity.

Judson J. Emerick is at the University of Pennsylvania, department of history and art, where he holds a teaching fellowship and is working on his doctorate. Hetsey Kruizenga Emerick is teaching second grade Girard Private School in Philadelphia. Last year in Cleveland she worked as editor-writer of new grade school curriculums.
1964

Following a two-year Teaching Fellowship, Ann Collins received her Master's Degree in Political Science from Northeastern University, Boston. She has received a full scholarship for course work toward her Doctorate in International Relations at the University of Denver.

Carol Wagner Loop is teaching 8th and 9th grade English and 9th grade Latin in Highland, Indiana. She is also a part time student at Purdue University.

Douglas T. McCullough is continuing post Master's work at Northwestern University in Theatre Arts.

Barbara L. Freggen O'Brien and husband Daniel are living in Honolulu, Hawaii, where Daniel is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Barbara Hoskins joined the teaching staff at Northwestern College in September. She is a member of the English faculty.

Belle Kleinheksel Veltman is teaching elementary music in the Eastern Christian School system. Her husband, Donald, is serving the Second Reformed Church in Wyckoff, New Jersey as a student assistant, between his midtier and senior years at Western Seminary. He is a 1964 graduate of The King's College in New York.

Dale Wyngarden received appointment to fill a new position in Holland in July. When the city began a new program to evaluate the extent of depreciation of housing, Mr. Wyngarden was named housing consultant under the Department of Environmental Health.

Donald Thompson, who is working toward a masters degree at Albany State Teachers College, is teaching "Unified Subjects" (English and Social Studies) in Grand Haven Junior High School.

Ruth Wozney has entered Boston University to start a masters degree program in the field of Secondary Reading. New Address: 130 Sutherland Road, Brighton, Mass.

Doris Houck Bertocci is employed by the Youth Consultation Service of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. Her husband, Richard A. Bertocci, is attending Columbia University Law School.

John C. Stevens has accepted a position in the advertising department of the Procter & Gamble Company. Formerly of Huchensack, New Jersey, he and his wife, Betty, now reside at 1031 Delta Avenue, Cincinnati.

David Hollembach spent the summer in Washington, D. C. in the Naval Research Laboratories on Electron Probe Microanalysis. He has returned for his third year in the graduate school of physics at Cornell University. Address: 191 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

Cindy Hill is in Teheran, Iran, teaching in the Community School, a joint project of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the Iranian Presbyterian Church. Classes are conducted in English and the students are the children of Iranians, Jews, diplomats and missionaries. Address: Community School, Box 1404, Teheran.

Jan Bopp, after teaching high school biology in Niles for two years, has accepted a research assistantship in plant anatomy at Miami University in Ohio. He is assisting Dr. Charles Heimsch, noted anatomist, in his research studies of developmental stem anatomy, supported by a NSF grant. Diana Minn Bopp '65 is teaching first grade in the Oxford, Ohio, school system.

1965

Francie Hula, who received an M.A.T. degree from Johns Hopkins U., is teaching Spanish in the Babylon Junior-Senior High School, Babylon, L. I., New York.

Arlene Deitz Clark is working for Dr. Beth Marcus in the Reformed Church office, New York City. Her husband, Rev. James, is working on his masters degree in Union Seminary. They live at 527 Riverside Drive.

Alan R. Carter has received an appointment as an assistant instructor in political science at the University of Missouri where he will study for his Ph.D.

Paul K. Hesselink has taken a position as instructor in English at Cleveland State University for the academic year 1966-67; he will be teaching freshman composition and literature.

President Johnson has named David Lee Beierigter as a Foreign Service Officer of the United States. He will be assigned in a few weeks to an Embassy or Consulate in one of the countries the United States maintains diplomatic relations with, or he may be assigned to the Department of State in Washington, D. C.

Tim and Mary Ellen Bridger Miner are living at 1170 Lakewood, Detroit. Tim is attending law school and Mary Ellen is teaching in Grosse Pointe.

Ronald A. Mulder has received a Rackham Graduate Teaching Fellowship to continue work on a Ph.D. in History at the University of Michigan. Sandra Guy Mulder is teaching Spanish in Plymouth Junior School East, and is also working on an M.A. in Library Science.

1966

Patricia Gabbery, recipient of the Patterson Award to the outstanding senior in biology, is studying in London, England, at Kings College, under the direction of Dr. John Richardson. Her research assistantship there will delay for a year her work at Cornell on the scholarship she received this past year.

At Kings College Miss Gabbery will continue her study of Devonian spores, the subject of her research at Hope under the direction of Dr. Norman Norton.

