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Cover: Professor Christiaan N. Barnard, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D.
The University of Cape Town Medical School
Photograph by Ralph Truax, courtesy of Grand Rapids Press
A CENTURY OF HOPE'S FIRST CENTURY

An attractive, inviting, readable book entitled *A Century of Hope* made its appearance in December. It is a thoughtful account of the first one hundred years of Hope College written by President Emeritus Wynand Wichers.

A highly qualified author wrote this book after close association with his subject through sixty-five years of those he recorded: as a student in the Preparatory School, in the College, as a member of the faculty, as president, and as a member of the Board of Trustees. Even with this first hand knowledge, Dr. Wichers started writing the account only after four years of daily research into all materials available.

Dr. Wichers is fondly remembered by alumni of the years 1913 to 1925 as a favorite history teacher. With history as his natural interest and his affiliation with the College from 1901 when he entered the Prep School to his election as President Emeritus in 1963, Dr. Wichers has produced a faithful and interesting account.

The record is presented in chronological order by administrations. It spans the years from the opening of the Pioneer School in 1851 over the first three years of the present administration of President Calvin VanderWerf. A foreword was written by the late Judge Cornelius VanderMeulen, a graduate of 1900.

Many pictures of historical interest are scattered through the text. William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co. of Grand Rapids published the book.

Dr. and Mrs. Wichers, both alumni of class of 1909, reside at 1705 Dover Road, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

Upon hearing of the publication of *A Century of Hope*, Mr. O. S. Reimold II of Pleasant Ridge, Michigan, considered the book the ideal gift to interested Hope alumni in memory of his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Reimold.

President VanderWerf and the Alumni Board were deeply appreciative of Mr. Reimold's gift and motive. They looked upon the book as a perfect medium to express gratitude to alumni and friends who care enough about Hope College to support her. And so it was that over three thousand alumni and friends received *A Century of Hope* as a Christmas gift from Mr. Reimold. Response has indicated that it was as enthusiastically received as it was sent.

The late Mrs. Reimold was the granddaughter of Albertus C. Van Raalte, the founder of Hope College. Julia Van Raalte Reimold was an alumna of 1895, the lone woman in the class. Moreover, she was the only co-ed in the span of years from the fall of 1891 through 1901. (Women did not begin to appear in reasonable and increasing numbers until the first decade of 1900).

Mr. Reimold was principal of Holland High School when Julia Van Raalte started teaching there following her graduation from Hope. They were married in 1902 and spent a few years in the Philippine Islands where Mr. Reimold was district superintendent of Tarlac Province. When they returned to the United States in 1905, Mr. Reimold accepted a position with World Book Company in Yonkers, New York, as an author and editor. One of the first books published by this textbook firm was an English primer used in the Philippines and written by Mr. Reimold.

Upon his retirement in 1948, after serving the World Book Company as president and chairman of the board, the Reimolds returned to Holland to make their home at The Maples on East Sixteenth Street, Mrs. Reimold's childhood home. Mrs. Reimold died in November 1952; Mr. Reimold, in April 1962.

Mrs. Reimold cherished her Alma Mater with deep loyalty and Mr. Reimold shared his wife's interest. During their long residence in Yonkers, they never missed the annual New York City alumni dinners. Following their retirement, while residing in Holland, they attended all commencement events and those of Homecoming week in the fall, as well as other cultural campus programs. Their son's memorial gift in their name is very fitting and a tribute to Hope College.
Dear Dr. Vander Werf:

I just received a letter from my wife in which was enclosed a request from Miss Stryker for some impressions from the Apollo Eight Recovery Team aboard the Yorktown. I can give you a few as they are interpreted by a chaplain. I am afraid they may not be systematically arranged, but they may offer some information which you may wish to use in some way.

In retrospect the entire voyage was a series of contrasts. We left Long Beach and steamed to San Diego where we loaded over thirty (30) Japanese planes to be used in the forthcoming film Tora, Tora, Tora. The motion picture attempts to recapitulate the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor from both American and Japanese perspectives. Filming is now taking place in Japan with an all-Japanese cast. After shooting several landings and many launches from our carrier deck we moved out toward Pearl Harbor itself where we off-loaded the planes on Ford Island, the home of "Battleship Row" and the Arizona Monument. In fact, we tied up just forward of a rusty hulk of what was once an oiler, and which was destroyed on that "day of infamy".

I mention this in relation to Apollo Eight for we were engaged emotionally in two directions---to the warfare of the past and to the conflicts of the future. The Russians were very much with many of us in our thoughts. It seemed almost a certainty that in some way they would try to upstage us in this mighty venture, and so we planned, practiced and waited. Their move was never made...the day was America's.

The conquest of space represents military advantages, of course. But our victory was one with many faces. When William James wrote about the moral equivalent for war he may have prophesied the moment of Apollo Eight. Pearl Harbors are the old unacceptables, while the conquest of our outer environment a moral race which carries with it political overtones that are fully as great. Bennett James, the Public Affairs Director of the NASA Recovery Team put it this way in a discussion we had over a cup of coffee. "I've been with NASA from its first days, Chaplain. This one is completely different. I honestly believe that the world will never be the same again. This is the break-through into the new."

