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Work for the thrill of it! An experience of Hope Peace Corps Volunteers in Sierra Leone.
IN THIS ISSUE

1 Hope Gets Sloan Grant
3 Degree to Retiring Chairman Buys Hugh De Pree, New Chairman
4 The "Land of Iron and Diamonds"
8 Reflections by Clyde H. Geerlings
11 Biological Field Station from Holland Hitch Company
12 A Centennial Memory
13 The Quest for Authenticity
16 Fall Sports Resume
18 Advanced Degrees
20 News Review
25 Marriages, Births
26 Representing Hope College
27 Deaths
28 Class Notes
HOPE GETS SLOAN GRANT FOR CHRISTMAS

Hope College received its most bountiful Christmas gift, a $375,000 grant, from the Sloan Foundation on December 21. President VanderWerf received the telegram informing him that Hope was "in" on the $7.5 million grant distributed to 20 liberal arts colleges by the 32 year old Foundation. The Foundation, named for the late Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., former chairman of the board of General Motors, supports activities in science and education. These late 1966 grants represented the largest single appropriation in its history of philanthropy.

Everett Case, Foundation president, described the 20 grants as "an effort to supply significant innovations in strengthening the scientific components of liberal education." He further cited as equally urgent the need to prevent a drifting apart of science and the humanities in the very colleges that traditionally are dedicated to the arts and sciences.

The colleges were selected on the basis of proposals submitted at the Foundation's request, outlining ideas for new approaches to teaching interdisciplinary courses. The Hope proposal committee, under the chairmanship of Dean William Mathis, included Drs. Irwin Brink and Douglas Neckers, chemistry; Drs. Harry Frissel and Richard Brockmeier, physics; Dr. Norman Norton, biology and Dr. Jay Folkert, mathematics.

President Vander Werf was chosen to respond for the 20 presidents at the assembly of Foundation officials and presidents in early January. The text of his statement is presented here.
Sloan Foundation Statement

by Calvin Vander Werf

In awarding substantial grants in science at the undergraduate level, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, under the leadership of its president, Dr. Everett Case, has taken statesmanlike action which, I am certain, will go down as one of the significant precedents in the history of liberal arts education.

For a century, the quality liberal arts colleges of the United States have been the cradle of our nation's scientists. The record of our outstanding liberal arts colleges in supplying the scientific leadership of our society has been a proud and distinguished one.

Yet, suddenly, within the last five or ten years, these same quality liberal arts colleges have found themselves on trial for their scientific lives. On every hand, we hear the hue and cry that no longer can the liberal arts college hope to attract and hold the top-flight scholar-teacher required to fire and inspire our scientists of tomorrow. Many sincere and well-meaning friends of the liberal arts college declare that our type of college should abandon the attempt to maintain science faculties of genuine professional integrity.

We, as presidents of representative liberal arts colleges, declare that such a surrender would constitute a calamity, not only to liberal education, but also to the long-range goals and aspirations of society.

For four reasons it is vital to our national welfare and our well-being and progress as a society and a civilization that the liberal arts colleges continue to maintain science faculties and to offer science programs of genuine professional and academic integrity.

1. To maintain, in quantity, our supply of scientists of tomorrow. What a moment in history, indeed — just as the world is emerging into the golden era of the scientific revolution — this would be for us to scuttle our time-tested formula for the production of scientists!

The total supply of scientists of the future is limited only by the number of baccalaureate majors. We in the liberal arts colleges, where the total education of the individual undergraduate student is not only the primary, but also the sole concern, can continue to do a superlative job in the education of undergraduates — better, we believe, than institutions where that function is, at best, a secondary or even a tertiary consideration.

2. To maintain the special type or quality of scientist for which the liberal arts colleges strive. Who can assess, in this age of specialization, the importance of educating a substantial percentage of our future scientists in the liberal arts tradition, with emphasis not alone on skills, but also on attitudes, insights, judgments, values, and meaning?

3. To maintain true liberal arts education in our liberal arts colleges. Remove rigorous scientific instruction by top-flight practicing scientists to whom the scientific spirit has personal meaning and you cut the heart out of our liberal arts colleges. For this proposed course of action overlooks completely the humanizing and liberalizing influence of science in the liberal arts curriculum. Bridging of the gulf between the two cultures — that of the artists and humanists, on the one hand, and that of the scientists, on the other — may well be the most crucial educational challenge of our day. The liberal arts college with its broad and unrestricted interplay among students and faculty of all disciplines provides the ideal climate for the wedding of the two cultures. The struggle for existence of our free society demands that this climate be nourished and nurtured.

4. To maintain the supply of high quality, broadly-trained young men and women who teach science at the secondary and elementary school level. Yes, we in the liberal arts colleges are confident that we can continue to do a superb job and that it is all important that we do so. What we need is less sympathy, less hand-wringing, fewer obituaries, and just a few more dollars. The Sloan Foundation has recognized the need and has taken forthright action to meet it.

It is no secret that, with the exception of the pioneering programs of the Research Corporation and of the Petroleum Research Fund, the bulk of support for science in our educational institutions has been poured into graduate departments. Today, one of our major and most distinguished foundations has taken a precedent-setting step to bring the scales back into balance through its support of the undergraduate science programs in twenty of our nation's liberal arts colleges. Not alone we in the colleges, but indeed our nation and our society stand in its debt.

Of the 20 colleges selected for grants, four are Great Lakes Colleges: Hope, Antioch, Kalamazoo and Oberlin. Others selected to receive grants are Carleton, Colgate, Cornell (Iowa), Davidson, Grinnell, Haverford, Knox, Middlebury, Morehouse, Mt. Holyoke, Occidental, Reed, Smith, Swarthmore, Washington and Lee, and Williams.

BEQUEST

A $10,000 bequest from the estate of Wilhelmina Bos Hughes '26 was received in December for the 1966 Alumni Fund. Mrs. Hughes was chairman for the North Chicago area 1965 Fund at the time of her death a year ago, and had planned to continue as 1966 chairman.

Her son, Howard B. Hughes '61, River Forest, now associated with Wayne Hummer & Company, Chicago, took over in her stead.
DEGREE TO RETIRING CHAIRMAN BUYS

Ekdal J. Buys, chairman of the Board of Trustees from October 1961 to October 1966, was awarded the honorary doctor of laws degree at the Centennial Homecoming Recognition Dinner on October 15. Mr. Buys has been a member of the Board since 1957. He asked that the Board not consider him for the office at the fall meeting.

In presenting Mr. Buys for the degree on behalf of the Board of Trustees, Judge A. Dale Stopples '46 cited Mr. Buys for his outstanding contributions to education in general and Hope College in particular during his 10 years of service. He is still a Trustee.

President of Buys, MacGregor and Co., Investment Bankers, Mr. Buys has long been active in the religious and civic life of the Grand Rapids area. He has served as vice-chairman of the Human Relations Committee, Trustee of the Y.M. C.A. and as Elder and vice-president of the consistory and as Sunday School Teacher at Hope Reformed Church in Grand Rapids.

A Hope College graduate, class of 1937, Mr. Buys distinguished himself on campus as co-captain of the 1936 football squad, All-MIAA Track participant, member of Blue Key, and recipient of the Otto van der Velde Award.

A World War II veteran, Mr. Buys has served also as a Trustee for Camp Geneva, past president of the Hope College Alumni Varsity Club, past president of the Ottawa Hills Quarterback Club and PTA, and is a member of the Finance Committee of the Western Seminary Board of Trustees. And, too, he is a member of the Executive committee of the General Synod, RCA, president of the Board of North American Missions and president of the Extension Foundation, Inc.

Mrs. Buys is the former Mina Becker '36; there are two Buys sons, Ekdal, Jr. '62 and Chris, '66, and a granddaughter!

BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAS NEW CHAIRMAN

Hugh De Pree, president of Herman Miller, Inc., was elected chairman of the Hope College Board of Trustees in October. A graduate of Hope College, class of 1938, Mr. De Pree has been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1963.

He is an active member of the Zeeland Community Hospital Board, the Zeeland Public Schools Board, and the Board of Direction of Temple Time, Inc. He has served for many years on the consistory and is presently an elder of the First Reformed Church in Zeeland.

In addition to his civic and church work, Mr. De Pree, who has studied executive management and in other specialized educational programs at Ohio State University, brings to the Board chairmanship many years of experience as an administrator and executive. He has been a pioneer in the functional design concepts for which Herman Miller, Inc., is internationally known. Mr. De Pree has said, "The key to any successful program is one's attitude toward design."

Starting with Herman Miller in 1935 as an upholsterer, Mr. De Pree moved through the ranks of clerk, purchasing agent, plant manager, general manager, executive vice president, and became president in 1962.

Mrs. De Pree, the former Ruth Van Popering, is a Hope alumna of 1940. A son, Gregory, was graduated from Hope in June 1966. There are two younger sons in the De Pree family, Douglas and David. Their home is at 155 Centennial Street, Zeeland.
Robert and Mary Ann Hogenboom Jaehnig, both 1963 graduates, have been Peace Corps Volunteers in Sierra Leone, West Africa, since September 1965.

The "LAND OF IRON and DIAMONDS"

by Robert D. Jaehnig '63

The postage stamps (most colorful in the world) call Sierra Leone the "Land of Iron and Diamonds." But any visitor to our town will know at once that this is Rice Country.

You travel by car, bus or lorry through our countryside and see whole families in the fields. They are there the year around. There is a time for burning and clearing the land, a time for planting, a time for constant vigilance against marauding birds and animals, and a joyous time of harvest.

All of it is done the hard way, using only a few small hand tools, such as the matchet and native axe.

The incongruity sneaks up on you: there you are, waving through the window of a luxurious new vehicle, and there they are, carrying on their subsistence farming as they have for hundreds of years.

What must it be like to sit all day in a rice field with nothing to do but swing stones at animals and birds in the manner in which David slew Goliath? It is impossible to imagine.

It seems to contradict your realization that this is the Twentieth Century, the Atomic Age, the era of space exploration and the War on Poverty.

It is indeed a contradiction. But Africa is like that.

Look around you. You travel in a vehicle which is the latest thing in transport, but the road is a one-lane dirt track.

Your companions are not traveling businessmen or tourists like you; they are mostly market women burdened with baskets of oranges, bananas, peppers, fish or kola nuts.

A few may be students on their way back to school after a holiday. They keep very much to themselves. They are polite and helpful to the women and curiously respectful of you. But they are unmistakably a group apart. It is as if they have nothing to say to anyone except their peers. Nor is this an illusion; the gulf between the educated and the uneducated is another singular aspect of the change coming over Africa.

The fact is that this is a society with one foot planted firmly in age-old traditions and customs and the other just as firmly in modern-day realities, with a chasm in between.

The situation cannot be permanent. It is clear that, having begun its leap into the mainstream of Twentieth Century affairs, Africa cannot maintain its straddling posture. Come what may, that hind foot will be wrenched free and the next step will be taken. But it will be a painful process, and it has already been costly.

The news from Nigeria is that tribal warfare, an anachronism if there ever was one, is still going on, but that machine guns have replaced hatchets and spears.

In other African countries, modernization of political institutions has been slowed by ethnic strife and traditional loyalties, and military caretaker regimes have declared a moratorium on politicking, pending a revision of the ground rules.

The political hiatus has been accompanied by an economic one; outside investors have held up on the flow of new capital until some semblance of security has been restored.

In the interval, many things are happening quietly, without public notice, in places where they are least expected—out-of-the-way places like Bumpe High School.
A few years ago, Paramount Chief Francis Kposowa of Bumpe Chiefdom donated a large tract of land on the Tabe River just outside Bumpe, the chiefdom seat, for the establishment of a secondary school.

Missionaries of the United Brethren in Christ, a fundamentalist group with headquarters in Huntington, Indiana, moved in and with the help of the government, local townspeople and the students, erected a plain but functional physical plant.

When Mary Ann and I arrived in September, 1965, there were two unimposing buildings housing six classrooms, two girls dormitories on an adjacent compound, and dormitories for boys in two rented houses in the town.

To this place, approximately 175 students, mostly from rural towns and villages, came to school. Out of the rice fields and bush villages they came, to be introduced to the Twentieth Century.

Some were returning for their second or third year; others, the Form I students, were fresh from the ordeal of the Selective Entrance Exam, the external examination administered at the end of seven years of primary school. (Less than half of those taking the test pass it, and less than half of these are fortunate enough to gain admission to a secondary school, so inadequate are the facilities.)

Depending on their training in primary school, they spoke English with varying degrees of accuracy. Nevertheless, all classes were conducted in English. An analogous situation would be to herd a group of American students with a few years of conversational French behind them, into a school where all classes are conducted in French.

Both of us were to teach English language and literature, but we soon found that the language was only one of the problems we had to deal with. We were, we discovered, worlds apart from our students in so many respects that the first months of our teaching were devoted primarily to acquainting ourselves with our young charges and their problems—and the problems were enormous.

To begin with, there were the physical disadvantages. Contrary to popular belief, the tropical climate bothers the Africans at least as much as it bothers Europeans, and perhaps more. There are countless debilitating diseases for which treatment is not available, financially unobtainable, or not known. Infant mortality in Sierra Leone stands at 50 per cent or more, and poor sanitation ensures that various maladies stalk the people from the cradle to the grave. Malaria, dysentery, yellow fever and similar ills are common among our students and ringworm, hookworm, roundworm, tapeworm and other parasites are ever present, sapping energy and lowering resistance. Most of our non-boarding students eat only one meal a day.

Then there were the cultural factors. Africans are an extremely subjective people. They tend to identify their own interests with those of their families, their friends, their tribes and even their ancestors; inside of their groups, their loyalties are strong. The results of this tendency in the political realm are well known: tribal conflicts, regional (instead of national) political parties, the oft-discussed-but-never-realized dream of "African Unity," and the almost institutionalized corruption in many African governments which has brought the military takeovers. Less generally known are the effects of this subjectivity in the field of education. It has been our experience that logic and objectivity are not prized very highly as intellectual values. A reasoned explanation of a point of grammar or a fact of history does not impress our students; they much prefer the pedagogical approach. Displays of imagination are similarly rare; facts seem to exist in isolation for these young people.

Compounding these problems is the stuflifying influence of the educational set-up itself. A holdover from the Colonial era, the system is geared to the external examination, the General Certificate of Education, which each student must take at the end of the fifth year of secondary school. The effect of this "sudden death" trial is that the students tend to set their sights on the examination as the be-all and end-all of their secondary education. Secondary school takes on the aspects of one long, dreary journey through the G.C.E. syllabus. A common occurrence is to have a lesson interrupted by a student asking, "Mr. Jaehnig, is this on the syllabus?" But who can blame him? The G.C.E. is the key to his whole future; without his certificate, no doors to the civil service, business or the university will be open to him. And given the drawbacks of the system, it is difficult to see how any consistency of standards in the country's secondary schools can be enforced without it.

In the absence of school psychiatrists, psychologists, welfare workers and other operatives trained to work in culturally disadvantaged areas, Bumpe High School has forthrightly prescribed a simple remedy for its students' difficulties: work. Work to overcome the language deficiencies; work to understand and learn the subject matter; work to build and maintain the school; work because your family, your friends and your school depend on you; work because nothing else will succeed; work because it is good for you; work because God commands it and has given you the opportunity; work for the thrill of it, for the joy of it!

It applies to the teachers as well as to the students. Lacking audio-visual aids, teaching machines, even up-to-date library materials, teachers must shoulder the whole job of presenting lessons which are interesting and easy to understand. The staff sets the example for the kind of responsibility which is also demanded of the students. Unlike many other schools, in which teachers are frequently absent from classes due to illness or business, Bumpe teachers substitute for each other so that the students' time will not be wasted.
Staff members oversee the study halls in the evening, both to keep order and to assist students needing help.