Parviz Memraj received Honors at graduation from the School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

Dennis Wegner has taken a position at Ott Chemical Company in Muskegon as a process research chemist. He plans graduate studies in the fall of 1964.

John Elfring is teaching English in The Winchendon School, a private prep school in Winchendon, Mass.

James A. Dibbet has received a $2400 assistantship for graduate study at Western Michigan University. He is specializing in physiology.

O C T O B E R , 1 9 6 6
PRESIDENT VANDER WERF addressed the Midwest Regional meeting for Fulbright scholars in June at Michigan State University. The 32 scholars who studied in Midwest universities were from Japan, India, Russia, United Arab Republic, Brazil, Argentina and most of the European countries.

At this terminal session which is planned to give the scholars an opportunity to synthesize their observations on American education, Dr. Vander Werf’s topic was “The Undergraduate College and its Role.” Other speakers addressing this conference included Dr. Kenneth Kensten of Yale University and Dean George Waggner of the University of Kansas.

COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION

By action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and the Board itself, a modified organizational structure for the college has been put into effect. Arrived at on the basis of a thorough and comprehensive study by an outside firm, the new structure is designed to eliminate confusion and overlapping of responsibilities.

The chain of authority at the college starts, of course, with the Board of Trustees to which the President is responsible. The Vice President of Finance and Treasurer, Mr. Henry Steffens, and the Chaplain, the Rev. William Hillelgonde, are responsible to the President and the Board of Trustees. The Dean of Academic Affairs, the Director of Business Affairs, the Director of Development, all responsible to the President and the Board, supervise the various departments of the college.

The Director of Academic Affairs, with the dean’s executive committee and an assistant dean, coordinates and directs the work of departmental and divisional chairmen for the faculty, as well as that of the library, audio visual services, athletics, admissions, registrar, financial aid officer and data processing manager. The dean of men, dean of women, student services, resident advisors, house parents and the clinic, are also responsible to the Dean.

Departments under the Director of Development include public relations, public information, church and community relations, foundation and corporate relations and alumni relations.

The Director of Business Affairs has charge of the plant committee, superintendent of buildings and grounds, campus engineer, as well as all business services, accounting, purchasing, personnel, coffee shop, book store.

WILLIAM R. HENDER of Buffalo fills a newly created position at Hope College, that of Director of Development. For the past six years, Mr. Hender has worked for Ketchum Inc. of Pittsburgh, the nation’s largest professional fund-raising firm. In his work for Ketchum, Mr. Hender has directed capital fund campaigns across the country for various types of charitable institutions but has specialized in the field of higher education.

A graduate of Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary, Mr. Hender served the Covenant United Presbyterian Church of Sharon, Pennsylvania, as associate minister for two years, prior to his association with Ketchum.

Mr. and Mrs. Hender have four children: William, 12; David, 10; Janet Lyn, 8, and Melissa, 4 months.

CLARENCE J. HANDLOGTEN of Grand Rapids was appointed Director of Business Affairs at the end of June. He came to Hope College from the Big Dutchman, Inc., of Zeeland where he had served as Comptroller for more than a year.

Mr. Handlogten’s previous experience comprises accounting, personnel direction, production management, computer supervision, formalizing job descriptions with training, initiating systems of production control, handbook and personnel policies publications. A graduate of Davenport College of Business, Mr. Handlogten has had advanced courses in several technical processes.

Mrs. Handlogten is the former Faye Schut of Hudsonville and Zeeland. There are two Handlogten daughters, Gail, 11, and Lynda, 7.
MRS. JOHN L. (WILMA) BOU-MAN has been named Director of College Relations. Acting director of public relations since January of this year, Mrs. Bouman has been associated with the college since 1964. She served as chief correspondent for the Michigan Committee on Education from 1961 to 1964, and has been a frequent contributor to the Holland Evening Sentinel and to The Banner, a church publication. The Boumans have five children, Robert, Jane, Susan, John and Elsa.

HOPE ALUMNUS ROBERT N. DE YOUNG '56, associate director of admissions, has been appointed acting Dean of Men. Mr. De Young, has earned a degree in counseling from Western Michigan University and has some hours toward his doctorate in student personnel work. Mr. De Young has earlier worked as counselor and coach at Whitehall High School.

Mrs. De Young is Hope alumna Marcia Smith '55. The three De Young children are Todd, Jane, and Katy.

Mr. De Young is replacing Tom Carey '56 who returned to the Holland High School as head counselor.