Jim Wooten of the New York Times likened it to a man standing on the shore of Santa Domingo in 1492 when three sails appeared on the horizon. But the image must include a total vision of the land mass in the north with its skyscrapers, its political gifts, at the moment of the three sails appearing.
It was the season of Christmas, and men, told only a short time ago that they would spend this one in port, now worked on daily tasks in fire rooms, mess decks, and on the hangar and flight decks launching and recovering aircraft that would soon be engaged in the real thing. It was not until the launch at Cape Kennedy and the ejection from earth orbit that their part in the mission became a tangible reality. Suddenly they were on the inside of the greatest event in man's scientific history. The first practice recovery was accomplished in extremely high seas. It was dangerous, but the practice necessary to meet any conditions that might exist at splash down.

It was a praying ship. Each night at taps Fr. Brasley and I prayed with the crew for the safety of the astronauts, for their families, and for all aboard who were to be responsible for a safe recovery. The three were in our thoughts on Christmas Eve when just before our Candlelight Service the word was passed that Lunar Ejection was accomplished and our comrades were on their way back. Protestant Holy Communion and Catholic Midnight Mass were a time of prayers of thanksgiving—for the Prince of Peace and for those dedicated Christian officers in the Command Module who now were heading over 200,000 miles straight for our ship.

Captain Fifield, Commanding Officer of the Yorktown, asked me to man the IMC, the central public address system throughout the ship. It was my job to monitor the radio transmissions from Apollo, the recovery helicopters, and that of Yorktown. I was standing on the bridge and did not see what was the most exciting and beautiful scene of all. The sonic booms were reported and heard by those outside, the drogue shoots had opened and been jettisoned, the main shoots engaged,... but it was night and nothing could be seen. Suddenly, in the lights of the carrier and in the glow of some escaped gas from the Command Module, the parachutes and the space craft came into view within 2000 feet straight above the flight deck. It was so close that many worried it might land on us and not in the water. Three quarters of a million miles and now astronauts are just feet from us even before splash down! They landed 5000 ahead of us, stayed with the craft until daylight, and with a precision that must have been conditioned by the prayer of millions the astronauts were brought aboard.

I sat across from LTCol Anders in the Wardroom at dinner that night. I asked him what it was like to know that you were the objects of the prayers of literally millions of people. He answered that it was both great and humbling. All stated that there was no fear before the firing to leave Lunar Orbit. They knew the percentages were with them. But it was more than that...they trusted their machine, they trusted each others abilities, and they knew God was with them! The Genesis account read by all three and televised back to earth was a personal testimony of the faith of three great men, and one which will continue to give meaning to the new direction of moral conflict and scientific competition in the world of tomorrow. I, and those shipmates on Yorktown, have walked on holy ground.

Dean K. Veltman CDR, CMC, USN
Dr. James L. Poppen, Dr. Barnard, and President VanderWerf all have been honored with the D.Sc. degree by Hope College.

Willard C. Wickers '31, right, Midwest Director of the Netherlands Information Service, was photographed with Dr. Barnard.

Holland Mayor Nelson Bosman '31 presented wooden shoes to Dr. Barnard in the same manner that all distinguished visitors to Holland are greeted.

Dr. James L. Poppen '26, left, internationally famous neurosurgeon, presented Dr. Barnard for the doctor of science degree awarded by Hope College. Dr. Poppen received the D.Sc. degree from his Alma Mater in 1853.
Mr. President, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: It was with great excitement that I received the news that I was going to receive an honorary doctor's degree at Hope College. I was especially excited because I felt that we in Cape Town and you here in Holland have so much in common.

I’ve come from the Cape of Good Hope, settled by Hollanders, to Hope College, in Holland. When I drove into the town last night there were so many things familiar to me — the names which start with, as you say, “VANder” (we say “van DER”). The only trouble was the cars you were driving were on the wrong side of the street.

Sir, it’s with great disappointment that I saw today that so few of you could sing “‘tHijgend Hert, de jacht ontkomen.”

Now, having seen these names, I am reminded of a very famous “van der” that we also have in South Africa. This is a van der Meerde, which is a surname in South Africa. Now, a man by this name played a very important role in my life since Eve done the first heart transplant. He’s made it possible for me to attend so many meetings and give so many talks, and I’ll tell you why.

I have this chauffeur, van der Meerde, and, when I travel in South Africa, he usually drives the car for me dressed in a white coat and a white cap. Then when I give the talk, he sits in the back of the audience and he listens to the various things I have to say about heart transplantation. Well, eventually, van der Meerde knew as much about heart transplantation as I did because he had listened to so many talks.