Even discipline, necessary in any school, is designed to be constructive rather than merely punitive. Tardiness, for instance, is punished consistently and automatically by requiring the offending student, if a boy, to cut a bundle of wood for the cooks in the boarding home, or, if a girl, to haul two buckets of water from the river, also for the cooks. For more extreme offenses against the school community, students are assigned additional work around the school grounds: repairing roads, clearing paths, cutting brush, refinishing desks, etc. Students share responsibility for maintaining classrooms in a week-to-week rotation supervised by the class monitors, students appointed for their leadership ability and exemplary conduct. As in the English system, student leaders called "prefects" supervise most of the "housekeeping work." Repeating offenders may earn a "flogging" from the principal (corporal punishment is accepted in Africa) but this is a last resort; those who prove to be incorrigible are suspended or expelled from the school.

In all cases, students receive a good deal of personal attention from staff members. Contact with students is realized outside of the classroom in many extra-curricular activities. Staff members direct "Literary Society" programs in which students perform before their schoolmates; frequent sports competition between classes, between Literary Societies or between informal groups of students is directed by teachers; Mary Ann directs the girls' choir; I act as adviser to the Student Council and to the school newspaper, The Bumpe Beacon; the rural science instructor, the Rev. Harold Myers, devotes much time to assisting students with outside gardening projects. The principal, Richard Scoville (of Hillsdale, Mich.) holds frequent staff meetings at which the progress of individual students is discussed at length.

The results? This is the most thrilling part of the job. We are convinced that the students are getting the idea. Even in the short year we have been present to observe, we have seen progress which we would not have believed possible. Initial resistance to the emphasis on work has softened to acceptance in nearly all cases, and acceptance has developed into inspiration in many. An impressive number of young people who formerly dreaded work now take pride in it. I have had students ask for more difficult tests to challenge them even more. We can see developing throughout the student body a spirit of proud identity with the school and a concern for its reputation.

Item: When Mary Ann took the choir to Freetown, the capital, for an appearance before a national youth rally, the girls toured the federal parliament building and were interviewed by the clerk of the Parliament in his office. When he expressed his amazement at the story of the school's development, one of the girls spoke up proudly, "Oh yes. At our school we are taught to work!"

Item: When the Student Council was formed a few months ago as an advisory body to communicate student sentiment and suggestions to the principal and staff, it was feared that some students might attempt to use it as a forum for resistance to authority; instead, the council members conscientiously devoted themselves to constructive suggestions for the betterment of the school. Of the first six resolutions drafted by the council, five were immediately approved by the Principal and incorporated into the school policy!

Undoubtedly the most inspiring demonstration of student spirit has been the school's building program. When a U. S. AID gift of structural steel "kits" for the construction of two new classrooms was made available to the school by the Ministry of Education, there was no money with which to pay labourers to mix and press the blocks for the project. Principal Scoville went to the students with the problem.

The young people simply seized the project and made it theirs. Singing and frolicking, they crowded down to the river with shovels, headpans and pails, and dug sand for the block mixture. Then they attacked the huge anthills (or "bug- bug" hills) on the compound, to get the fine, clay-
like dirt. Cement was provided by the Ministry of Education, and the youngsters set up competing assembly lines at the block-pressing machines.

Day after day they worked from the time school ended for the day at 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock when darkness fell. The work was supervised by staff members in charge of the various classes, and a running tally was kept of the number of blocks made by each class. Discouragement set in when the supply of cement ran out, and a cement shortage in the country made it impossible to get more. A shipment arrived about a week before the school year ended in June, but few of the staff members thought that the work would get going again.

But the students thought otherwise. Even during examination week, when they might have been "cramming" for their finals, they were toiling on the block piles to finish the job. As the school year ended with a huge "rice chop" meal for the entire school, nearly all the blocks had been made. Some students volunteered to stay after school closed to finish the job. In September, when they returned to school, the two new classrooms were ready, and more than 100 new Form I students could be admitted. The Ministry of Education was so impressed with the performance of the students that it immediately promised no less than four more classroom kits to the school this year— and we are looking forward to another building program even better than the last.

But the most impressive thing about the building project was that it was entirely voluntary. Students were given to understand that they could work or not, as they wished. But they not only saw the need and applied themselves to it; they made fun out of it! I shall always remember fondly the happy hours spent with my class, working like dervishes to make better blocks faster than anyone else.

So it goes at Bumpe High School. The work is exciting and absorbing, and time flies by. We scarcely have time to enjoy the quaintness and picturesqueness of our surroundings in the town where we live. The women pounding rice, drying okra, cooking over wood fires; the children with their "ju-ju" hung around their necks, playing in the sun; the friendly curiosity of our neighbors; the novelty of outside plumbing, kerosene lamps, kerosene stove, kerosene refrigerator; the delicious profusion of lemons, oranges, grapefruits, pineapples, coconuts, paw-paws, mangos, and other exotic fruits; the clean, wholesome smell and taste of "new rice"; they are too easy to take for granted. We know we shall one day return to Sierra Leone and to Bumpe, but even as we work to bring about change, we are sad to think that it will never again be quite like this...
A 14 year experiment in government:
Can a legislator vote his convictions and be elected for more than two terms?

REFLECTIONS

by CLYDE H. GEERLINGS '27

It all started on a February night in Chicago as I addressed a Hope College Alumni group. While in the midst of my talk as Alumni Director I was told that an important long distance call was for me. It was the late Gordon Van Eenenaam '24 from Muskegon saying that Frank McKee of Muskegon had died after being a State Senator from the 23rd district for only two weeks and that they were running me for the job. I said, "Gord, I have no interest in politics. I like my job at Hope and I am not the least bit interested," to which he said, "I've talked it all over with Irwin Lubbers and he's all for it." I had no choice then but to say that I would talk it over with Irwin in the morning and went back to my college talk knowing that I'd have no trouble with the college president in convincing him that I wanted no part of the business.

I didn't bargain with the promoters however. Signs were all over the campus when I returned, "Geerlings for senator," etc., which is, as you will agree pretty hard to talk down.

So now it is Geerlings, the candidate. My father, now 85 years old who had justquit the House of Representatives and by the way ran for his first term at age 76 (never heard of before and never will again) said, "Clyde, I'll go with you campaigning. I'll take you to all the people who helped me." That sounded real good as I did not have the least desire to shake hands in the Soapy Williams fashion. If I could meet some people who would do the campaigning, that was for me. The only bug in this proposal was that everywhere we went; Coopersville, Lamont, Hudsonville, Eastmanville, etc., all the folks who had helped my dad were dead.

The result was that I spent many days on the road by myself, mainly sitting beside the road smoking my pipe and putting in my time, occasionally going to some small restaurant to get a cup of coffee and to leave some cards which gave my qualifications and background. I was a poor campaigner. Ann Van Horssen did much better for me. Ann was county clerk and she told me later that when she demonstrated voting machines throughout the county she would invariably, when showing a person how to pull the lever down, say, "Now if you want to vote for Geerlings as you probably will you just do this." Politics!!!!

Well, it is now March 12, 1951—Special Election. Many of my friends who know how I feel are not voting for me but it is still a contest and to that extent I am interested. Doc Ward and Mildred are over at night, not to listen to the election, but to play bridge and play bridge we did. I called the Sentinel at 9:30 and I had lost Holland to Bob Kouw 2-1. At ten, Ann called to say that I was behind in Ottawa Co. 1 1/2-1. Back to the bridge game and my mind free and clear to go on with my college alumni program as planned. The Wards left. It is now 11:30 and Ann Van Horssen is again on the phone. "Clyde, Muskegon is coming in. Bob is getting nothing over there and your Hope alumni must really have gotten out! With only 10 precincts to go, you are only 15 votes behind the whole bunch of 13 candidates. Result—one half hour later I am the republican candidate by 8 votes, though after a recount which reduced my lead to 2 and then back to five gave the whole business somewhat of a Rose Bowl contest to the Geerlings family. I can still see my two daughters, teenagers then, sitting in their pajamas on the stove waiting for the Grand Haven Telephone to ring.

I received my baptismal fire early in my political life. Just four days before the primary the Zeeland Record came out with an editorial statement that hit me right between the eyes and I quote: "Without casting any aspersions upon Mr. Geerlings whom we thoroughly respect, there is no escaping the fact that he is somebody else's candidate. The politician who put him in the race is former State Senator Gordon F. Van Eenenaam of Muskegon who is acting as his campaign manager. No matter how unwittingly he may be a party to it, Geerlings' candidacy has all the earmarks of a machine deal." I only quote this because in all of the succeeding years no paper wrote more editorials backing me up than did the Zeeland Record and I count George Van Koevering as one of my best friends.

Coming in as I did in April put me at a decided disadvantage. The Senate was already acting on bills that had been heard in committee and were out on the floor for a vote. Well do I remember my first vote. I read the bill from 9:00 a.m. until

Clyde Geerlings '27 was associated with Hope College from 1946 to 1955, and served as Director of Alumni Relations for a decade of that time. Elected State Senator for the 23rd Michigan District in 1951, he was re-elected to six more terms. "Reflections" was presented before the Holland Professional Club in November.
two p.m. when the Senate went into session, and I didn't know any more about it then than I did in the morning. I finally turned to Eddie Hutchinson, now a Congressman, and said, "Hutchinson, you come from my kind of people—how are you going to vote on this bill?" He said, "I'm going to vote no, but don't take my word for it." "That's good enough for me." I said, waited for the roll to be called. It was called. "Andrews—Aye; Bonine—Aye; Beadle—aye; Coleman—aye; Decker—aye; Feenstra—aye; Flynn—aye; Geerlings—I gulped and said, 'no.' The secretary looked up—Lt. Gov. Bill Vandenberg looked up. I shook my head and the secretary went on. Hutchinson and I were the only no votes. I don't know to this day why Hutchinson voted no. I can still see Sen. George Higgins, sitting a few seats away leaning over to his seat-mate and saying, "Geerlings is going to be like his old man—he's going to vote no on everything." My father used to say, 'If you vote no 90 per cent of the time you will be right 75 per cent of the time and if you vote no all of the time you will be right 90 per cent of the time. There is more truth to that statement than fiction.

Trying to do the right thing in politics is a real ordeal as many of you who have been in local elective offices know, but it is magnified on the state and federal level because of the news media, lobbyists and interested constituents. Moral issues can be extremely rough. I hope that when any of you hear religious groups put in pleas for Christian legislators you will ask them to define a Christian lawmaker. It has been my experience that what most of them want is a man to represent them who believes the way they do on a variety of subjects in which their own group is divided as to what is right and what is wrong. I recall very plainly a group of six people from Allendale who wanted Rep. George Van Persen and me to introduce a Sunday no-hunting bill for Ottawa county. We tried to explain to them that there were already 10 bills for other counties on the same proposition and that they were to be killed in committee because by closing that many counties, the hunters would flock into neighboring counties and over run the farms. We knew that their idea of no hunting on Sunday because it was the Lord's day would have no effect but they were adamant and left with the admonition that they would go back to north Ottawa county and tell the people what kind of legislators we had. The sequel to this is a panel meeting in Grand Haven when an adult class in political science questioned George and me on the legislative process.

One of the women present fired a question at me: "Why do you listen to all of the lobbyists in Lansing instead of voting your own convictions?" This really stunned me but I soon realized that she didn't really mean me but was referring to legislators in general. My answer began quietly enough, but as I got into the subject my thoughts went to the pressure put on George and me in Lansing the time of the Allendale incident. I let the crowd know in no uncertain terms that all of the lobbyists were not in Lansing but that the real pressures came from Muskegon, Grand Haven, Holland and Zeeland, usually sparked by pressure groups. Then as I spotted one of the Allendale crowd in the room, I launched into the complete "No Sunday Hunting" story with George enjoying it immensely and Ardean kicking my feet. I ended the statement by saying, "And the last we saw of the group they shouted, 'We'll tell the people of north Ottawa Co. the kind of legislators we have'" and then with all the emphasis I could muster, pointed to the Allendale resident and said, "Isn't that right Mr.——?" When I sat down Ardean's only comment was, "You sure know how to make friends and influence people." "I don't give a damn," said I. The strange part of the whole business is that after the meeting this gentleman came up, apologized and ever since offered to distribute my literature during campaigns.

Bill Doyle, of Lansing, long time chairman of the Mackinac Island Commission and former state senator, a man who has as a layman pushed more good legislation thru the legislature in my opinion than any one individual said to me one time: "Clyde, you are the most unorthodox politician that I have ever known. You say exactly what you think." I told him, "Bill, this is an experiment. I'd rather be back at Hope college, but I'd like to see if a legislator can do this kind of thing and still be re-elected for more than two terms." The experiment was interesting.

Left to right: President Harlan Hatcher, U. of Michigan, the late Frank Andrews, State Senator from Alpena; Clyde Geerlings, George Van Peursem '34, former Speaker of the House.
A case in point was in 1954 when a bill to control beer advertising was introduced in the House. It had passed the House by an overwhelming majority and was in committee in the Senate. Mail that reached from the floor to the top of the desks stood before each senator's chair. Every senator held off from taking a stand, hoping that the bill would be killed in committee so that a short answer to the effect that the bill was dead and that it would not be acted upon, could be sent each constituent. I don't know when I got so much enjoyment in answering my letters, saying in effect that though my mail was running 100 to one for the bill I was going to oppose it should it get out of committee, on the grounds that T-V crossed state lines and would have to be congressionally taken care of—that if legislation of this character, was passed it would very soon lead to other legislation curbing freedom of speech, and that I believed that my constituents would get farther writing the beer people and the networks. I let my constituents know that I was sending the letters they wrote me to the net-works and was urging other legislators to do the same. The papers made much of the letter and I was criticized from hell to breakfast by letters to the editor, but never since 1954, have you seen a beer ad with a person drinking beer? The net-works as well as the beer people cooperated from the very beginning without any legislation. Howie Koop '49, who had dinner with me when the papers published my statement complimented me. "That's the kind of legislator I'm for," said he. Since then Howie has been chief aid to three Wisconsin Governors.

From 1957 through 1964 were rough years for me. Being a taxation chairman is bad enough during normal times but Michigan was in the position of having a republican legislature with a CIO democrat Governor for six of those years. Because taxes were the main problem, I was the unofficial spokesman for the Senate and George Van Peursem spoke for the House until he left at the end of 1958. Never have I had a better or more capable ally and co-worker. The difference between us I can only put this way. I think that when I opened the Free Press in the morning, I hoped that Soapy hadn't made any rash statements for me to answer and that George couldn't wait to get at one so he could take off. George was an honest, able and aggressive fighter, and a loyal friend.

1957 saw one of the bitterest political fights in Michigan history. Soapy was determined for an income tax. The House could go either way but the Senate had 19 men who vowed they would stand together. That sounds simple but remember that a legislative body is made up of people who believe in certain things personally, have a responsibility to their constituents, and also to their party. Each must weigh the factors in his own mind and come to a conclusion. Holding 19 men to something they once agreed to is not all beer and skittles. The whole business was coming to a showdown.

Some of the 19 were beginning to weaken under Williams' pressure. Constituents were writing in and calling that maybe there was something to the Williams' pressure, that the state was broke, etc. We had a senate republican caucus one afternoon in May. Most of us were pretty well shaken. None, including me, had a new idea. A vote on whether to capitulate or not received nothing but passes. Then a veteran senator got up. He was dean of the senate with some 26 years of service. That put a complete state of quiet on the group. But the dean had no stunning secret weapon. He simply started bawling and with the tears streaming down his face cried simply, "What are you guys doing to my state of Michigan?" Great help in time of crisis. We adjourned till eight the next morning. That night was the date of a 100th bill dinner, a festive occasion for all senators although I can tell you none of the republicans felt much higher than the bottom of the chairs. We felt worse when one of our group quoted Phil Rahoi, U. P. democrat as saying to two or three of his group, "We got'em boys, we got'em. We only need one more republican vote and they are licked." The four republicans who drove home with me that night didn't even talk about the weather. To hold so strong and for so long and now—nothing.

I had very little heart for fighting when I got to the Capitol at 7:45 the next morning. I went to my office and proceeded to ask Doris Owens, my secretary what I should do. "Doris," I said, "This is probably the most serious situation that has ever confronted me in the Senate. If you sat in my chair, what would you do?" She gave me one look and said, "Senator Geerlings, don't you ever give in to that man. You have stood alone before. You stood alone when you introduced a right to work bill against 400 labor leaders who hated the sight of you. Please don't change your mind on this tax question now." "That's good enough for me," I responded and went to caucus.