DR. LARS GRANBERG accepted appointment to the presidency of Northwestern College in late July. Dr. Granberg succeeds Dr. Preston J. Stengeng '47 who has accepted an academic post in Africa. Dr. Granberg had been a member of the Hope faculty intermittently since 1947 in the psychology department until the past year when he was vice president of academic affairs.

NEW FACULTY

Twenty-six new faculty appointees were introduced at the pre-school conference in September. Thirteen of these were included in the July issue of this magazine. Here are the remainder by departments.

Biology Department

Allen Brandy, Ph.D., formerly a Kettering intern at Hope, is returning as assistant professor. Ralph Gekkers, B.A. State Teachers College of Haarlem, B.S. Baldwin-Wallace, and Ph.D. Yale, is also an assistant professor.

Chemistry Department

Miss Nancy Tooney is spending a year in the department as a Kettering intern.

Classical Languages Department

Mrs. Paul Hostetter, B.A. University of Chicago and Wheaton College, M.A. and Ph.D. University of Illinois, is a visiting professor of Latin for the year. She is on loan from the Board of World Missions, RCA, and replaces Prof. Edward Wolters who retired in June.

English Department

Charles Hutter, appointed professor, received his B.D. from Wheaton and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Northwestern University. Mrs. Kenneth Taylor, B.A. Western Michigan, M.A. University of Wyoming, is an instructor; Mrs. William Mathis is assisting in the department.

French Department

Mrs. Linda Palmer, B.A. Hunter College, M.A. Middlebury College, joined the department as an instructor.

History Department

Four new men in History include Robert Peters, Ph.D. University of Manchester, England. He has the A.B. degree from Liverpool and Oxford universities and an M.A. from Oxford; James Duram, A.B. and M.A., Western Michigan University, both instructors.

Mathematics Department

Horace Chuang, B.A., Taiwan Normal University, M.S. Indiana State University, and John Whittle, A.B. and M.A. from Western Kentucky State, are instructors.

Psychology Department

Roger Steenland, A.B. Calvin, Ph.D. Purdue University, was appointed assistant professor; Dr. Floyd Westendorf, adolescent psychiatrist with offices in Grand Rapids, will teach one evening course and assist in the clinical.

Religion and Bible Department

Rev. Robert Palm, instructor, has A.B. and B.D. degrees from Calvin and is a candidate for the Ph.D. at the University of Edinburgh.

Sociology Department

Robert Vanderham, formerly on the Hope faculty, is returning as associate professor after nine years in practical sociology in Grand Rapids.

Speech Department

George Ralph, B.A. Stanford, M.A. Northwestern University, B.D. Union Seminary, is an assistant professor.

Van Zoeren Library

Arthur Heikema '37, A.M.L.S. University of Michigan, has accepted a position as head of Technical Processes.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

Dr. Morrette Rider, chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee, has announced a greatly expanded series of concerts, lectures, and other attractions for the new year being offered by Hope College for community as well as college enjoyment.
The Forum of Contrary Opinion will deal with important and controversial issues of today and will bring together speakers from both sides of stimulating questions.

The series will include a formal debate on United States policy in Viet Nam. Scheduled to appear in this debate are noted socialist leader Norman Thomas and Newsweek's commentator Kenneth Crawford.

Also appearing in the forum series will be music composers John Cage and Quincy Porter. Cage, whose new 'music' seems at times to be an attempt to bring an end to music as an art form, will be answered by Porter in a following lecture. Another forum presentation will feature representatives from two major political parties.

"The Swingle Singers," appearing in December, and Randy Sparks' "The New Society" in September are part of the student entertainment series which will present a number of the most popular contemporary music groups.

Cartoonist and writer Jules Pfeiffer will appear in the lecture series. Other lecturers include Clark Eichelberger, President of the United Nations Association of the United States; Dr. Mortimer Adler, 'great books' scholar; and philosopher from the University of Chicago; Pulitzer prize-winning poet W. D. Snodgrass; chemist Joel Hildebrand; Sir Tyrone Guthrie, dramatist and founder of the Stratford Theatre; Colonel John Powers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Germanic scholar Eric Heller, and others.

Among the musical attractions will be a concert by the "Orchestra Michaelangelo di Firenze," noted Italian chamber orchestra; organist Wilma Jensen, pianist David Renner, and conductor Kenneth Drake. Drake will present a lecture-recital using a duplicate of the Beethoven piano.