Continued on page 18
Biological Field Station

A thirty-five acre piece of property in the Castle Park area has been presented to Hope College by Holland Hitch Company for use as a biological field station. The property is within a ten minute drive of the campus. The acreage contains excellent biological material, both flora and fauna, and includes a diversity of habitats. For example, in the acreage is a climax beech-maple forest, a swamp habitat, an open sedge meadow habitat, an estimated ten acre lake, flowing streams, and adjacent to the property are sand dunes with the shoreline of Lake Michigan nearby. Also on the property is a cottage that can easily be refurbished to a biological laboratory. Although the area is probably not virgin, it has remained virtually untouched throughout this century. It is the most biologically luxuriant property existing within two hundred miles of Hope.
A Centennial Year Memory

FOUR OF HOPE'S EARLY TEACHERS FROM ONE OVERYSSEL CONGREGATION

By Cornelius Vander Meulen '00

Four clergymen and one layman, this was the faculty appointed when in May of 1866 Hope College was granted its charter as a college. The clergymen were ordained ministers of The Reformed Church, the layman a staunchly orthodox member. Previously the Holland academy which was to evolve into a college had been oriented to the Reformed Church doctrine. The first principal of the school, Mr. Walter T. Taylor, was recommended to the Classis of Holland, which was sponsoring the school, as a teacher "who is known as an elder, and as a zealous advocate of the doctrine of free grace and for that reason considered to be exceptionally well fitted for this important position."

A quarter century after the granting of the college charter, the faculty consisted of a president, seven male professors, and a lady matron. Only the president and one of the faculty members were clergymen. The faculty was now predominantly composed of laymen. The original faculty members had, of course received their education in other institutions. Now four of the seven male faculty members were graduates of Hope college in which they taught. I believe that this is the only institutional education they received. At least three of them began their teaching career at Hope in September after graduating the preceding June. All four of these faculty members, a majority of the faculty, came from one congregation, The Reformed Church at Overysel. Why? One can readily understand that, because of lack of finances, Hope would hire young and inexperienced graduates, who would not demand high salaries. Ph.D.'s were beyond the means of the little college. One can understand, why, with the importance in the minds of the leaders of these Dutch colonists, of the Calvinistic doctrines, they should choose teachers who adhered to this faith. But why from just one congregation? In the quarter century that was past some 175 young men had graduated. The great majority of them had come from the several congregations of that denomination in the midwest. A very large percentage of these graduates had gone into the ministry of the denomination. The professors came from Overysel.

If this question had arisen in my mind during my undergraduate days, I might have asked them and found out. Recently I have asked a number of people who are familiar with the history of the College but none of them gave me an answer. Finally, while reading Classis of Holland Minutes 1848-1858 I think I have found that answer.

The first spiritual leader of the group of colonists which settled in Overysel, Dr. S. Bolks, had accepted a call to a congregation in Grand Haven, and the Overysel church was without a pastor. It continued to function under the direction of its Elders, one of whom was Brother G. J. Nykerk. Perhaps this good elder's chief claim to fame is that he was the father of J. B. Nykerk, who, for so many years, was the Professor of English language and literature at Hope. G. J. Nykerk, however, deserves recognition in his own right.

Let us look at the record: At a meeting of the Classis held, at Zeeland, April 11, 1855: "The brethren of the Church of Overysel inform the assembly that, after many disappointments in issuing calls, the congregation has called their Elder Nykerk as pastor and minister, and it is desired that, to that end, he may be instructed for a time by Rev. Van Raalte in the theological branches of knowledge."

Dr. Van Raalte was, however, averse to taking on this responsibility and suggested that the Reformed Church Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey was the fitting place for theological instruction. No doubt, disappointed and somewhat dejected, the Overysel delegation wended their way home. But Elder Nykerk had an Unconquerable soul. He continued to serve his congregation and eighteen months later at a meeting of the Classis held Oct. 8, 1856, the record shows, "the elders from Overysel ask whether their Elder Nykerk could not be prepared for the ministry here by one of the ministers so that he would not have to learn English and would not be obliged to go to New Brunswick." But this was again vetoed by Dr. Van Raalte. The elders representing Overysel acquiesce in Van Raalte's decision but state that they were obliged to present the petition at the instance of the congregation.

Elder Nykerk, had obviously won the hearts of the congregation. They wanted him as their pastor, not some stranger. Another eighteen months pass and again there is a meeting of Classis April 7, 1858. At this meeting the order of business is altered. There are two candidates for ordination as ministers and Rev. Ogge who was scheduled to give the opening sermon yielded his prerogative so that each of these two candidates might deliver a "test" sermon which would be considered in judging of their qualifications. The first candidate was one A. Zwemer, called to the pastorate of Vriesland; the second (have you guessed it) Elder G. J. Nykerk of Overysel, who preached on Galatians 4:4: "But when the fulness of time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of Woman, made under the law."

Committees were appointed to examine the candidates as to their proficiency in Church History, Polemic Theology and Pastoral Theology. The following day at the afternoon session it was "Resolved, unanimously to admit to the ministry brother Zwemer and also, in view of his record, brother Nykerk." Happy Day! Victory at last!
Elder Nykerk by his zeal and persistence had convinced that, in spite of some deficiency in theological learning, he could serve the interests of the Kingdom in Overysel.

Is it not logical to infer that Reverend (former elder) Nykerk having been so long frustrated in attaining his goal, the ministry because of insufficient institutional education, should have a keen appreciation of the need, not only for preachers of the Gospel, but also for teachers to train preachers, and consequently influenced the promising young men in his Overysel congregation to become professors in an institution, quite largely designed for that purpose?

So, my fellow alumni, whenever we enter the music hall named for Dr. John B. Nykerk, let us also pay a tribute to the father, who, though oft "wounded by disappointment" and "not ignorant of defeat" turned disappointment and defeat to the Glory of God and the benefit of Hope College.

The four professors to which Mr. Vander Meulen refers were G. J. Kollen, Natural Philosophy; Henry Boers, History; John H. Kleinhaxsel, Mathematics and John B. Nykerk, English.

The Quest for Authenticity

Dr. Hesselink is assistant professor of history of Christian Thought and Ecclesiastical Latin, Tokyo Union Theological Seminary (visiting professor, 2nd term, Western Theological Seminary). This Convocation address was given on September 15, 1966. Several members of the teaching staff requested its publication.

I. John Hesselink

We must examine the role of a university in this quest for authenticity—required for knowing oneself and one’s role in our world. More particularly, we must reflect on the function of this college in relation to this quest.

The first thing that is required is an integrating center to give coherence and unity to all the facts and information with which a student is confronted. College is exciting and challenging; but it can also be confusing! In 4 years the student is confronted with more dates and data, theories and material than he can ever hope to absorb. There is a real danger that this may become a mere jumble. The task of the liberal arts college is therefore 1—to show the internal relationships between the various spheres of knowledge; 2—Provide a frame of reference for seeing these things in perspective; 3—Indicate a fundamental basis in the search for truth.

This is the task of any liberal arts college, although few are very successful in implementing it. Often it is because the administration and faculty themselves are not certain or agreed as to what this integrating center, frame of reference and fundamental basis is! As a result the students (and some of the professors) become lost in an intellectual wasteland, shifting aimlessly about a broken center without any real certainty about what is ultimately significant.

Hope College, however, is not only a liberal arts institution. It is also Christian, and this has profound implications for education. Too often it is imagined both by pious churchmen and not so pious critics of Christian colleges that the qualifying adjective ‘Christian’ only applies at the periphery: the religion department, chapel exercises and religious emphasis week. But Christian colleges at their best affect the very heart of the educational process.

Unfortunately, there are many people in the American academic world who believe that the words ‘scholar’ and ‘Christian’ are mutually exclusive or at least incompatible. To the contrary, however, there is actually little hope that the intellectual values of the liberal tradition—independence of thought, freedom of investigation and the like—can be conserved unless they are consciously related to and securely grounded in a specifically Christian scheme of things. Failure to relate the liberal arts to the truth of faith can only lead to a truncated culture and an atrophied personality. Ideally there should be a constant commerce between the specific truths revealed by the various historical disciplines and the final truth about man and history as known from the standpoint of the Christian faith. In such a commerce the Christian truth is enriched by the specific insights which are contributed by every discipline of culture. But it also enriches the total culture and saves it from idolatrous aberrations.

Possible Alternatives

By virtue of being a Christian college certain other attempts to provide an integrating center are modified and in many cases excluded.

1—The first of these is the classical humanist ideal. This is laudable in that the person is in the center of education and there is an attempt to view things from a total perspective. But the philosophical basis here is Greek idealism which holds that what man needs to know is something already given and only needs development. The shortcoming of such an approach is not only that it overlooks the brokenness and demonic in human existence, but also that it cannot point to a complete humanity because it cannot transcend the merely human.

2—Logical positivism. This “organized suicide of philosophy” is a relative latecomer. Here the concern is with semantics and precise communication, not with values. The cardinal sin is to make a value judgment.

3—Pragmatism

The notion that philosophy, religion and ethics must be subject to practical tests. The final criterion is, “Does it work?” Pragmatism will never die, even though its saints, William James and John Dewey are no longer so influential, for it is too deeply imbedded in the American tradition. Nor should we hope for its total demise. But we should realize that the question, “Does it work?”, is not the ultimate question in life.

4—Then there is relativism. Where “I believe” is replaced by “I feel” and all absolutes are of the devil; and determinism where it is believed that man is merely the product of his social environment. But few serious educators today would propose these “isms” as the basis for an educational system. In the United States the same goes for dialectical materialism of Marxism, although these philosophies have a definite appeal on many campuses abroad.
5—What does have a real appeal, however, and is still almost a pseudo-religion on some American campuses is scientism. It is closely related to pragmatism, positivism, and naturalism, and is actually older than some of them. Already in the 17th century Francis Bacon popularized the idea of a new Atlantis, a utopian society guided by a community of scholars who would devote themselves entirely to scientific research, to the organization of knowledge, and to the pursuit of wisdom. It was a great vision but an equally great illusion to think that a utopia of happiness could be established by the application of scientific knowledge. Yet the revolutionary advances of the past two centuries seemed to confirm the conviction that almost any problem of human welfare could be solved if it was properly formulated and its solution diligently pursued.

That is, until about the second world war, when it became apparent that although scientific technology had come close to mastering nature, the more fundamental problems of human nature stubbornly remained. Moreover, by creating new comforts and prolonging life—quite apart from more effective means of destroying it! New problems have been created which make of health and happiness mirages that are ever receding into the future. Now scientists are faced not only with the problem of how to do things, but increasingly with the more complex question of what should be done.

Interestingly it is the great scientists themselves who are ringing the alarm. Rene Dubos, a distinguished bacteriologist and statesman of science warns: “Now it can be said that it is possible to achieve almost anything we want—so great is the effectiveness of technology based on the experimental method. Thus, the main issue for scientists and for society as a whole is now to decide what to do among all the things that could be done and should be done. Unless scientists are willing to give hard thought—indeed their hearts—to this latter aspect of their social responsibilities, they may find themselves someday in the position of the Sorcerer’s Apprentice, unable to control the forces they have unleashed. And they may have to confess, like Captain Ahab in Moby Dick, that while all their methods are sane, their goal is mad.”

Dubos is still convinced that science, responsibly practiced, has a great role to play in our civilization. But he concedes that “as to understanding the nature of the universe and of the human condition, it is questionable whether we have progressed much during the past two thousand years.”

In recent years science itself has helped us to realize its own limitations. For where science was once glibly regarded as the answer to all mysteries, it is now more likely to be seen as deepening the mystery. “Physics, once as solid and simple as Newton’s apple, has just about dissolved matter. Mathematics, once cold and terrestrial, has taken off into infinity and very nearly into metaphysics. Medicine, which not long ago regarded the human body merely as a flesh-and-blood machine, today speaks of psychological influence and of psychosomatic disturbances that reassert mind over matter—and that very nearly recall medieval beliefs of possession of evil spirits. The great new would-be science of psychoanalysis, which is really an art... has contributed to all this. It has led us, possibly against its intention, to the rediscovery of the soul, a concept that used to be considered as old fashioned as the hoop skirt” (H. A. Grunwald in Horizon, 1963).

6—We have found that we are driven back to the mystery of man himself in our attempt to find an integrating center for our knowledge. But man—or to make it more personal—we—will never solve the riddle of human existence and the secret of ourselves as long as we seek the answer in ourselves. For the more deeply we penetrate into the being of man, the more clearly it appears that the specifically human—that which is his alone—is the fact that he transcends himself. This is why the humanists can only take us so far. For personality is not only something given, which needs development; it is essentially a relation, a relation to the One whose image we bear. The ‘self’ of man is called into existence by the divine ‘Thou’. Its center is responsibility, understood as the response of man to God’s call. Its true realization and thus true humanity, is existence in divine love becoming concrete in love towards neighbor. Man thus becomes truly human, not by knowledge and culture, but by understanding his human destiny—which is love. Man is created for love which is the essence not only of humanity but of God himself. But though he may long for it, he can never acquire it by mere effort. For he stands in a broken relationship to his Creator, the source of love, and thereby in contradiction with the law of his own being. As a result he is incapable of that which is essential for realizing his humanity.

Only when he looks beyond himself to the One who is the gift of God’s love, the One who is love incarnate, can he escape the confines of his own ego and find himself in the Other. Through Jesus Christ, the Word made flesh, which is the Word of love, the individual man is released from the isolation of his solitary self, from his self-imprisonment and self-ingrownness and joined to the divine Thou. Through faith in Him, God-with-us, the human self is once again in its proper milieu, namely in God.

The choice before man is between becoming fully and eternally real in God or degenerating into unreality in anything else. Either live now and forever in the reality of God and his love, or die perpetually in the unreality of ourselves.

Thus, ironically, it is the Christian view of man which proves itself to be the only realistic one, for it is the only one which does not falsify the picture of human reality. The quest for authenticity ends therefore not in man but in God.

The other thing which is required in our quest is a Commitment to Truth. This may seem self-evident and easy. But this is not necessarily the case. It is not always easy to follow truth through to its consequences when they contradict and upset cherished prejudices or convictions. Nor is it self-evident, because some would question whether the Christian faith is consonant with a fearless pursuit of truth.

1—The myth of Neutrality. In the first half of the 20th century a large number of people came to believe that the intelligent thing to do was to maintain a scientific neutrality or agnosticism with respect to values. It is necessary, therefore, to explode the myth of neutrality in regard to scholarship. For it is still imagined in some quarters that an agnostic or secularist scholar is unbiased and objective, whereas the Christian scholar comes with certain presuppositions, norms and a commitment that
shackles him in a genuine search for truth. Hence some modern universities preach an objectivity that tries to be neutral on all questions involving values and meaning in life. The same institutions, however, believing that they have no presuppositions of value, implicitly preach a very definite faith, namely, that human nature, though not perfect, is, like the world, slowly getting better. It is simply a question of time, money and research.

This view is based on a misunderstanding both of the nature of science and of scholarship in general. It is true that scientific investigation must not be tied to any preconceived results but must be completely open to the facts, wherever they may lead. But if it is held that the scientist, in order to be a true scientist, cannot have religious convictions, this is a mere prejudice which has nothing to do with science. For this kind of presuppositionlessness is neither possible nor desirable. He who does not believe as a Christian cannot help believing something. An assumed neutrality proves to be a phantom. In fact, the person who maintains that he has no presuppositions is more dangerous than the avowed believer, for his presuppositions are unconscious and hence unrecognized. It is not a question of whether you have faith or not. It is only a question of which gods you serve.

No scholar and no institution is neutral. Nor should they be, because all knowledge is based on faith. Without love and reverence for truth science is doomed to sterility.

This viewpoint, though admittedly a theological one, is now maintained by leading scientists as well. A brilliant physical chemist as well as philosopher, Michael Polanyi, has written a great book called *Personal Knowledge*. In this work he disputes the assumption that science deals with objective facts and hence is dispassionate and detached. The corollary is that scientific knowledge, both in its discovery and in its validation, is an indispensable part of science itself. Even in the exact sciences, knowing is an art, in which the skill of the knower, guided by his passionate sense of increasing contact with reality, forms a logically necessary part. In the biological and social sciences this becomes even more evident. Polanyi further shows that in various scientific controversies of the past, everything depended on certain presuppositions and beliefs about the nature of things.

2—Commitment to the Truth.

Thus far we have talked about truth and knowledge in the abstract. However, as Polanyi reminds us, all knowledge, including scientific knowledge, is personal knowledge. The same can and must be said of truth. This college is founded on the proposition that all truths ultimately find their ground and meaning in 'the' truth. Commitment to truth leads us finally to commitment to a Person, to the One who made the bold claim that He is the truth. "To know Him in truthful obedience is not only to know the truth, but through God's self-communication to be in it, in the truth that as love is at the same time fellowship. . . . In this encounter our original personality, which is grounded in God's creative and self-giving love, is restored and known anew as our authentic truth, and that false freedom of autonomy, that self which has its truth in itself, is known as a lie. Here truth happens, here we are in the truth, which is not in us but comes to us, which makes us free by restoring us to our true being, our being in the Thou, and our being for the Thou . . . to understand one another as brothers..." (Emil Brunner).

The question now is whether we dare to expose ourselves to the Truth. Being confronted with truth in the abstract may seem a tough enough assignment. But being exposed to ultimate truth, the Truth Incarnate, who is the source and definition of reality, is another matter. Now the shoe is on the other foot, for you see it is the Christian who is the adventuresome, brave one, for he dares to lay out his life on the scales of eternity and there be judged. The sophisticated skeptic, on the other hand, may turn out to be the coward, for he does not dare expose himself to the truth over which he is not the master.

This is brought out forcefully in one of the entries in the *Markings* of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold. "On the bookself of life," he writes, "God is a useful work of reference, always at hand but seldom consulted. In the whitewashed hour of birth, He is a jubilation and a refreshing wind, too immediate for memory to catch. But when we are compelled to look ourselves in the face—then He rises above us in terrifying reality, beyond all argument and 'feeling', stronger than all self-defensive forgetfulness."

The quest for authenticity thus involves us in an encounter with the Center of the universe and the Truth of our being. Let us not stop short of anything less than the ultimate. Our insatiable longing for knowledge and understanding, companionship and love, beauty and goodness, can only be satisfied not when we think we know, but when we know that we are known and loved, when beauty overpowers us, and righteousness judges us. Then, freed from the compulsions that blunt the edge of our perceptions and the desperation that flaws our actions, we will be released into an astonishing freedom, the glorious freedom of the sons of God.

Dr. Anthony Kooiker, of the Music faculty, presented a concert at Moore College of Art sponsored by Hope College and Philadelphia area alumni in November. He is pictured here following the concert with Martin Cupery '24, Helen Studdiford Kleis '53, Mrs. Cupery, and Carl Kleis '54.

Dr. Kooiker will present a similar concert at Carnegie Recital Hall in New York City on Saturday, April 29, at 5:30 P.M.
The Hope College Flying Dutchmen concluded their 1966 football season in a tie for fourth place, with a two-win, three-loss record in their conference season. A strong Albion College team took the M.I.A.A. title, suffering its only loss at the hands of the Flying Dutchmen.

Hope opened the 1966 season with a 6 to 0 loss to non-conference Augustana College. In their second non-conference game against a powerful Wheaton College team, the Flying Dutchmen produced a late scoring surge and strong defense to come home with an 18 to 14 victory.

Then in conference play, Hope lost in frustration to Adrian College, nineteen to fourteen. The following week was no better as Olivet College humiliated the Flying Dutchmen eighteen to nothing. Only a 96 yard punt by Hope's sophomore quarterback, Gary Frens, one of the longest in college football, made the loss endurable.

The Flying Dutchmen turned the tables the following week as they thrilled a large Centennial Homecoming crowd with a 12 to 9 victory over Albion College. It was the Albion Britons first M.I.A.A. loss since 1963.

The following week, Hope was upset by Alma College, 13 to 6. The last game of the season was a display of Hope's true potential as the Dutch treated a "Mom and Dad's Day" crowd with an awesome 48-29 victory over Kalamazoo College. This victory nearly equaled the team's point total for the season and saw Hope's fine junior halfback, Keith Abel gain 212 yards in an outstanding personal effort.

In team statistics for the M.I.A.A., Hope ended up second in pass defense, sixth in rushing defense, fourth in total defense, second in total offense, third in passing offense and second in rushing offense. A trio of Hope players were named to the all-M.I.A.A. team. Junior, Keith Abel from Hudsonville was named to a halfback position, and Senior, Ken Carpenter from Schenectady, New York was named to the Center position on the offensive team. Charles Langeland, a senior from North Muskegon and this year's team captain and outstanding two-way player, was named a corner back to the defensive team.

Halfback Keith Abel and sophomore quarterback Gary Frens both finished high in the total statistics for the 1966 M.I.A.A. football season.

Abel finished the season in total yards rushing with the third highest single-season rushing total in the history of the M.I.A.A., but Jim Bell of Albion totaled three yards more to capture the league crown. Abel moved 522 yards in 112 carries but, Bell, a freshman fullback totaled 525 yards in 108 carries to lead.

Gary Frens was Hope's only title champion who led the league in the punt column. He punted 22 times in M.I.A.A. action for a 40.6 yard average. Frens led even without his record-breaking punt of 96 yards against Olivet.

Head Coach, Russ De Vette awarded 33 letters to members of the 1966 squad. With seven graduating seniors, Hope has a potential of 26 lettermen to form a strong nucleus for next year.

CROSS COUNTRY

Doug Formsma MVR

This year found the Hope College Harriers finishing in a tie for second place with Adrian. Albion won the cross-country championship for the third consecutive year as the Albion runners were undefeated in dual meet competition and also won the league meet which this year was held at Kalamazoo. Hope finished the season with a 4-2 dual meet record and placed third to Albion and Kalamazoo in the league meet. Hope's individual standouts were Doug Formsma (senior from Zeeland) Cal Osterhaven (junior from Holland) Wayne Meerman (junior from Coopersville) and Captain Paul Hartman (junior from Ridgewood, New Jersey). Formsma was one of the most exciting cross-country runners that Hope College has ever produced. In first meet of the year, Formsma set a Hope College course record of 20:41 and throughout the season he was undefeated in dual meet competition. Doug was the individual league winner at Kalamazoo and was voted the league's Most Valuable Runner.

On November 12 Coach Glenn Van Wieren entered Formsma, Osterhaven, Meerman, and Hartman in the
NCAA College Division meet held at Wheaton, Illinois. In a field of 286 Formsma finished 40th and Osterhaven 83rd. Both runners finished ahead of all other MIAA entries which included runners from Alma, Adrian, Calvin, and Kalamazoo.

At the conclusion of the season the Hope College cross-country team voted Doug Formsma as its Most Valuable Runner and re-elected Paul Hartman to captain the Flying Dutchman next season. The latter honor is comparable to the Randall Bosch award in football and basketball.

SOCCER

If you happen to pass Hope's rather new athletic facilities known as Van Raalte Field on Fairbanks Avenue you may notice an apparent football field and rather strange looking goal posts with fishnets attached. Chances are that if you have ever been abroad you will immediately recognize the total setting as a soccer field. You may then deduce that Hope plays soccer. You will be so right. It all began four years ago when a small group of foreign students asked Dean Harvey to provide them with a soccer ball. The students got their ball and even played a game with Calvin.

During the following summer the athletic department purchased some uniforms and Dr. Phillip Van Eyl spontaneously volunteered to become the coach of this newest version of the Flying Dutchmen.

Most of the eight games of that first year as a semi-organized sport were against junior varsity teams. The entire affair was such a success that the following year the sport received varsity status and acquired its own field thanks to a generous donor.

Last winter the Michigan-Illinois-Indiana Collegiate Soccer Conference (MII) was formed with Calvin, Earlham, Lake Forrest, MacMurray, and Wheaton as charter members.

Although the initial interest for the sport and its subsequent development came from our international students, the team has a respectable number of American students, on its roster. The American participants either learned the game abroad or in one of our Eastern States where soccer is becoming increasingly popular.

Over the past three years the team members have come from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Togo, Zambia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, Canada, and five of the United States.

Hope's new sport has created considerable interest among the faculty. Hope's number one fan is Dr. Dwight Yntema. In recognition for his faithful attendance and loyal support he has been invited to become an honorary and permanent member of the squad.

The season that ended a few weeks ago was disappointing for the "Dutch" kickers. They won only one game out of eight encounters and ended in the cellar of the MII. At the recent fall banquet for Hope's athletes coach Van Eyl pointed out, that "a young team such as ours cannot expect to perform miracles against such outstanding and veteran soccer schools as Wheaton, this year's NCAA Midwest Regional Tournament winner, and last year's Midwestern college champion Earlham. The top quality MII competition will give us the example we need to get to the top ourselves."

Tribute to the late Milton L. Hinga

H-CLUB LUNCHEON—OCTOBER 15, 1966

By Henry Steffens '30

A football is an inflated ball to be kicked or carried in sport. Now, sport is that which divert's and makes mirth, is a pastime or a diversion. Certainly, this is the manner in which it has worked out on this campus. This College has decades of tradition in sport and the personalities who have figured in it have in some instances become legends. One of these, certainly, is the late Milton L. Hinga. He was the coach of this team and it was the good fortune of its members and me to have been associated with him. He had all of the qualifications necessary to coaching and he exploited all of them. He was knowledgeable about his business; he was a man of cunning and his cleverness reflected itself in the game's strategies he employed. He was a man of great spirit and the spirit within him showed in every man who was associated with him. He was a winner and the habits of winning became part of a player's life.

Young men and women of our land who decide to continue their studies in higher education select their colleges for a variety of reasons. I suppose if we took a poll of this year's freshman class, we would be amazed at the variety of reasons given for the selection of Hope College. During four years of college as study continues, there is a wide spread of interest in the selection of major disciplines. But when these students return to the campus as our alumni, they have only one reason in mind—it is to visit a former teacher, counselor or friend. This makes the return to the campus a reunion of great significance. Scores of us in this room returned many times to visit the late Milton Hinga. The remembrance of campus days, alumni days and football games are for us to cherish. I like to recall the words of Emerson—"This time, like all times, is a very good one if we but know what to do with it." In tribute to Milton L. Hinga, it must be said his time was a good one and he knew what to do with it.

Van Eyl and assistant coach Michael Petrovich are confident that next year the tide will turn. They base their optimism on the fact that more players will return next fall than before. In short, next fall Hope should have the beginning of a good "bench," a must for any team that wants to be counted. Another hopeful sign is that more and more high school counselors and students are beginning to hear about Hope as a place where soccer is played. This kind of knowledge will undoubtedly result in more high school students deciding on Hope as a place to become educated and to play soccer.

JANUARY, 1967
ADVANCED DEGREES

Karen Voskuil Mouw ’64, M.A. German, U. of Michigan, 1966.
Gordon Nederveld ’63, B.S., Western Michigan U., spring 1965.
Richard Ruselink ’64, M.A. Mathematics, Miami U.
Marion De Ruyter ’62, M.S. Biology, Northwestern U., June 1965.
L. Calvert Curlin ’64, MBA, Western Michigan U., 1964.
John A. Swart ’64, M.S. Chemistry, South Dakota School of Mines and Tech., August 1966.

TO HOPE COLLEGE ALUMNI:

If any of you have memories of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Zwemer would you jot them down and send them as soon as possible to:

Mrs. C. L. Pickens, Jr. (Elizabeth Zwemer ’21)
29 Lenox Avenue
Ridgewood, N. J. 07450

Any “human interest” or inspirational items would be appreciated. The late Dr. Zwemer’s 100th birth date will be commemorated on April 12. Mrs. Pickens would like these memories for this occasion.

Reflections  Continued from page 10

I summarized the situation to a very lethargic group quoting what Mrs. Owens had said but it stirred no enthusiasm what-so-ever. Our core of eight or nine were still together, but it took 19 to put up a fight. It took Senator Paul Younger, a Lansing freshman senator of only a month, to light the fuse. He had come in like I did, in a special election because of the death of Sen. Harry Hittle, but his speech to the republican caucus was electrifying. Quietly he started: “Fellows, I am going to say a few things that are on my mind. I’m going to be to the point and this is what I think. The man in the front office is trying to make a name for himself by belittling us for a very simple reason. He doesn’t have his mind on the Office of Governor nor the welfare of this state. His sights are way beyond this gentlemen. They are way beyond this to higher office, namely, the Office of President of the United States. And do you know, gentlemen, what stands in his way? It is the 19 senators that sit in this room. You know that in Africa when a lion wants food he has only to do one thing. He gets out into the open and roars. He roars and all the scared little rabbits, zebras and antelope fly right in his path and he gets his pick. The only ones who survive are those who stay put and don’t run. When an unscrupulous group wants to make a killing in the stock market they find some stock undoubtedly blue chip. Stories are released intimating that things were not well with the company and the stock drops a few points. More rumors and a bigger drop in the stock price. At this point many of the small investors begin to sell, driving the price down still farther until the management, knowing that the company is in a sound position, issues a statement proving the rumors false and the next day the stock price is back to normal. However the scardy-cats are out and the raiding group has accomplished its purpose. We are in that situation gentlemen. My advice is to stay put and call his bluff.” What a speech. I have never seen Notre Dame, trailing at the half, run out onto the field after a dressing room pep talk by Knute Rockne, but the 19 senators practically leaped to their seats. We brought Soapy’s tax before the senate and it lost. I moved that it be reconsidered. The motion prevailed. I moved that the vote to pass the tax be considered immediately. The vote was taken and of course the measure failed passage. A vote twice on the same bill kills it completely for the remainder of the session. There is no reconsideration. This is the only time in my 14 years that this procedure has occurred. The action was over before the democrats knew what hit them.

A good secretary can be of tremendous help to a legislator. I had one in Doris Owens. She wrote so many of my releases answering Soapy and John Swainson from my dictation that she got to know just how I thought and many times would have read the papers ahead of time. She would have an answer typed out roughly in my style of writing and it would be a simple matter to read it, make a few changes here and there or add some piece of information which I had just become acquainted with. One of the best examples of this was during the session of 1959 when we went all year, not finishing until Dec. 20. Bishop Reed, writing for the Michigan Council of Church-
es, sent stinging letters to all of the legislators, saying in one paragraph: "If the immediate solution to this question is not at hand, the board of directors of the Michigan Council of Churches does hereby call on the state legislature forthwith to resign as a body, and requests the calling of a special statewide election of lawmakers to address themselves immediately and directly to the problem." Doris was furious. "You must answer that Senator Geerlings," she said. "Doris," I replied, "There are enough people throwing brick-bats at the church without my adding to it, justified as it may seem." But Doris Owens wouldn't let me alone. Everyday she would corner me with the Bishop's statement until I finally gave in. "Doris, you are a minister's wife. You and Herb sit down tonight and write an answer and I'll sign it and give it to the papers." I will quote from parts of the letter written by her and her minister husband and you will see what I mean about having a secretary who understands situations. "Principles are at stake in this tax fight. In my estimation Michigan has been the battleground between the forces which foster socialism as against our present way of life. It is easy to point the finger at one branch of government and say they should all get out—but if they did get out and new personnel came in, you would find the same issues there, still unresolved. I do not believe that as president of the board of directors of the Michigan Council of Churches you represent the thinking of the members of the churches in the council. The mail from people in my area would indicate that you do not. However, representing the leadership of such an organization, as you do, I believe that it would be fitting if you sought a sympathetic understanding of the problem we as legislators face.

"You state in paragraph four that there is a deep sickness in our society and that there is failure of our Michigan citizenship. This is no doubt true. It is very often true, also, of our churches. Are you suggesting that a solution to such a situation in our churches could be resolved by asking all of our church leaders to resign?"

I only had to put a preface to the above statement and it was as follows: "Dear Bishop Reed: In answer to your letter, quite frankly, letters such as yours make me regret my church participates in the program of the Michigan Council of Churches." This letter was published on the front pages of all of the Booth papers including the Bay City Times, in Bishop Reed's home city. I received six letters from members of his congregation, congratulating me on my stand and taking the Bishop to task. I received no letters or communications of any kind in criticism.