The Fine Arts Festival, centering on the theme of Japanese culture, will present a series of lectures, dance demonstrations, and art exhibits highlighted by a performance by Tokyo's famed Hoso Noh Japanese Drama group. The Troupe is making its first tour of the United States and is recognized as the leading drama group of its type in the Islands of Japan. Its appearance in Holland will provide an unusual opportunity since the organization will be appearing in only a very few selected communities in the Midwest. Prior to the Noh Drama group's coming, Dr. William Malm, a popular lecturer on Hope's campus, will discuss this six-century-old stagecraft.

**ANCHOR HONORED**

For the first time in its history, the Hope College student newspaper, The Anchor, has won the All-American Honor Rating of the Associated Collegiate Press. The All-American honor rating is reserved for the top publications and was given to the Hope College paper in theACP's Seventy-fifth National Newspaper Critical Service according to word received by President Vander Werf. John Mulder (son of John '28 and Nella De Haan '38 Mulder), Hope senior from Chicago, Illinois, is editor of the Anchor. The ACP judge called the paper "altogether an excellent job" and "one that is distinctive," and further commented that it "is an education to read" the Anchor.

**HOPE COLLEGE ALUMNI MAGAZINE**
DEATHS

The Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo '07, described by his colleagues in the ministry, as one of the 10 greatest preachers in the United States, died after delivering a sermon on "How to Handle Doubt" at the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City, on August 28. At his death, Dr. Sizoo was Millbank Professor of Religion at George Washington University and director of the university chapel.

Dr. Sizoo held honorary degrees from his Alma Mater, Rutgers, Lincoln Memorial, Lake Forest, Lafayette, Hastings and Rollins Colleges; The George Washington and Columbia Universities. Other honors which were many included the Military Chaplains Association Citation of Merit, the Huguenot Cross, and the George Washington Honor Medal, Freedoms Foundation in 1956-57-58-59.

Ordained into the ministry of the Reformed Church in America in 1919 following his graduation from New Brunswick Seminary, Dr. Sizoo was minister of four churches in his lifetime. Among them was the Collegiate Church of Saint Nicholas, New York City, from which he resigned when discussions began for the selling of the church site for business use. He also served the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, known as the church of the Presidents. There, Dr. Sizoo delivered the funeral sermon for William Jennings Bryan in 1925.

He was the author of "Abraham Lincoln—a Heritage and a Hope," and "The Kingdom Cometh" and several other books.

Dr. Sizoo's survivors include his widow, the former Florence Mapes; two sons, Joseph M. of Bowie, Md., and William M., Chaumont, N. Y.; two brothers and a sister.

Dick Japinga '22, recipient of eleven letters in football, basketball and baseball during his college years, died at Holland Hospital on September 7. He had been employed at the H. J. Heinz Co.

Surviving Mr. Japinga are his wife, Dorothy Vander Scheid '30, and a son, William H., at home; his father, Henry of Holland; four brothers, Martin '50, and Donald of Holland; Russell '29, Ann Arbor, and Harold '30, Grandville, and three sisters of Holland.

Alida Vander Werf Doak '28, wife of Rev. Nelson Doak '27, died August 1 at a hospital in Jackson Heights, New York. Rev. and Mrs. Doak served the Reformed Church in Elmhurst, New York for the past 25 years. Among her survivors are a sister, Mrs. Benjamin Lemmen of Holland; two brothers, John Vander Werf '15 of Grand Rapids and Dr. Lester Vander Werf '31 of Long Island.

Ada E. Fleischman, class of 1942, professor in the School of Public Health, University of Michigan, and a nutritionist considered "tops" in the field, died at Holland Hospital on June 23.

Sarah Fredricks Coutchie '26, co-ordinator of English Curriculum at Muskegon High School, died following a long illness on March 4, 1965. Georgiana Fredricks Dephouse '30 of Muskegon, a sister, is among her survivors.

Rev. Peter Pleune, D.D., pastor emeritus of the Highland Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky which he served from 1920 to 1958, died in Louisville on February 8. A minister for half a century, Dr. Pleune had held most of the high offices his denomination had to offer. He taught at the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary for four years and was the author of several books. Dr. Pleune is survived by a daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Harvin with whom he made his home following the death of Mrs. Pleune in 1957; two granddaughters, three brothers and two sisters.

Minnie Vander Ploeg Marsilje '02 died in Woodhaven Nursing Home, Zeeland, on July 14. Before her retire-
**Representing Hope College**

Dr. Fredrick F. Yonkman '25 at the Rutgers University Bicentennial Convocation, September 22, University Heights, N. J.

Rev. Nicholas Burggraaff '31 at the inauguration of Carl Gustaf Fjelstrom as Fifth President of Upsala College, East Orange, N. J., October 4.