I could go on for 100 pages writing this article, thumbing through the five scrapbooks I have compiled and all for this paper. My clippings were all dated by Ardean but not put together. In the last few months they have been put together and I feel that I can at least be personally satisfied that I carried out the experiment that I told Bill Doyle back in 1954 I was going to do namely: "Can a legislator vote his convictions and be re-elected more than two terms." This I certainly believe to be true with one proviso: that he gets his story to the people. I happened to be in a position where, though not invited to speak many places in my home territory, the papers carried pretty well my position on key issues. My admonition to citizen groups would be at this time: "Don't always look for a congressman to speak. Pay a bit of attention to your state representatives. The state issues hit much closer to you than those that are federal in nature."

Now a word for my colleagues in the legislature: I have the highest respect for most of them, democrat and republican. I fought for four years over the bargaining table with T. John Lesinski of the house, a democrat, but never did he doublecross me and he will remain my personal friend as long as I live. Charlie Blondy and Harold Ryan, both democratic members of my tax committee, were loyal to me even though they couldn't vote with me 2/3's of the time. Blondy and Ryan would come to me and say, "Clyde, we can't vote with you on this, but this is to be the democrat strategy." It was more than helpful for I knew exactly what I would be up against. The republican members of the committee, Morris of Kalamazoo, Christman of Ann Arbor, Feenstra of Grand Rapids never wavered on anything the four of us decided upon, come hell or high water. Paul Younger, who gave that wonderful speech in caucus in 1957, took Christman's place when he retired and his membership added plenty to the prestige of the tax committee. Out of the 250 state hearings that we held around the state over the six years we were together, I don't believe there were more than two or three absences if any. The Tax committee before 1963 had an esprit de corps that couldn't be equalled. The only reference I will make in this paper to the '63 and '64 sessions was that I was tax chairman in name only. The esprit de corps of past years was gone. Whatever fighting I did on tax measures was done on the floor of the senate with the help of some very able people, namely: Paul Younger whom the Romney boys knocked off the committee; Joe Smeekens of Coldwater; Stan Rozycki, democrat publisher from Detroit; and T. John Lesinski, Lt. Governor, and now Chief Justice of Appelate Court, without whose gaveling at important times could not have defeated the income tax.

I have only one more paragraph to write. It was the climax to my 14 year experiment. The boys got out a resolution commending me on my 14 years of service. Resolutions such as this are almost automatic for someone leaving the senate but in this case four democrats and four republicans spoke on the resolution. To my knowledge it is the only time in my 14 years that this has happened. Modesty should keep me from even mentioning this but it is something that I am very proud of and it is one of the few things that has happened to me during the 14 years that says, "The experiment was worthwhile."

CENTENNIAL ISSUE CORRECTIONS PLEASE

As much as the editor of the Alumni Magazine is distressed to have errors get into print, several did in the October issue. These corrections should be made:

Page 9—identifications of the faculty of 1907, the top row should read: Dimment, Mast, Norton (instead of Patterson), Kleinhekse, John G. Winter, Yntema.

Page 10—please include that Dr. Vennema, Fourth President, was a graduate of Hope College in 1879.

Page 12, column 1—Palette and Masque was organized by Miss Metta J. Ross in 1939; Little Theatre was organized by the late Dr. Roland Shackson in 1939.

Page 12, column 2—Mrs. John W. Beardslee, Jr. was the first woman to serve on the Board of Trustees. She served from 1937 until 1950. Miss J. Margaret Hopeman served from 1941 until 1947.
NEWS REVIEW

President VANDERWERF has been elected a Fellow of The New York Academy of Sciences. The Academy's letter states that "election to Fellowship is a distinguished honor conferred upon a limited number of Members who, in the estimation of the Council, have done outstanding work toward the advancement of Science," and that the certificate of recognition carries a privilege similar to that of the honorary degree granted by a university.

Founded in 1817, The New York Academy of Sciences is probably the oldest of the academies in the United States and certainly the most outstanding. In recent years it has been selecting fifty Fellows a year from its membership but this year has increased to one hundred. Of its 22,000 members, 1,600 have so far been selected for this honor.

DR. IRWIN BRINK, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, is the recipient of a National Science Foundation Science Faculty Fellowship, according to word received from the NSF postgraduate program office. Panels comprised of outstanding men in science, mathematics, and engineering, appointed by the Association of American Colleges, do the interviewing, evaluating, and screening of applicants. This year, of the 1,021 applicants, 250 were awarded the Fellowship.

The NSF Science Faculty Fellowship Program, which includes divisions for both pre-doctoral and postdoctoral fellowship study, was initiated in 1956.

ELECTED TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Fredrick F. Yontman, M.D., Ph.D., D. Sc., Vice-President Ciba Pharmaceutical Company, was elected to the College Board of Trustees in October to fill the unexpired term of John W. Ver Meulen who resigned. Mr. Ver Meulen had served on the Board continuously since 1944. Willard C. Wichers, a member since 1949, was re-elected to a six year term.

K. P. E. DE GROOT ELECTED ALUMNI DIRECTOR

Kenneth P. E. De Groot '47, President and director of Premier Savings and Loan Association in Orange, California, was elected director-at-large for a three year term by the Alumni Board of Directors on October 15. He replaces Dr. Willard D. June whose term expired.

A native of Holland, Mr. De Groot moved west in 1955 following receipt of his MBA degree from Northwestern University in 1948 and a period of service as executive vice president of Greenville Finance and related companies. Prior to his organization of Premier Savings and Loan, he was president of Sierra Savings and Loan Association in San Bernardino.

Mr. and Mrs. De Groot and son Don reside in Newport Beach and are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Hobbies: “We still try to spend some time skiing each winter and both Lois and I are true ‘desert rats,’ spending many weekends at our Palm Desert home.”

NEW AUDITOR

William K. Anderson, originally from Owosso, has been appointed director of accounting at Hope College. Announcement was made by Clarence Handlochten, director of Business Affairs, early in November.

Mr. Anderson, who will be in charge of the college accounting, is a graduate of Ferris State College and is doing graduate work at Western Michigan University. A carefully planned administrative structure made the new post vital to the 10-year expansion program. Prior to coming to Hope, Mr. Anderson handled accounting for the Big Dutchman, Inc., of Zeeland, and for General Motors of Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and their 8-year old daughter, Nialynn, live at 3864 Prairie, S.W., Grandville.

T-V DEMONSTRATION

Hope College was host to a T-V demonstration of classroom problems and techniques on November 18. The demonstration illustrated the usefulness of TV equipment in assisting in teaching.

Dr. Ted Ward, Director of the Learning Systems Institute of Michigan State University, spoke on the topic "Will Teachers Replace Machines?" Other lecturers were Roy Dailey of Michigan Bell, William Obermeyer of Packard-Bell; Robert Potts and David Doebel, audio-visual directors of Grand Valley State; and Hope participants, Drs. William Bos, Merrett Rider, Philip Crook, Philip Van Eyl, Lester Beach, Robert De Haan, Coach Russell De Vette, and Daniel Paul. Dr. Ronald Beery and John Klungle were in charge of program and technical arrangements.

Various makes of video tape machines, television cameras, and television monitors were used in the lecture-demonstrations. One of the local elementary grade sessions was included in a live hook-up.

Educators from Kalamazoo and Albion Colleges, Grand Valley State, Michigan State; Holland High, Holland
Christian, West Ottawa, Zeeland, Forest Hills of Grand Rapids, were present at the demonstrations and lectures.

**SPEECH DEPARTMENT**

Richard Bianchi, professional production designer from New York, worked with Hope students as technical director for the first Palette and Masque production of the year, James Bridie's "What Say They?" given in mid-November.

Mr. Bianchi M.F.A. Yale School of Drama, was production designer for several New York productions, art director of films for the U. S. Steel presentation at the World's Fair, and other industrial films, scenic and lighting designer for several summer stock companies in Massachusetts. He has supervised and taught art in New Hampshire schools.

Two other technical directors, Elizabeth Matta and Richard Casler, both professional designers from New York, will each spend six weeks at Hope College when the second major play and an operetta are produced.

All three major productions will be directed by George Ralph of Hope's Speech department and director of the Little Theatre.

Hope College held its first annual Anchor High School Debate Tournament on the campus on November 12. Fifty-two high school teams competed in three rounds of debate to determine the best affirmative and best negative teams. Sponsored by the Speech department, under the direction of Professor M. Harold Mikle, Hope Debate Coach, trophies were presented to the negative team of Mona Shores High School, Muskegon, and to the affirmative team of Battle Creek Central. The question debated: "Resolved, that the U.S. foreign aid should be non-military assistance."

**CULTURAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMS**

The Fine Arts Festival which was based on a Japanese theme, closed November 28 with the showing of the film UGETSU in Dimment Chapel. Other Fine Arts Festival events included a performance by Dr. Kyung Cho, Korean dancer, The Hosho Noh Drama troupe in Sumidagawa and Ebira, a Tea-House Evening featuring a Japanese brush painter, a flower arranger and folk dancer; an exhibit of Japanese Watanabe prints, a lecture by Mrs. Elise Grille on Japanese art, and several film showings. Chairman of the festival was James Tallis. The Fine Arts Festival is part of the Cultural Affairs Program of the college.

A Hope College orchestra-band concert was presented in November in Dimment Chapel. The program was sponsored by the Cultural Affairs Committee. Dr. Morrette Rider directed the orchestra; Robert Cecil, the band.

Kenneth Drake, head of the piano department of Drake University, Des Moines, presented two recitals at Hope College in late October. A recognized authority on the performance of the Beethoven piano sonatas, Mr. Drake performed an all-Beethoven recital on his own Broadwood piano as part of a piano workshop sponsored by the piano department. The Broadwood piano has been restored to approximate the tone of an instrument built during Beethoven's lifetime.

The Association of College and University Concert Managers selected the Hope College Cultural Affairs brochure as "an outstanding example of College programming." The association, which provides technical assistance in planning and operation of concert and lecture series, included the Hope brochure as one of eight samples sent to 300 college and university members. Cultural Affairs Committee members are Dr. Morrette Rider, Dr. Paul Fried, Dr. Douglas Neckers, Mary Koop, Phil Rauwerdink, and Dick Shields.

**MUSIC DEPARTMENT TO OFFER DEGREES**

The Hope College faculty by a vote of 56 to 25 approved the recommendation of the Music Department to offer several music degrees. The innovation was approved by the Board of Trustees in October.

According to Dr. Robert W. Cavanaugh, chairman of the department, "Participation in musical activities has long been a significant attraction to large numbers of students in their pursuit of the liberal arts. However, music has become more than a cultural background for increasing numbers of students and has become their vocational goal. This development has influenced the music student to develop his knowledge and skills more thoroughly in order to meet the increased demands of the graduate school and of the musical profession."

"If the department of music is to continue to supply the increasing demands placed upon it by larger numbers of students, it must provide stronger and deeper training of a professional nature. It must not prohibit or stifle the talented young musician from the cultivation of that talent during his under-graduate years. It must, while maintaining a strong grip on the liberal arts, allow greater depth in the areas of musical performance, theory, history and literature."

To comply with this strong case, action mentioned above has been taken to inaugurate, beginning in 1967-68, the Bachelor of Arts degree in Music History and Literature, the Bachelor of Arts in Music Theory, the Bachelor of Music in Performance, the Bachelor of Music in Instrumental Music Education, and the Bachelor of Music in Vocal Music Education. Either of the latter two programs will permit a graduate to teach music in the public school from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

**CAMPUS GUEST LECTURERS**

*State Senator Guy Vander Jagt '53 was the first to speak in a series Forum of Contrary Opinion presented by the college. "The Republican Point of View" was the Senator's topic early in October."

"The Foreign Service" was the topic of a talk given in Winants Auditorium late in October by Willard De Free '50, Political Officer of the United States mission to Ghana.

*United States Senator Philip Hart* presented a public address in Dimment Memorial Chapel on October 21 on the subject "The Importance of Academic Freedom in Higher Education to a Free Society." The lecture was an event in an expanded series of cultural offerings presented by the Cultural Affairs Committee.

Dr. Clark Eichelberger, vice president of the United Nations Association of the United States, spoke to college students on United Nations Day, October 24, in Dimment Chapel.
Dr. Thomas Nowotny '59, attache to the Austrian Consulate General in New York, spoke at the IRC banquet in October. His topic: "Europe With or Without the United States."

Prof. Dr. B. Landheer, internationally known sociologist and international relations expert from The Hague, Netherlands, currently Director of the Library of the Peace Palace, spoke on the subject "Americans and Europeans," in November.

**INTERNATIONAL CENTER**

Hope College will expand its international education program into the non-Western world next summer with the establishment of a summer school program in Japan. Dr. Paul G. Fried, director of the Office of International Education, made the announcement in early November.

The new program is modeled after Hope’s program in Vienna which last year held its eleventh session. Classes and activities will be held in cooperation with Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo. The school will begin around July 1 and end September 1 with a five to six-week academic session at Meiji Gakuin and two or three week study tour of Japan. Students will live with Asian students at the Asian Center in Tokyo.

Dr. Fried noted that Hope has had students from Meiji Gakuin University for the past few years, particularly during the summer session in Holland. The Hope group will be accompanied by Dr. D. Ivan Dykstra whose appointment was announced in December.

The Hope College Choir, under the direction of Dr. Robert Cavanaugh, will embark upon its first European tour next summer, according to Dr. Fried.

Dr. Cavanaugh made the announcement of this historic first to the choir on November 11. The tour will cover seven countries on the continent in slightly more than a month. Although the schedule is yet somewhat tentative, the seven countries will be Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia and Austria. Of course a gala concert is being planned for the choir’s arrival in Vienna.

The estimated cost of the tour will be $775, which will be paid by the choir members. Dr. Cavanaugh estimated that approximately 48 students will be on the tour.

**STUDENT NEWS**

Three Hope College students are involved in a chemistry research project underwritten by a $13,000 grant from the Eli Lilly Research Laboratories and the Petroleum Research Fund. The students, whose work is directed by Dr. Douglas Neckers, are Linda Kozel, sophomore from Rockford, Ill.; James Hardy, junior, Dearborn; Paul Schaar, senior from Edwardsville.

Linda began her work late last semester and continued working throughout the summer vacation. James began his individual research as a freshman. He has had some of his findings published in a professional chemical journal. Paul has done an outstanding job in his research having had three papers published while still an undergraduate. He is the first Hope student to receive a graduate research fellowship for six months of study at Groningen University in the Netherlands.

Patricia Irwin, sophomore, Woodview, Wis., has had a poem published in an issue of Original Works, the only foreign language journal in the United States that publishes original works of foreign language students in American universities.

Miss Irwin’s poem entitled "Une Reverie" was chosen for publication in the August issue of the journal.

Hope College freshman, Jerene Johnson, made a trip back home to California in early November. Junior Miss of 1966 of Garden Grove, Miss Johnson returned to give her crown to the new Miss Junior Miss of 1967.

A pianist, Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Johnson, Jr., 11422 Gardeinaire Lane, Garden Grove, was selected last year as the ideal high school senior girl. She is majoring in music at Hope and intends to enter the secondary vocal education program.

The Fraternal Society was chosen to receive the first $500 Social Service Award for 1966. Frater contributions for the year included the Christmas Party given the Pediatric Section of the Holland Schools; $1,000 donation to the Student Social Center fund; highest individual member donation to the Hope-Holland-Hamlet Drive for the village of LeLoi in Vietnam; whole-hearted participation in the blood drive, Higher Horizons program, Muscular Dystrophy Drive, and assisting in various sports areas of the community (for the 4th straight year the Fraters handled the punt, pass, and kick contest for eight and nine-year-olds and assisted West Ottawa schools with wrestling team and varsity track).

The panel of judges making the selection for the award offered by an anonymous donor, included Chaplain William Hillegonds, Dr. Arthur Jentz, Dr. James Prins, Dr. Henry ten Hoor, and Dr. Kenneth Weller.

Hope students will aid in the construction of a central building at Shanthishilyam (abode of peace), a youth camp in Madras, India. The project of the Mission Committee of the Hope College student church had its beginnings in September when M. J. John, head of the Katpadi Agricultural Farm in Madras, spoke of the most pressing need of his mission farm.