Peter Huizenga '60 at the inauguration of Jerome Michael Sacks as President of Illinois Teachers College, October 7.

James Zwemer '33 at the inauguration of John A. Brown, Jr., as President of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., October 20.

Dr. William Vander Lugt at the inauguration of S. Douglas Cornell as First President of Mackinac College, Mackinac Island, September 30.

Dr. Herman D. Nienhuis, '54 at the inauguration of Charles W. Banta as President of Milton College, Wisconsin, October 21.

Rev. William E. VandenBerg '45 at the inauguration of Paul F. Sharp as President of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., October 28.

Dr. Norman C. Gysbers '54 at the inauguration of W. Merle Hill as President of Christian College, Columbia, Mo., October 19.

**BIRTHS**

Richard '61 and Janet De Noble '60 Jaarsma, Jon Mitchell, May 5, Glen Rock, N. J.


Gary '64 and Arlene Beimers '64 Haverdink, Michael Paul, June 22, Livonia.

Thomas and Carol Luth '59 Neil, Thomas Crosswell, Jr., January 24, Westmoreland, N. H.

Bruce '63 and Maurine Hans '63 Kuiken, Kathleen Page, July 10, West Seneca, N. Y.

Rev. Frederick '61 and Sharon Kuithoff, adopted Kirk Frederick June 28, Philadelphia.

Dr. Donald '53 and Janet Soeter '50 Yeldman, Stuart Randolph, June 25, Austin, Tex.

Paul '60 and Ardis Daiming '68 Huizenga, Kari Ann, April 26, Jenison.

Warren '60 and Joy Philip '60 Vander Hill, Sara Lynn, May 27, Muncie, Ind.

Keith '58 and Elizabeth Oosterhof '60 Brower, William Paul, July 10, Urbana, Ill.


Jack and Marcia Wiersma '60 Van Eden, adopted Dana Sue, August 12, Zeeland.


Charles A. '63 and Margaret Wasserman '63 Breech, Catherine Ann, May 7, Groton, Mass.


Bruce and Mary Van Dyke '61 Anderson, Talon Mark Allen, June 30, Iowa City, Ia.

Rev. George '61 and Sibilla Bouwgnert, Daniel West, June 18, Holland.

Gary '61 and Sandra Kruig '63 Elfring, Gregory David, June 19, Kalamazoo.

Robert W. '60 and Marjorie Ann Bratton, Lynn Ann, June 17, Buffalo, N. Y.

Walse '62 and Myra Giemmes '60 Karrasch, Lisa Renee, August 29, Zeeland.

Thomas D. '63 and Karen Walterink, Scott Thomas, August 19, Midland.

George '60 and Jean Paduch '63 Peelen, Lisa Lee, March 22, Richmond, Va.

Pual '60 and Betty Vicha '60 Van Wyk, Mark Paul, August 27, Berwyn, II.

Maurice '63 and Peggy Griffith, Jr., Brian Dale, September 1, Fredericksburg, Md.

Gerald and Shirley Ver Roek '61 Brower, Janilyn Sue, August 5, Wyoming.


Paul E. '52 and Martha Northuis, Heather Lea, June 5, Grand Rapids.

Kurt '63 and Beverly Jocelik '62 Van Genderen, Gail, August 23, Farmington, Conn.

David and Joyce Fibbee '60 Smith, Christopher Eaton, April, 1966, Northampton, Mass.

Jaye and Patricia Bont '57 Miller, adopted Eric Wayne (age 3 weeks), August 4, Traverse City.

**MARRIAGES**

Bruce A. Masselink '65 and Carla Reidsma '65, June 25, Holland.

John A. Blum '65 and Sharon L. Cady '63, June 25, Holland.

Kenneth Walz '66 and Joan Van Der Ven '64, June 11, Lafayette, Ind.

Carol Wagner '64 and Dennis R. Leap, April 2, Munster, Ind.

Gilbert Ogden '64 and Jewel Helen Williams, August 6, Ruby, Tex.

Michael Laughlin '65 and Marjorie Wiegman '65, April 2, Chicago.

Barbara L. Freggen '64 and Daniel A. O'Brien, Jr., July 29, East Brunswick, N. J.


Christian Buys '66 and Beth Van Kuiken '67, June 10, Grand Rapids.

Randall C. Bosch '56 and Gladys (Mrs. M. L.) Hinga, August 11, Holland.

Arlene Dutzi '63 and Rev. James D. Clark, July 16, Schenectady, N. Y.

Lewis Houck '63 and Richard A. Bertocci, June 18, Cambridge, Mass.

Paul H. Dalman '62 and Carol Anne Cronk '64, August 13, Little Falls, N. J.

Graham C. Durkee '66 and Karla Otting '66, August 29, Holland.
Marcia Swell '66 and Byron Lee Buck, August 12, Sacramento, Calif.
Carol Bulkey '61 and Alvin J. Sluis, September 10, Holland.
Albert J. Osman '64 and Jane Woody '68, August 27, Fennville.
Donald Thompson '64 and Carol Roberts '66, August 21, 1965, South Branch, N. J.
Debros M. Walt '63 and Minard J. Kulikamp, July 22, Wyoming.
Ralph Shepard '63 and Eda Mae Hancock, September 3, Grand Rapids.
Marlea Tep '65 and Jerome W. Brown, August 18, Clymer, N. Y.
Carol Hurd '64 and Frank LaRue, June 4, Hudsonville.
Sharon Beck '61 and Ronald Croaker, July 2, Genoa, Ill.
Ruth Gerritsen '63 and Charles Lamper, June 10, Grand Rapids.

**Advanced Degrees**

David Stegink '64, M.A. Comparative Literature, U. of Arkansas, July.
David Boerigter '65, M.S. Public Administration, George Washington U., July.
Douglas T. McCullough '64, M.A. Theatre Arts, Northwestern U., July.
Mary Bosch '62, M.A. Theatre Arts, Michigan State U., June.
William P. Bogart '59, M.A. German, Middlebury College, August 1966.

Donald E. Knapp '59, Ph.D. Chemistry, Kent State U., August.
Richard A. Ruselink '64, M.S. Mathematics, Miami U., August.
John J. Wilte '54, Ph.D., Harvard U., June.
Terril Zylman '59, M. Mus., VanderCook School of Music, Illinois Inst. of Tech., August.
Suzanne P. Radliff '65, M.A. Speech, Bowling Green State U., August.
Barbara Mortensen Sanborn '62, M.A. Chemistry, Boston U., August.
Robert L. Balfoort '60, M.A. Secondary School Admin., Western Michigan U., August.
Michael Blough '61, M.A. Guidance and Personnel Services, Western Michigan U., August.
James E. Rultman '63, M.A. Secondary School Admin., Western Michigan U., August.
James D. Cooe '63, M.A. English, Western Michigan U., August.
Robert E. Jones '64, M.A. Psychology, Western Michigan U., August.
Donna M. Kuiper '62, M.A. Teaching Ele. School, Western Michigan U., August.
David J. Nylander '65, M.A. Teaching English, Western Michigan U., August.
James R. Peterman '62, M.A. Special Ed., Western Michigan U., August.
Floyd Reimink '58, M.A. Teaching Business Ed., Western Michigan U., August.
Bruce A. Roe '63, M.A. Chemistry, Western Michigan U., August.
Robert L. Smoes '61, M.A. Biology, Western Michigan U., August.
Ronald L. Stempnek '58, M.A. Teaching Ele. School, Western Michigan U., August.
Velda Blair Van Hartesveldt '52, M.A. Library Science, Western Michigan U., August.
George L. Wolter '63, M.A. Teaching Business Ad., Western Michigan U., August.
Doris Houck '64, M.S. Social Service, Boston U. School of Social Work, May.
Alan R. Carter '65, M.A. Political Science, U. of Wyoming, August.
Gerald L. Wondra '61, M.A., U. of Chicago Divinity School, September.
Larry J. Haverkamp '65, M.A. English, U. of Chicago, September.
Mary Mary Van Harn '52, M.A. Biology, U. of Southern California, 1962.
Ronald A. Mulder '65, M.A. History, U. of Michigan, August.
Floyd Reimink '58, M.A. Teaching of Business, Western Michigan U., August.
The Pump

Van Vleck Hall, the only building on the campus in use in 1892 and in 1966, the exterior looks today much like it looked in 1892. Internally and functionally Van Vleck has been completely transformed, fairly reflecting the changes in life and education of the Century.

In 1892 Van Vleck Hall had no electricity, no plumbing, no central heating system, no running water. The basement and first floor were used as classrooms. Formally they had also served as a residence for President Phelps. President Scott, was living in his own home on Ninth Street. The new home for the president on the campus facing 10th Street was practically completed but was not yet in use. The two upper floors served as a dormitory for male students who lived outside the City of Holland. Each room was equipped with a small wood burning stove, a kerosene lamp, a table, a bed and some chairs, a wash stand, a water pitcher and basin.