The Mission Committee expects to “meet the need” through various projects which have included a hootenanny, a car wash, a Labor Day when students donated a day of manual labor to the camp.

**FACULTY ACTIVITIES**

Dr. Ronald Beery and Dr. David Marker completed and passed their work for the Ph.D. degree in the fall. Both are on the Physics faculty. The Physics department is now completely staffed with faculty having the Ph.D. degree.

Dr. Beery did his doctoral work in measuring muon scatterings in a spark chamber at Michigan State University. His work is being continued at Hope College where the whole set-up was moved and two students are continuing the experimentation.
Dr. Marker, a graduate of Grinnell College, received his A.M. as well as his Ph.D. from the Penn State University. A theoretical physicist, his doctoral thesis was on "Proton-Proton-Bremsstrahlung."

Roger F. Murray who received the honorary LL.D. degree from Hope College in 1960 has been named a director of a new mutual fund, The Eberstadt Fund, of 65 Broadway, New York City. Dr. Murray is a trustee, vice president and economist of College Retirement Equities Fund; and vice president and economist of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. He is an adjunct professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business, also a director of Chemical Fund, Inc., Goulds Pumps, Inc., and Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.

"Winning Hope College Orations—1941-1966." Edited by Dr. William Schrier.

The creative writing of a student seldom survives the passing comment of his own day. His answers to the questions with which he has struggled are soon lost. Dr. William Schrier, Chairman of the Hope College Department of Speech, as a centennial memorial, has given us an opportunity to read the winning orations of the last quarter century.

To apply the gospel to the chafing questions of one's own day is always difficult, since one isn't afforded the safe distance of time which allows judgments without application. The present asks the writer to open his own life and thought to view. Many of the orators did just that. A sense of urgency and idealism, reflected in the various questions discussed, makes these orations excellent paradigms for the student of every age.

This volume mirrors Hope's history in a unique way, for we recognize that there was a commitment that entered into every area of life.

Dr. Schrier, in his dedication, directs us to the orators and their work, but the large number of winning orations, Hope's reputation in the field of oratory, and the point of view of the students, says something of excellence in teaching, and a Christian concern that didn't escape notice.

Prof. John Ver Beek of the Education department and chairman of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education met at St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana, in October to appraise the school for NCATE membership. Hope College has had full NCATE accreditation since 1962. Organized in 1954, NCATE now accredits 443 colleges and universities.

Dr. Anthony Kooker, pianist, professor of Music, presented three concerts in late October and early November. Two of the concerts were given at Central College in Pella, Iowa, and one at Moore College of Art in Philadelphia.

Dr. John W. Hollenbach, chairman of the English department and director of the Honors Programs, was named Consultant and External-Director for the Kalamazoo College self-study which that college is undertaking this academic year under a grant of the Danforth Foundation. The appointment was made by President Weimer Hicks through an agreement with the administration at Hope College. Dr. Hollenbach will be on a part-time loan to Kalamazoo for this assignment.

Hope College was host to the Michigan section of the American Association of Physics Teachers in November. Two Hope professors participated in the meetings: Dr. David Marker who discussed "Why Calculate Nucleon Nucleon Bremsstrahlung Cross Sections;" Dr. Richard Brockemeier talked on "Observing Isotope Shifts in X-Rays."

Dr. Jay E. Folkert, chairman of the Mathematics department, was a speaker at the regional meeting of the MEA in Grand Rapids in October.

Dr. Charles Huttar of the English faculty is president of the Conference on Christianity and Literature, a national organization of college-level English teachers. The annual meeting was held concurrently with the annual Writers' conference at Wheaton College.

The Hope College Woodwind Quintet presented a Fall Festival of Music at St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit, in October. Roger Davis, organist, featured in the program. Other members of the quintet, reputed to be one of the finest chamber ensembles in Western Michigan, are Dwain Mitchell, flute; Gail Warnaar, Oboe; Joseph Nelson, clarinet; Robert Cecil, French horn, and Le Roy Martin, Bassoon. All are members of the Music faculty. The Quintet played also at Grand Valley State College, St. Cecelia Society of Grand Rapids, and at the National School Orchestra Association conferences.

Prof. Frank Sherburne of the Mathematics department, gave an address on "The New Math" at meetings of the Holland and Grand Rapids Chapters of the American Society of Women Accountants, also at meetings of the PTA's of several Holland schools.

Dr. Robert W. Cavanaugh, chairman of the Music department, represented Hope College at the 42nd annual meeting of the National Association of Schools of Music in Dallas in November.

Delbert Michel, instructor in Art, exhibited drawings and acrylic paintings at the Cedar Crest College in Allentown, Penna. in November. The 26 works hung in his one-man show were executed the past year and deal in a semi-abstract approach to landscape themes.

During summer 1966 Mr. Michel had a one-man show in the Tadow Gallery of Fine Arts at Whitehall, a show which brought him an invitation from the Hackley Museum of Art in Muskegon to hang his paintings there in the spring. Earlier in June he had a one-man exhibition at the Mid-west Research Corporation in Kansas City, Mo.

Two Hope College professors have recently contributed articles to the Pi Kappa Delta Journal, The Forensic. Dr. William Schrier wrote on "Coaching Oratory" and Dr. William H. Bos, chairman of the Speech department, wrote on "Who Should be an Officer of Pi Kappa Delta."

Dr. Gerhard Megow, professor of German, participated in the program at the Third Annual Michigan Foreign Language Conference in October at Michigan State University.
NEW HOUSING

In order to accommodate the large enrollment this year (full and part-time combined making total 1818 [956 men, 862 women] an all time high), the college opened a number of new student residences.

Four new women's cottages, according to Isla Pruim Van Eenennaam '24, dean of women, are Oggle Cottage, formerly Voorhees Annex; Bouma Cottage, second floor of the health clinic; Centennial Cottage at 275 Central Avenue, facing Centennial Park, and Godfrey Cottage, on the corner of College Avenue and Graves Place.

Dean of Men Robert De Young '56 announced that the college had leased the fifth floor of the Warm Friend Hotel and that 30 upperclassmen are housed there.

New Residents

One new head resident for major women's halls was needed this fall to replace Mrs. Laura Markert who retired in June. Her replacement is Mrs. Gertrude Failing of Grand Rapids and a member of Central Reformed Church. Mrs. Failing's work is in Voorhees Hall.

Five new head residents have moved into men's housing. Michael Gerrie and James Bekkerking '65 are co-residents at Kollen Hall. Mr. Gerrie, a native of Canada, former hockey player, ski instructor at Carousel Mountain, and high school teacher and coach at Bangor, Michigan, is currently working toward his M.A. in biology at Western Michigan University. James Bekkerking is an Admissions Counselor.

Dr. David Marker, assistant professor of physics is the resident faculty advisor at Kneickerbocker Hall; Dr. Richard Brockmier '59, also assistant professor of physics, Emersonian Hall; Glenn Van Wieren '64, instructor in physical education, Arcadian Hall.

A new men's social fraternity has become an official campus organization. Under the name Phi Delta Chi, it is taking steps to form a membership of 25 upperclassmen and a program of activities.

Paul Verduin, senior from Chicago Heights, is the president of the group which organized last May. Fraternity meetings are being held in the recreation room in the basement of Zwemer Hall, where most Phi Delta Chi organizers live. The members have chosen to be called Centurians. Besides the reference to the Roman gladiators, the name was chosen mainly because it has its beginnings in Hope's Centennial Year.

ENROLLMENT

The fall semester of the 1966-67 school year boasts of the highest enrollment in the history of the college. The breakdown by classes: 525 freshmen—270 men, 255 women; 501 sophomores—248 men, 253 women; 400 juniors—217 men, 183 women; 329 seniors—196 men, 133 women. These figures plus 61 part-time students adds to an enrollment of 1818. Percentagewise the men women ratio is 52.6:47.4.

States Represented

Thirty-six states are represented in the fall enrollment. Michigan students number 864, New York provides the second largest number with 272; New Jersey, 189; Illinois, 168; Ohio, 44; Wisconsin, 40; Indiana, 38; California, 33; Pennsylvania, 27; Virginia, 13; Massachusetts, 12; Mary-land and Colorado, 10 each; Florida and Iowa, 8; Connecticut, 7; Minnesota and Washington, 6; Missouri, 4; Maine, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Vermont, 3; Arizona, South Dakota, District of Columbia, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, 2; and the states with one each: Kentucky, Texas, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, Alabama, Georgia, New Mexico and Puerto Rico.

International Census

International students, numbering 38, come from 21 countries: Hong Kong, Canada, Japan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Burma, Nyasaland, Singapore, Germany, Netherlands, Greece, Peru, Bolivia, Spain, Iran, South Viet Nam, Finland, Surinam, Cameroon, Zambia and Indonesia.

Religious Affiliation

The religious affiliation of the students: Reformed Church in America, 1008; Presbyterian, 181; Methodist, 125; Church of Christ, 78; Christian Reformed, 72; Baptist, 63; Lutheran, 58; Episcopal, 53; Catholic, 27; Covenant, 7; Evangelical United Brethren, 6; Judaism, 5; others, 135.

Freshmen Class Statistics

According to Director of Admissions Roger Rietberg '47, the freshmen come from 26 states and six foreign countries. Thirteen are valedictorians, 43 attended private schools, 34 received recognition from the National Merit Program and one is a National Merit winner. College Board scores averaged 516 for the verbal and 543 for the math test. The religious breakdown of the new students shows that 49.3 per cent belong to the Reformed Church, this marking the first time that less than half of a class were affiliated with RCA.

ON REQUIRED CHAPEL

Anchor editorial

A funny thing happened this week. For the first time in a good many years the question of required chapel worship was raised with a loud and persistent voice. It started perhaps two weeks ago, but it wasn't until this week that the discussion started in earnest.

It's about time actually, for if there has ever been a policy at this school which was open to question in the minds of the students, it's been the policy of requiring chapel attendance.

The critics have argued that the chapel service is essentially a worship service, and that to compel a person to attend a worship service does not make him worship necessarily and in fact may alienate him from worship entirely. They argue that the College is adopting a paternalistic policy in requiring students to attend. The critics maintain that those of different religions must find it ridiculous to be required to attend the chapel services, and finally they assert that unwilling compliance to a rule such as this breeds an unhealthy atmosphere on the campus.

It's quite possible, I believe, to have a certain degree of kinship with these critics and still believe that the present policy is good. Today there are influences all around us that would make it seem as if the Christian liberal arts college is meaningless both in its attempt to be Christian and in its attempt to educate in the liberal arts. It might be to the advantage of the master plan or
the budget of the College to sever our affiliation with the
Reformed Church in America, and it might be infinitely
better to stop all this nonsense about liberal education
give each student a good, solid, specialized training
in the field which he wishes to pursue.

However, I would assert that this College would not
be the kind of college which it is without its church affilia-
tion or its liberal arts emphasis. And once having said
that Hope is a Christian and/or church related college, I
believe that one has to admit the necessity for some con-
crete evidences of its church relatedness or its Chris-
tianity. Finally, the Christian college is not an idea, but
a term which describes the things we do.

Of course, there are many things that we do here that
cannot be called Christian: The petty jealousies and in-
fighting of the faculty, the gossip in which we all love to
grovel, the narrowness of our view of the application of
values, a marvelous callousness to the world around us,
and especially to Holland, Mich. But perhaps chapel at
its best is there to remind us of that.

I am not suggesting that Hope would no longer be a
Christian college if it no longer required chapel. I am
suggesting that one of the ways in which the College
demonstrates its concern for students is to require attend-
ance at a service in which the gospel is preached. It is
not out of an infantile conception of students that this is
done, but out of a concern that students hear the word.

Revisions in the chapel policy can and perhaps should
be made. Optional attendance for juniors and/or seniors,
services held at 10 a.m. rather than at 8 a.m., and other
proposals should at least be considered. But what needs
to be done is to explain to students why the College re-
quires them to attend chapel.

I believe that it is basically because Hope is a Chris-
tian college, and as such it cares for its students in a
particular way. It cares for them so much that it wants
to make them aware of what it claims is the very founda-
tion of this College. And even if we don't believe in the
foundation, as students here we perhaps ought to listen
to others witness to it.

—John M. Mulder

GIFTS AND GRANTS

Hope College received an unrestricted gift of $2,000
from Standard Oil (Indiana) Foundation in November.

A $2,500 grant from the Esso Education Foundation
was received in December for unbudgeted activities.

Two National Science Foundation grants have been
given to the College for summer institutes: A $48,280
grant for a Summer Institute in Mathematics for Sec-
ondary School Teachers and a $55,500 grant for a Summer
Institute in Chemistry for Secondary School Teachers.
Proposals for these grants were made by Dr. Jay Folkert
and Dr. Eugene Jekel.

The Loutit Foundation of Grand Haven has made a
grant of $25,000 to Hope College to be used for any capital
improvement project the college chooses. The grant will
be used for the Centennial ten-year campus expansion
program. A 1963 Loutit Foundation, grant for a like
amount was used for the Physics-Math Hall.

MARRIAGES

Christine Denny '56 and Joseph M. Connare, September
24, Waltham, Mass.

George Vander Veide '65 and Harriet G. Wiersma,
July 8, South Holland, Ill.

Arlene G. Anderson '66 and Stuart J. Levey, August
19, Linden, N. J.

Edward W. Smith '64 and Jean T. Shumway, June 24,
1966, Chicago.

Barry Werkman '64 and Judy Dirksway '65, August 21,
1965, Grand Haven.

William J. Petz '66 and Barbara Michael, June 25,
1966, Red Hook, N. Y.

Winfield Burggraaff '61 and Dorothy Knoblock, June
18, 1966, Park Ridge, Ill.

Earl Koops '64 and Charlotte Dunlop, October 22,
Detroit.

Martha Loutens '65 and William Brauer '65, June 18,
1966, Lansing.

Penny Adams '62 and Raymond Paul Murphy, Feb-

Jeffrey Waldron '66 and Trudy Van Dyk '65, June 17,
1966, Pomona, Calif.

R. Kenneth Terpstra '66 and Terry Lynne Gessner,

Robert O. Klebe '63 and Mary Parke Ingersoll, June
25, 1966, Orchard Park, N. Y.

Lillian M. Johnson '59 and Craig E. Brodie, Captain,
U. S. Army, April 7, Mannheim, Germany.

Carolyn Ringenoldus '62 and Gerald F. Wojciechow-
ski, November 27, 1965, Hull, Iowa.

Diana Oster '63 and Thaddeus J. Godish, September 24,

Bruce Goodwin '64 and Linda Nilsson '64, August 13,
1966, Rochester, N. Y.

Peter van Lierop '65 and Cheryl Robbins, September
3, 1966, Princeton, S. S.

Paul M. Tanis '64 and Christine Ferruzzi '64, May 28,
1966, New Brunswick, N. J.

BIRTHS

Terry '62 and Ruth Ausema '63 Hofmeyer, Sarah
Anne, July 6, Holland.

Arthur '59 and Karen Nyhuis '60 Olson, Robert Char-
les, July 23, Hastings.

Lt. John F. '61 and Bonnie Nietring '63 Brooks, David
John, September 8, 1966; Susan Anne, May 17, 1964,
Newburgh, N. Y.

Robert '64 and Susan Faris '66, Raatjes, Shelley Anne,
July 15, Livonia.

Ted and Ethel Peelen '57 Van Istdael, Matthew Theo-
dore, June 18, 1966, Dayton, O.

Donald '64 and Anne Knutsen '64 Mitchell, Suzanne
John and Janice Polhemus '56 Jessup, Philip Lionel, September 24, Glastonbury, Conn.

William and Marjorie Newton '56 Lanier, Lauri Elizabeth, August 31, Scotia, N. Y.

James '65 and Mrs. Vaccaro, Daniel Anthony, September 5, Midland.

James '61 and Kappa Riemersma, Katrina Jen, Spring 1966, Brownfield, Tex.

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

Gerald '56 and Doris Plyter '55 Cole, Marcia Sue, July 7, 1966, Williamson, N. Y.