There was no maid service. Janitor service did not extend to the second and third floors. Each tenant took care of his own room, split his own wood, filled his own lamp, made his own bed and fetched the water for drinking and for ablutions. The source of water was “The Pump” located just east of the building. There each morning the student tenants lined up to fill their pitchers. There was not a shower or a bath tub in the building. The latrines were located about two hundred feet further east on the brow of the hill and properly screened off by a high picket fence.

In addition to supplying water for drinking and bathing, The Pump was an important factor in discipline and character building. When any student became too fresh or in any way obnoxious, his fellow students administered the discipline of a pumping. I have no doubt that this discipline is in goodly measure responsible for the nobility of character that has distinguished Hope alumni through the years.

In documentation, I submit one case. One of the student tenants was one William V. Te Winkle Nicknamed Twinkle Twinkle or little Star. He had formed a friendship with one William Dehn, a youth who lived in Holland. (Incidentally both of these young men in later life achieved great distinction.) One evening Bill Dehn came to visit his friend. Te Winkle was not in, so Dehn, feeling the need of sleep, locked the door of Te Winkle’s room from the inside, disregarded and encumbered himself in Te Winkle’s bed. When Te Winkle came home and wanted in he was told to “go away, I want to sleep.”

Outraged, Te Winkle summoned a number of his fellow-tenants into a council of War, to plan for the ouster of the intruder. There being an open transom above the door, Dehn listens to the plan, which involved hoisting one of their number through the transom to unlock the door and permit the rest of them to overpower Dehn and carry him to the Pump.

Dehn realized that the “pumping” was inevitable. So he did what he could to soften the impact of the discipline. He dropped his own suit out of the window to be retrieved after the ordeal. He donned Te Winkle’s best Sunday suit, thus appropriately garbed for the baptism, he submitted to his fate.

The distinguished subsequent career of both individuals in this drama,justify the inference that the water of the Pump fell “like the gentle rain from Heaven. It was twice blessed. It blessed him that gave and him that took.”

The Cow

West of Van Vleck Hall, the Hope College Campus was, in the early 1890s a huge sandburr patch. The buildings now located there had not been commenced. A few footpaths had been formed by pedestrian traffic. If one strayed from the beaten path he paid the penalty by picking off the nasty little prickles. However, on the slope running westward and southward from Van Vleck there was a good sized patch of lush green grass. There daily a bent, gnarled old man, who lived on 10th Street, pastured his cow.

Bosky was a fine cow. On the Campus diet she had waxed sleek and fat. She was quite a conversation piece. Most of the students could talk intelligently about a cow than about academic subjects. We teased the co-eds by painting her out as “The best looking female on the Campus.” We had quite a dialogue with her ancient owner. This dialogue was, of course in the Dutch language for neither Bossy nor the old gentleman could speak English. The cow completely ignored the dialogue but the old gentleman, in his high cracked voice had a pat answer for all our questions. “Does that cow give milk?” “No, you’ve got to pull it out of her.” “How is the cow doing in geometry?” “How does the cow know her Latin?” “What does the cow think of Professor Nykerk?” “Is the cow pretty good in History?” I’ve forgotten the answers of the old man, but they revealed, quite obviously, that the more he saw of us students, the better he liked his cow.

How came this lush green oasis in the desert of sandburr? Nobody ever told me. Could it be that those student tenants of Van Vleck found it more convenient to empty their washbasins and other receptacles out of their west and south windows than to carry them down two flights of stairs and a couple hundred yards to the designated depositories?

The Bear

One bright October morning in the fall of 1892, when the Hope students emerged from chapel exercises held in the wooden building, located on the present site of Carnegie Gymnasium, they beheld, in the center of the baseball diamond, on the site now occupied by the Nykerk Music Hall, a big black bear, up on his hind legs and grasping in its forepaws a long pole. The bear was on a chain and holding the other end of the chain was the bear’s owner, a little black-haired Italian.

College students being what they were then, and always will be, there was a spontaneous consensus of opinion that “Tony’s” course in Zoology would be far more interesting than Prof Boer’s history, Kleinboks’s mathematics, or Sutphen’s Latin. So while these distinguished professors waited in vain, for their classes to appear, we gathered around Tony and his bear.

Tony’s course was to be in the nature of a demonstration. This he announced in his “spiel.” “For fifty cents I rascal de bear, sometimes i licka de bear, sometimes the bear licka me.” Had his fee been a dollar we should probably have been obliged to forgo the demonstration, for Hope College students were then even more impecunious than they are today. Somebody passed the hat and the collection amounted to sixty cents, a dime over the required amount. So Tony put the bear through its bag of tricks.

Then, Tony, probably in consideration of that extra dime, announced that one of the smaller boys might ride the bear’s back. I was the smallest boy there so some of the upper classmen seized me and placed me on the bear. I was in terror but, in spite of my fear, believe it or not I rode that bear from home plate to first base.

When, recently Hope College honored me with a degree, the citation listed a number of accomplishments for which I had never had the temerity to credit myself. But the unique distinction of being the only alumnus of Hope to have become, while on campus, a bear-back rider was not mentioned.

By Cornelius Vander Meulen, L.H.D. ’06
"The character and object of the college and of the corporation are to provide the usual literary and scientific course of study in connection with sound evangelical religious instruction, according to the standards of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, as based on the Holy Scriptures, although the College is denominational in its character, yet students shall be admitted to all its advantages without reference to their ecclesiastical connections, subject only to the general rules and regulations of the Institution."

Charter granted by the State of Michigan May 14, 1866. Subsequent renewals (every 30 years) have included the same character and object with modernization of phraseology the only change.

"No youth desirous of receiving an education, yet not having the means to meet the expense, will be turned from the doors of the Institution on that account; but friendly aid can always be found for such as are worthy."

First Catalogue and Circular of Hope College 1865-66

"A strict conformity to all the regulations of the Institution is expected of every student. The method of government pursued is not to depend on mere restraints, but to induce habits of self-control."

ibid.

"It will be seen that this school, in almost all respects, has been steadily progressing. Before her is a fair prospect. If her Alumni stand by her good name, if her friends are attached to and not alienated from her interests, and if the Council do their duty as Christian men and faithful guardians for the Lord. She needs and prays for more ample endowments. May the future show more and more clearly that this is indeed a 'College of Hope'."

Catalogue 1885-86

"The funds of the Institution need much to be increased. Besides the gifts of the churches and of friends from year to year (mainly for support), it is the trust and prayer of those who know the needs of 'Hope,' that the Legacies of the pious may begin to build it up for God, just as they have bestowed so many thousands on Yale, Princeton, Union, etc., making them what they are today."

Catalogue 1886-87

"Hope College is grateful to loyal and liberal friends who here invest their money, not in dead and fleeting things, but in brain and character and souls of men. Be assured, nowhere else will your well-earned money yield larger returns, in no other way can you render better service for your Church and for our Country."

Catalogue 1893-94

"It is the aim of the College to offer to young people an opportunity to acquire a liberal education at a moderate expense, and to surround them with wholesome Christian influences. It would seem but fair and proper to state that, as a direct or indirect result of the influences, the 40 per cent of professing Christians of the members that constitute the lowest class, has grown to a ratio of 95 per cent in the Senior Class."

Catalogue 1896-97

"No education is complete without religion. It may be many sided, it is not full-orbed. Let hand be trained to skill, the eye to discern beauty, the ear to appreciate harmony and the mind be carefully developed and richly furnished, yet so long as the conscience is not enlightened and aroused, and the heart, out of which are the issues of life, is not enriched by the educational process, the full purpose of a thorough and liberal education is not realized."

Rev. Ame Vennema, D.D. Inaugural 1913

"We believe that the Christian College must come to the student with the stamp of refinement, art and culture. God works that way. He does not merely allow the sun to set, but he paints the sunset in glorious beauty."

Wynand Wichers 1931

"Generations of administrators and educators have striven to place Hope College where she is today. While it is unlikely that any of our presidents and faculty and alumni of the past have had as their goal any rating such as we have earned, it was indisputably their devotion to academic and spiritual development that has led to it. To them we owe an immense debt of gratitude and a responsibility. Robert A. Millikan has outlined our philosophy very clearly. This distinguished scientist and teacher has said that the two pillars of civilization are the cultivation and dissemination of 1) the Spirit of Science, or Knowledge, and 2) the Spirit of Religion. From the beginning Hope's program has been devoted to building and strengthening these pillars. By renewed dedication to this program we shall continue to magnify the achievement of the spiritual and physical edifice that is Hope College."

Irwin J. Lubbers 1957 on the occasion of Hope's being listed with top ten co-educational colleges in the nation

"Hope College probably accomplishes more in proportion to its financial resources than any other educational institution in the country."

Chesley Manly, Chicago Tribune, 1/18/61

"God hath wrought—and will; the Anchor holds—and will."

60th Anniversary Bulletin 1926