Delwin and Cheryl Veen '61 Kempkers, Brian Dean, April 21, 1963; Heidi Anne, May 10, 1966, Hamilton.

Gerry '64 and Barbara Sill '62 Venema, Douglas Alan, September 30, Kalamazoo.

Richard '55 and Elaine Vruggink '56 Spieledenner, Roger Lewis, July 1, Vicksburg.


Theodore '59 and Beth Wickers '60 Du Mez, Timothy Van Haitsma, August 19, Washington, D. C.

Richard '58 and Edna Wagner '60 Kelly, Scott Richard, adopted October 12, New Lebanon Center, N. Y.

James and Adele Cramer '58 Bozerman, Jill Amy, October 16, Muskegon.

Ronald '64 and Barbara Hartgerink, Daniel Paul, August 13, 1966, Albany, Calif.

Stanley '62 and June Veldheer '62 Hagemeier, Joel Kanti, October 9, Calcutta.

Dr. John '59 and Carol Beuker '59 Krauss, John Beuker, October 9, Detroit.

Drs. Charles W. and Joanne Decker '47 Denko, Timothy Charles, July 28, 1966, Gahanna, O.

Lyle '56 and Phyllis Lovins '60 Vander Werff, Kathryn Jean, October 9, Edinburgh, Scot.


Dr. Thomas and Carol Gaskin '59 Griffing, Susan Carol, October 25, 1966, South Bend, Ind.

William D. and Jane Wezeman '61 Smith, Kristen Jane, July 17, 1966, Oak Lawn, Ill.

Dr. Michael and Ruth Vander Ploeg Carson, Pearl Marie, November 3, Mt. Pleasant.

Robert '61 and Marilyn Fugazzotto '61 Looyenga, daughter, July 15, 1966, Kingston, N. Y.

Joseph and Mary Hoffmyer '59 Grier, Mollie Jo, October 12, Grand Rapids.


Dr. Walter and Joyce Scholten, James Walter, January 6, 1965, Beloit, Wis.

Rev. Carl '62 and Sharon Norris '62 Benes, Andrew James, September 2, 1966, Ghent, N. Y.

Don and Carol Joelson '61 Sytsma, Brent Richard, September 17, 1966, Gainesville, Fla.

K. D. '61 and Norma Hoogerhyde, Amy Joyce, November 8, Bloomington, Ind.


Henry '61 and Patricia Vander Beek '62 Van Der Kolk, Albeertus Charles, September 27, 1966, Anchorage, Ala.

John and Caryl Curtis Ewart, Julie Ann, June 1966, Elkhart, Ind.


Clarence '59 and JoAnn Barton '58 Vander Borgh, Jane Ellen, November 9, 1966, Saginaw.

Darrell and Ardith Brower '60 Da Foe, Rachelle Anne, November 7, 1966, Lansing.


James '66 and Gloria Dibbet, Mark Edward, September 21, 1966, Kalamazoo.

Thomas '59 and Judy Tyss '60 Lubbers, Thomas Joshua, November 22, 1966, Pittsburgh.

George '57 and Esther Pelgrin, twin daughters Joey Malia and Lisa Lani, November 16, Tokyo.


Robert '57 and Mary Alice Ferguson '57 Risemaa, Raymond Dale, December 5, 1966, Oshkosh, Wis.

Rev. Fred '60 and Barbara Bostrom '60 Diekmann, Alan Brent, March 27, 1966, Sprakers, N. Y.

Ronald '58 and Helen Louise Wade '59 Beuker, Sarah Louise, October 4, 1966, Grand Rapids.

Representing Hope College

Prof. John C. Haaksma '51 at the inauguration of President Douglas G. Trout, Tusculum College, Greenville, Tennessee, October 4.

Ethel Peelen Van Istendal '57 at the inauguration of President Harry E. Groves, Central State University, Ohio, October 20.

Roy Lumsden '52 at the inauguration of the Very Reverend Malcolm Carron, S.J., as seventeenth president of the University of Detroit, October 20.

John M. Vandenbelt '34 represented the Optical Society of America at the inauguration of Rev. Malcolm Carron, S.J., on October 20.

George A. Toren '48 at the inauguration of the Right Reverend Monsignor Terrence J. Murphy as president of St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 27.

Dr. John F. Veltman '15 at the inauguration of President William H. Masterson, the University of Chattanooga, November 4.

Jan Wagner '57 at the inauguration of Alexander C. De Jong as first president of Trinity Christian College, Chicago, November 5.

Robert H. Vander Laan '49 at the inauguration of Albert LeRoy Pugsley as president of Youngstown University, Ohio, November 5.

Mabel V. Seaman '64 at the inauguration of Elizabeth J. McCormack, R.S.C.J., as president of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, December 9.
Diane P. Samee '64 at the inauguration of Amos B. Barton as second president of Judson College, Elgin, Illinois, January 5.

Two Hope men were on hand to witness the inauguration of Dr. John A. Brown at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, October 20. James Zwemer '33, right, represented President Vander Werf; John Vander Meulen '36, the president of Alma College.

Mr. Zwemer wrote, "This is the first time I have had an experience of this kind and I assure you it was a great pleasure! I met many friends from various institutions... I would estimate that there were over 150 colleges represented at this very impressive ceremony... I had not seen John since my graduation in 1933... it was a very warm reassociation."

(Editor's note: Mr. Zwemer is Director of Engineering Sales at Monsanto Chemical Co. in St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Vander Meulen is minister of the John Knox Presbyterian Church, Florissant, Mo.)

DEATHS


Miss Anne M. Whelan '20, medical records supervisor at Hillman Health Center in Chicago, died at her home on September 26.

Hester Soeter Kermeen '39 died following a three weeks illness on September 17. Following her graduation from college, Mrs. Kermeen taught at Middleville, and continued living there after her marriage. She is survived by her husband, Harold, and three daughters, Kathy, Susie, and Patty.

Rev. Adelphos A. Dykstra '37, former director of Church Relations at Hope College, died at a hospital in Stanford, New York, on November 4. He and his wife, Bernice Mollema '32, were directors of Kirkside, a home for retired ministers, in Roxbury, N. Y., at the time of his sudden death of a heart attack.

Mr. Dykstra served Reformed Churches in Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa. He was a graduate of Western Seminary. The original chairman of the Stewardship Council of the Reformed Church in America, which he served for six years, he had also been field representative for the three colleges of RCA. In 1962, the Rev. Mr. Dykstra was appointed director of Church Relations at Hope.

His widow and six sons survive: Rev. Donald W. '61, Cincinnati; Robert H. '62, Holland; Thomas W. '64, Dayton; James '66, Holland; Timothy, Hope junior, and Russell, at home; two grandchildren; his mother, Pella, Iowa; two sisters and six brothers including D. Ivan '35, Hope College; E. David '49, Lawrence, Kan.; Ellsworth '41, Battle Creek; Wesley '46, Alma; and Vergil '49, Binghamton, N. Y.

Arthur W. Winter '17, retired Traffic Manager for Atlantic and Pacific Co., died on November 6, following a brief illness. Born in Saddle River, New Jersey, he had lived most of his life at his home in Mahwah, N. J.

Gerrit De Weerd '35 of Fremont, who received a degree in engineering from the University of Michigan in 1937, died on June 29, 1966.

Anna Mae Tyase Roth '26 died in Blodgett Hospital, Grand Rapids, on November 10, 1966, after a long fight with cancer. She taught Latin and English in Lowell High School from 1926 to 1964.

Her husband, Warner Roth preceded her in death in 1940. She is survived by her brothers Henry '22, of Holland, Gerrit '26 and Kenneth '36 of Florida, Clarence '34 of Cedar Springs, and James '34 of Cleveland; and sisters Agnes '28, Ann Arbor, Eva McGilvray '29, Cresskill, New Jersey, Cornelia Hartough '36, Louisville, and Lois Storm '38, Fenton, and fourteen nephews and nieces.

The Alumni Office has received notice of the death of Mildred Temple Vloedman '23 on November 19, 1966. Her last address was in Irving, Texas. No other information was available at press time.

Arthur M. Van Arendonk '30, director of the patent division and assistant secretary of Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, died November 24 in Methodist Hospital. He had retired in October because of impaired health.

After his retirement Dr. Van Arendonk was retained as a consultant on special patent projects. His educational background, including the Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Illinois in 1934, and the doctor of Laws degree from the Indiana University School of Law in 1947, particularly qualified him for directing the Lilly patent division which handles all patents and copyright matters and the worldwide registration of Lilly trademarks.

Surviving Dr. Van Arendonk are his widow, Helen; two sons, Arthur M. and Lawrence, both of Indianapolis; and two sisters, Ardean Geerlings '27 and Jeanette Van Arendonk '23, both of Holland.

J A N U A R Y, 1 9 6 7
1917

This article about William H. Ten Haken appeared in The Sheboygan Press in September:

TOO BUSY TO RETIRE, WILLIAM TEN HAKEN LEAVES ONE SCHOOL JOB, STARTS ANOTHER

William H. Ten Haken of R. 3, Plymouth “retired” in 1961 and has been busy ever since. And now he has retired again—as business manager at Lakeland College—the position he has held for the past five years.

But in true Ten Haken style, he’s going right back to work this month, as part-time instructor of Business Law I at the Sheboygan School of Vocational Technical and Adult Education.

This tall, slender, alert-looking educator who doesn’t look a day over 55 says that his job at Lakeland College was a “great challenge.”

“I had only seen the academic side of college life and was apprehensive about becoming a business manager and having to put to practice the theories I had taught for so many years,” he said.

“All my fears soon disappeared and my association with Lakeland College turned out to be both satisfying and pleasant. I have enjoyed both the job and all the people associated with the college,” he commented.

30 Years At MU

Ten Haken’s career has been long and varied. He was a faculty member in the College of Business Administration at Marquette University for 30 years until 1961.

He is a graduate of Hope College, Holland, Mich., has a master’s degree in economics from the University of Wisconsin, and a bachelor of law degree from Marquette University. He is an active member of the Wisconsin State Bar.

“I did take a few years off here and there for some other positions,” says Ten Haken.

From 1943 to 1945 he was contract service specialist with Western Electric Co., in New York City, and from 1946 to 1948 he taught business law and real estate courses at the University of Wisconsin. Then he went back to Marquette to resume teaching in addition to other part-time work.

During his 30 years in Milwaukee, Ten Haken also taught evening classes for a time at the American Institute of Banking and the United States Savings and Loan institute. When he was not teaching summer sessions, he worked as an insurance adjuster for Western Adjustment and Inspection Co. He also was part-time director of research for the Milwaukee Board of Realtors for one year.

He served with the Army during World War I as a first lieutenant, serving overseas during most of the war’s duration. Five years later he was promoted to a captain in the Army Reserve.

County Natives

Ten Haken is from Cedar Grove and his wife, the former Florence Dulmes ’27, is from Adell—so the two are spending their “retirement” in home territory.

Their daughters are Mrs. Don Heimlich (Jean) of Madison, and Mrs. Thomas Meyer (Margaret) of DeKalb, Ill. Margaret ’59, is a graduate of Hope College and now teaches in the Laboratory School at Northern Illinois University where her husband is head baseball coach. Jean attended the University of Wisconsin. There are five grandchildren, all children of the Heimlichs.

When asked about future plans, Ten Haken says, “Right now I’m looking forward to teaching business law again. I know I’ll have to brush up on a lot of new things that have happened in the field since I taught it the last time.

“I feel wonderful and plan to taper off working gradually.”

Z. Z. “Cy” Lydens was pictured on many pages of the Grand Rapids Press on Sunday, November 13. Reason: “The Story of Grand Rapids” which he edited was just off press. A former Grand Rapids newspaper man, Mr. Lydens worked on the volume for four years to perfect the 704-pages in its final form.

The book, first major history of the city in 75 years, was produced under the auspices of the Grand Rapids Historical Commission. It is probably the only work of its kind sanctioned by a municipal government and financed, researched, written and edited as a community project.

“The Story of Grand Rapids” is a beautiful book. It is illustrated with more than 100 photographs and drawings and its jacket is a painting found in the attic of the Michigan Room of Ryerson Library when the library was moved to temporary quarters. It is a painting of the river front of 1856, a panoramic view—as the book is a view of the city and its inhabitants covering 140 years—from the time Louis Campau first visited the rapids of the Grand River to 1966.

To attest to the enthusiastic reception of the book, it went into its second printing two weeks after its advent. Mr. Lydens asked the alumni editor to direct orders to the Grand Rapids Historical Commission, 22 Sheldon Avenue, N.E., Grand Rapids 49502. Anyone who has
lived in Grand Rapids will want this beautiful, informative Story of Grand Rapids in his library.

1918

The Grand Rapids Press for November 13 carried the story of a Nature Center building planned by the Grand Rapids Public Museum. The building is to be erected on a 10-acre wooded tract, just off Leonard Street, N.W., west of the Elks Country Club. Nature trails and marked types of vegetation are to be among the features. The tract was donated to the museum by Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Blandford, 3500 Coit Avenue N.E. Mrs. Blandford is Hope alumna Marion Strauk.

Gerrit Van Zyl, Ph.D., D. Sc., was elected by the Executive Council to honorary membership in MACTLAC (Midwestern Association of Chemistry Teachers of Liberal Arts Colleges which are not tax supported), at the 14th annual meeting of the organization held at Luther College in October.

Dr. Van Zyl helped to organize this association in 1952. All non tax supported colleges in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin are represented in the present membership of 400 which is growing at the rate of 40 new members per year.

The letter informing Dr. Van Zyl of his unanimous election stated, "The MACTLAC membership has recognized your extraordinary service and active leadership to the association and its goals throughout its brief history."

1920

Gerard G. Osterhof was honored by the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in April upon his retirement after 43 years of teaching.

Dr. Osterhof joined the faculty at Tech in 1923 and served as head of the chemistry department for 23 years. He was presented with an engraved gold watch and a framed resolution from the Board of Regents appointing and designating him Professor Emeritus of Chemistry.

The resolution cited Dr. Osterhof for his faithful service to the institution, his untiring efforts for, and deep-seated interest in his students, and for his dedication to his profession and the teaching of its science.

Dr. Osterhof wrote that the School of Mines and Technology is a college of engineering plus a college of science, "We offer enough in the area of a liberal education for an individual to get at least the first two years of a liberal education curriculum. Our enrollment is approximately 1300. Our chemistry department consists of eight senior staff members (all Ph.D. except one) two full time instructors and three graduate assistants and two research assistants, all working on M.S. degrees. This does not include me as Emeritus Professor. I am doing no teaching but I have retained an office and I spend most of my afternoons in my office."

1928

Alfred M. Popma, M.D., F.A.C.R., was appointed this fall to a four-year term on the Surgeon General's National Advisory Council on regional medical programs for heart, cancer and stroke patients. Dr. Popma is retiring from his private practice of radiology in Boise, Idaho, January one.

1929

Frank A. Brokaw, business manager at St. Lawrence University since 1964, was appointed Vice President for Business Affairs in October.

1938

Paul D. Stewart, Ph.D., chairman of Marshall University political science department, has been employed as research director for the private, non-partisan Public Affairs Conference of West Virginia.

The examination and evaluation of the five West Virginia constitutional amendments on the November 8 ballot, was Dr. Stewart's first project. The results of this work were made public shortly before the November election.

The Conference is a voluntarily supported state-wide organization formed last summer to serve "as a citizens lobby dedicated to the analysis of basic state problems."

Other priority projects for the Conference in the future will include fair taxation and state governmental reorganization.

Virginia Frelich, an employee of General Electric in Schenectady, began sponsoring Yoo, An Hee (inset) in Korea eight years ago through World Vision of Pasadena, California.

Virginia wrote the alumni office during a "vacation" occasioned by the General Electric strike (no worker, no pay—she said Virginia). She included the fact that she enjoys several hobbies such as making her own clothes, maintaining vegetable and flower gardens around her own home, and she also raises tiny trees until they are a foot high, then sells them.

1939

F. Gordon Pleune, M.D., Honeoye Falls, N. Y., is consultant in Psychiatry at Hobart College and Genesee College.

1941

Chester J. Toren, Secretary of the Zurich-American Insurance Companies, became an Associate in the Casualty Actuarial Society in July 1966.

1942

Vernon J. Meerdink, Chaplain, Lt. Col., USAF, has been living with his family in Tokyo since July of 1965. His assignment is with the largest housing complex that the Air Force operates—over 1600 family apartments and 6300 people—and his staff provides the religious instructions for the community. The Sunday School numbers over 800 enrollees, plus a faculty of 105.

Chaplain Meerdink has one Catholic and two other Protestant chaplains on his staff; plus 4 airmen and 2 religious education secretaries, a Japanese interpreter/chapel manager and 2 "delightful Mamma-sans" who speak no English and do most of the cleaning. One of the Sunday worship services is broadcast each week over military radio network, FEN-Tokyo.

"If any Hopeites pass through Tokyo enroute anywhere in the world," says Chaplain Meerdink, "here's our commercial phone number: 516-7189 (office) or 516-8224 (quarters). We'll be delighted to hear from them."

JANUARY, 1967
Mrs. Levai, the former Marian Korteling '47, an M.D., is doing her residency in child psychiatry at Metropolitan Hospital in New York City. The Levais live at 22 Madison Ave., Demarest, N. J. 07627.

1946

Gerrit Levey, Ph.D., and family have returned from a year in England where Dr. Levey was doing research in connection with a National Science Foundation grant and taking special courses in his field at the University of Leeds. Dr. Levey is chairman of the chemistry department of Berea College, Kentucky.

According to a Berea Citizen account of their life in England, they had an interesting year traveling throughout Europe. The family lived in an English home, enrolled their sons, Chris, 11, Bryan, 6 and Doug, 9, in English public schools which were excellent, and toured England on weekends.

Wesley C. Dykstra, Ph.D., professor of philosophy at Alma College, has been elected president of the Michigan Conference of the American Association of University Professors.

J. Douglas MacGregor has been elected to the District Committee of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Vice-president of Buys, MacGregor & Co. with offices in McKay Tower, Grand Rapids, Mr. MacGregor is also vice-president and trustee of the Great Lakes Real Estate Trust and a director of the Home Furnace Co.

Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor (Louise Becker '43) and eight children live at 2320 Shawnee Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids. They are members of Hope Reformed Church. Daughter, Carolyn, is a freshman at Hope.

1947

Charles W. Davidson was featured in "Today's VIP" column of the Grand Rapids Press on Sunday, September 4. This column is a cartoon-type picture story of a Grand Rapids man "in the news."

Mr. Davidson was cited for being new principal at South High School. He was pictured as a "3-sport athlete in school, Baseball, Football, Track; for serving as a fagman in two wars, Major, U. S. Marine Corps, World War II, and Korean War; for his active participation in all recreational activities—he snow skis professionally at C derback—he and his wife, Bernice, have two sons: Kirk 14, Craig 10, both excellent snow skiers having racing records; for once having a job as a fireman on the Penna. R. R. (earned his first dollar piling wood by the cord); Gen. Westmoreland is his favorite public personage; and for being educated at Creston High and Junior College (both Grand Rapids), Denison University, Hope College, University of Michigan.

Preston Stegenga, American counterpart to the President of the University of Liberia in Monrovia, has written that there are fifteen different nations represented among the faculty and staff at the university. There are some thirty international embassies located in the city, and his family has met a number of diplomats connected with various agencies of the United Nations.

Attending a meeting of the Liberian National Planning Commission which was held in President Tubman's mansion, Dr. Stegenga was impressed by the magnificence of the marble structure overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. The reputed cost of the mansion is more than twenty million dollars.

The Stegengas have been deeply impressed with the sincere Christian dedication of the Liberian people. At all levels of social and political status, the Liberians have a religious orientation. Various governmental meetings are opened with prayer and the university has a weekly required chapel service. As a family, the Stegengas attend church services at Radio Station ELWA (Eternal Light Winning Africa) which is an interdenominational short-wave station broadcasting religious programs throughout the continent of Africa and parts of the Middle East.

1949

Philip G. Meengs was promoted in September to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Advocate General's Corps U. S. Army.

1950

Antoinette C. Sikkel has accepted a position as Chief Medical Record Librarian at Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Robert A. Schuiteman, Ph.D. has been appointed Associate Director of Admissions and Associate Adviser to Foreign Students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He goes to MIT from the University of Illinois, Urbana Campus, where he served as Assistant Dean of Students and Director of Foreign Student Affairs for 10 years. Prior to his work at Illinois, he was employed by the International Center of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Schuiteman's professional activity has concentrated in the area of international education including employment with the Universidad de Los Andes in Bogota, Colombia, and the United States Information Service in Colombia, and the teaching of English as a second language. In 1961 Mr. Schuiteman spent some time in East Africa on a mission for the Department of State and the Institute of International Education for the purpose of interviewing and recommending students for college study in the United States. In 1964 he made a study tour of institutions of higher learning in Great Britain and the Netherlands under the sponsorship of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs. A Fulbright senior lectureship was awarded Mr. Schuiteman for the summer of 1965, which took him to the Philippines, Hong Kong, and Taipei, Taiwan.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuiteman and two children make their home at 42 Jefferson Pl., Winchester, Massachusetts.

Robert H. Becksfort, Certified Public Accountant, has announced the opening of offices in the Niles Federal Building, 306 East Main Street, Niles.

Blaise Levai, Ed.D., a church relations secretary of the American Bible Society, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain. His citation was for outstanding service in writing and photography of India. Dr. Levai, the editor of "Revolution in Missions," has written numerous articles and studies for magazines and journals.
1952

Gyte Van Zyl, Karl B. Rodi, and Paul E. Schwab announced the formation of a firm for the general practice of law to be known as Rodi & Van Zyl with Paul E. Schwab, of counsel, in August. The firm maintains offices at 9777 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills and 714 West Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Two portions of the home of Richaad and Phyllis Heidema ’53 Huff were pictured in the September House Beautiful. In Sterling Forest—125 acre horticultural show place—the town is planned to become New Town.

The Huff’s house “shows the degree to which people are encouraged to maintain the trees and natural rock formation. An architectural control board must approve house plans and site plans. Trees cannot be cut without permission.”

Andy, 5, and David, 2, are the sons of Joe and Mary Bond Oert Boyd. They are experienced fliers. In fact, Andy was his mother’s first passenger after she received her pilot’s license in November. Their Dad, an attorney, is an experienced pilot. Mary continues to do part time work for the Memphis Press-Seminar, and also some free lance writing. In October a national aviation magazine published her travel article, complete with colored pictures, describing the family’s flying vacation to the Arkansas Ozarks last year. The Boyds live in Dyersburg, Tenn.

1954

John R. Scholten, organist and choirmaster of the Camp Hill Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania, has won the 1966 hymn contest sponsored by the Trinity Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.

His winning hymn, set to the text “Meditation on Psalm 90,” was judged best of 183 manuscripts submitted from 31 states. Winner in three other hymn writing contests, his work has been published by the Hymn Society of America. His other hymns: “Faith for Our Times,” “As Did the Christ,” and “God Grant That on the Days to Be.”

Mr. Scholten taught two years in the Lowell public schools, then received his masters degree from Westminster Choir College. He is a past dean of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania chapter of the American Guild of organists.

Mrs. Scholten is the former Betty Schepers ’55. The Scholten’s have two children, Maribeth, 7 and Franc, 5, and reside at 123 North 20th Street, Camp Hill.

Newsweek’s Bonn bureau chief, Bruce Van Voorst, was the writer of one of the top articles of the week in the November 14 issue of the magazine. “The Parting of the Ways,” the title of his article, is an analysis of West Germany today; a thoughtful discussion of the problems of West Germany which must be resolved before it can again achieve political stability.

1955

William H. Heydorn, M.D., Major in the Army Medical Corps, has been assigned to the 44th Surgical Hospital, north of Seoul, Korea. He is medical director of a 75 bed hospital served by 7 physicians and 11 nurses. Dr. Heydorn has just finished his residency in surgery at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. Joan Killam Heydorn and two daughters are living in Holland at 203 East 25th Street.

1956

Donald J. Cleason has been promoted by The Schlegel Manufacturing Company, Rochester, to Manager of Inventory Control—a new position created to handle an increased volume of orders. A Schlegel employee for three years, Mr. Cleason previously held a market research position in the Building Products Division. He, his wife, Esther, with their five children live at 221 Vienna Road, Palmyra, New York.

1958

Erika Volkenborn Ahrens was awarded $5 for runner-up in the Free Press (Colorado Springs) recipe contest. Her recipe for “Vermont Apple Pie” was chosen.

Erika is a CHAP social worker to military handicapped children. CHAP means Children Have a Potential. She wrote that besides planning a large Christmas Party which would probably be more fun for the staff than the kids, they are also planning a Handicapped Childrens Summer Art Fair to take place on the same day as the Pikes Peak or Bust Rodeo Parade. The Ahrens—Capt. Arthur, USAF, and Erika, live at 1935 Cadillac Ave., Colorado Springs.

1959

Donald Paarlberg, M.D., following a tour of duty with the U. S. Army, has begun a residency in orthopedic surgery at Mayo Clinic.

William Noorlag, III was promoted to Terminal Manager for Norwalk Truck Lines in Kalamazoo in July 1966.

Lillian M. Johnson was married in April to Captain Craig E. Brodie, U. S. Army, in Mannheim, Germany, where the bride was employed by the Department of Defense as an English teacher. The groom is a graduate of the University of Vermont. Captain and Mrs. Brodie, now returned from Europe, are currently assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Donald W. Lautenbach, D.D.S. has moved his dental practice to Wheaton, Illinois, and is instructing in Operative Dentistry at the University of Illinois Dental School.
Ronald H. Rynbrandt, Ph. D. has joined Upjohn's Chemistry Research unit.

Robert L. Holt is working for the United Research Services Corporation in Orleans, France, as a Senior Applications Programmer. He is one of a group responsible for the design, programming, and implementation of a logistics support system for the U. S. Army. Address: URS Corp., S & M A-SED, APO New York 09052.

Helene Bosch Zwyyhuizen of Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan appeared in the first harp recital ever given in Fukuoka by a resident. Helene has been a student of Mrs. Romiko Aroo for more than a year on the Irish Harp. She was asked, with two other students, to participate in the recital given by Mrs. Aroo. She not only played in a trio, but also gave a ten minute solo. Meiji Seimei Hall was filled with five hundred people for this Fukuoka musical innovation.

Marion De Ruyster is presently instructor in health occupations division of the Milwaukee Vocational Technical and Adult Schools.

William H. Holleman has accepted a position with Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago. The Hollemans (Mary Roters '63) with their infant son are living at Rural Route 3, Waukegan, Illinois.

Carolyn Ringeneldus Wojciechowski is working as a receptionist and medical assistant for Dr. Dean P. Epperson, a general surgeon, in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Her husband, Jerry, a semi-professional bowler (Jerry Woji), is employed as production manager for Stamm Boat Co., Delafield, Makers of fiberglass sailboats.

J. Hal Whipple, member of the English faculty at Kansas State College of Pittsburg, was chosen from a staff of 300 to be the Creative Teacher of the Year. As such he addressed a class of 200 in a course termed "Humanities."


Peter L. Eppinga has accepted an appointment as instructor in the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law for the academic year 1966-67.

Norma French is working on the staff of Sheltering Arms Children's Service as a casework trainee. She also is attending the Hunter College School of Social work on the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies program.

Ruth De Boer is teaching speech at Colorado State College, Greeley, for the second year.
Richard Ruselink is now an instructor at Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana.

John A. Swart has taken a position as a color chemist for DuPont at Parkersburg, West Va.

Diane Samec is a member of the teaching staff in Elgin, Illinois, Public Schools. She is teaching fourth grade at the Woodland Heights School.

Lois Breederland is teaching third grade in Germany for the Overseas Dependents Schools. She is hired by the U. S. Government, lives on an Air Force Base, and teaches children of the servicemen and their families.

Lois is stationed at Bitburg AFB in the heart of the Eifel Mountains. The base has about 12,000 inhabitants. Located in central western Germany, the base is only an hour's drive from Luxembourg City, 3 hours from Brussels, and 6 hours from Paris and Amsterdam.

Alan R. Nies was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. Selected for OTS through competitive examination, Lt. Nies has been assigned to Mather AFB, California, for navigator training.

Bruce A. Struik has been appointed the first full-time director of Higher Horizons, a student social service organization on the Hope campus.


Mrs. Nieboer—Nancy Swartz, is teaching French in the Chicopee Falls, Mass. school system. They live at 27 Mulberry St., Springfield.

1965

George Vander Velde is attending the University of Houston in the graduate program in biophysics working toward a doctorate on a NIH traineeship. His wife, a nurse, is also attending U. of H. but will later enter the baccalaureate program in nursing at the University of Texas, Medical Branch, at Galveston. Their address: 4922 Griggs Rd., No. 57, Houston.

1966

Mary Jane Dixon has taken a position as Teenage Program Director at the Y.W.C.A. of the Oranges (New Jersey).

Paul C. Hopper is a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps: Engineer (combat).


Centennial Census

The Centennial Census returns have been excellent and interesting. Up to January 15 almost 3,500 have been returned (9,200 were mailed), and they are still coming in at the rate of one to three or more each day. We still promise a resume. This is a big project. For the time being here are a few comments taken at random from the returns. They are quite characteristic of the statements made.

Although it will be hard to point to definite events, I feel that the experiences I had at Hope very often reflect in my present day reaction. I often find that values which my parents gave me and which were reinforced at Hope, are holding true in this day and age. Although I was not prepared for the work I am now doing, what I learned has not been wasted, as in most classes there was some contact with life as one has to live it. I may never be able to understand advanced math, or be concerned about Plato, but I have learned to try to translate the problem of Human Need in terms that become acceptable to me and to the people around me. I have discovered that what seemed logical and common at Hope to be interested in a living religion and faith, that can express itself in so many different ways, are really not so common or logical. That a basic acquaintance with the Bible, is not so common, and that the understanding of what the Church is all about is something that many people are still searching for. Above all I find that the freedom with which I learned to speak about all this is something that I gained at Hope. If I had to say it in one sentence I would quote the prayer that the teacher in an old Dutch poem used: "Lord make men out of these." Hope helped me somehow to join the Human Race.

Class of '55

My days at Hope were good ones. I enjoyed the opportunities for leadership it gave.

However, I now feel that in many ways the school would not be my choice for my children. I would prefer a more cosmopolitan atmosphere, and a broader perspective on man and his history. Schools like Reed, Brandeis, Union (Schenectady), Antioch, Haverford would receive my vote now, and many of the large universities.

I feel that I began to grow intellectually at Princeton Seminary where they were honest about the alternatives to Christianity. I think that Hope is (or was) better than (and broader than) the Christian religion; I do not think that the Christian church has the answer to today's problems because its view of man is so at odds with all the knowledge being discovered by the social scientists. I am not overly optimistic about man's future but see Christianity as contributing to the problem rather than to the solution.

Class of '51

You have to be away from Hope College for a while in order to appreciate its real contribution. Hope College must always be actively engaged in the program of up-to-date education. It must not lose contact, however, with its church affiliations. That's what makes it what it is.

Class of 1925

I'm glad I attended Hope College when it was smaller! Still think it's a great institution—but don't let it get much bigger.—please.

Class of '13
"Big Dutch," the Hope College Flying Dutchman, made the scene for the Hope family moments before the opening kick-off of the Hope College-Kalamazoo College football game on October 29.

His birth was heralded by the appearance of a skydiver who made a perfect landing on the fifty yard line after bailing out from an altitude of some 4,000 feet. The parachutist was clad in a jump suit similar to the "Big Dutch" outfit.

The mascot was the result of a contest held by the Student Senate and organized and directed by Senate President Gene Pearson. Students were asked through the ANCHOR to submit drawings depicting their concept of the "Flying Dutchman." The winning design, drawn by Phil Rauwerdink '67, was selected by a local artist, a member of the administration, and Pearson.

As the originator of the mascot, Rauwerdink was selected to portray "Big Dutch" at home athletic contests and he fulfills this role by assisting in cheer-leading.

The mascot will soon be available through Blue Key Bookstore on book jackets, sweat shirts, decals and other items.