One evening, after a very busy day and many days of talking, I was very tired and, as we were driving to this town, I said to van der Meerde, “You know, I have a plan for tonight. They don’t know me very well in this town and I’m extremely tired tonight. I’ll tell you what. I’m going to sit in the back of the audience and you put on one of my Italian suits and then you go on stage and you give the talk about heart transplantation. I said, “I’m sure they won’t know the difference, really, because you know everything about it.”

Well, van der Meerde, being a Hollander and full of courage, agreed to this proposal.

The hall was packed full of people and I put on his white coat and his white cap and sat in the back and van der Meerde got on the stage and he gave a fantastic talk on heart transplantation. And then it came to question time and they asked him whether he would agree to answer some questions, and he said Yes, he would agree to this.

And they asked him various questions — you know — about the type of patient, and the moral and ethical problems. He knew everything about them; he could answer the political questions better than the medical questions but he answered most of the questions. He didn’t know, however, that Dr. De Bakey was in the audience (you know, Dr. De Bakey is a very famous heart surgeon in this country) and, halfway through the questions Dr. De Bakey got up and he asked van der Meerde a very difficult technical question, and van der Meerde didn’t know the answer to this question.

So, he thought for a while and he thought, “You know, being a Hollander I cannot step down; I have to carry on”—so he thought for a while and then he looked up and he said, “Dr. De Bakey I’m very much surprised that a man of your reputation and knowledge and skill should ask such a stupid question.” He said, “You really surprise me. To show you, to illustrate how really stupid the question is, my chauffeur is sitting up in back of the hall—he’ll answer it.”

Since that time, van der Meerde has taken over a lot of my duties and that is the reason why I can travel so much and talk so much.

Now, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, we’ve come here this morning to remember and to honor courage and achievement—the courage of a patient to accept the first human-to-human heart transplant and we have come to honor the achievement of a team.

Today, there is very little individual achievement; it is usually the achievement of a number of people. For example, the astronaut circling around the world may get the acclaim and applause of the world but it is a great team of scientists which makes it possible for him to circle the world. And I realize that without the team it
would have been impossible to have done the first heart transplant.

I was assisted by a team who recognized that a team can be compared with a chain. A chain is as strong as its weakest link. And they made sure that there was no weak link in this team.

We have also come to honor the achievement not only of that team, but of all the scientists all over the world. We realize that when you get to the top you stand on the shoulders of many people. And I can assure you, sir, that we are standing on the shoulders of many people of this country who taught us so much about heart surgery, about immunology, and about transplantation. So I accept this award today, realizing full well that it was possible through the courage of a patient, the achievement of a team, and the work of scientists all over the world.

I thought for my main theme today I'd like to talk about motivation: what makes people do certain things? what makes people react in certain ways? and perhaps also explain to you what motivated us to do the first human-to-human heart transplantation.

When we look around the world today and we see what's happening, then we often ask ourselves Why is this happening? Why do people do these things? And I, therefore, feel it is correct for the world to ask me and my team Why did you do the first heart transplant?

There are many things that have puzzled me why people react in certain ways. To give you a few examples: Why do certain sections of the youth behave the way they behave today? The floodtide of youth has risen irresistibly the past few years. In the world today a third of the population of the world are young people; in some countries, a half of the population are young people. And due to the technological society that we're building today, we're asking youth to take more and more responsibility, yet the gulf between old and young is growing wider and wider.

What motivates this? What's the cause of this? Older people have been amazed and puzzled by the reaction of young people—the withdrawal, the attitude they've been taking as shown in vogue styles, such as funny hair styles, funny clothes, funny music, the drug addiction, and sexual freedom. And as soon as adults got more used to this type of behavior, they were amazed again by revolts at universities. One would have thought that here is an era at universities where the young people have so much to gain that they would want an organized society. Yet they revolted and caused disturbances.

What we are witnessing today—we are witnessing a rejection of civilization, or a certain way of living. And we must agree that a civilization rejected by youth is by definition a civilization doomed. It's got no future. And we have to ask ourselves Why is youth rejecting the civilization?

In any rejection phenomenon there are two parties. There are the giver and the receiver; the donor and the recipient. And we must ask ourselves: Is this rejection motivated by the fact that the gift is not worthwhile or is it due to the fact that youth is not able to appreciate the gift, is not able to accept the responsibility of the gift?

Are the gifts such as the understanding of the energy harbored in the nucleus of the atom, the understanding of the molecular structure of the nucleic acids, the understanding of outer travel—is that not a worthwhile gift to our youth?

Are these gifts and the way we have used them in the past—has that made youth scared of receiving this gift and not willing to accept it, and not willing to carry the responsibility? These are things that are puzzling us today.

Other things also puzzle us. For example, why does a television company in Great Britain send a cameraman to Nigeria to witness the execution of a Nigerian soldier? and why does that cameraman, when there's something wrong with his camera, stop this execution so that he can get his camera in order to get more details of this gruesome event taking place in front of him? What motivates him?

To come nearer home, what motivates the Olympic Commission to withdraw the invitation from South African athletes because they believe that the South African government suppressed freedom? Yet, when a few weeks later, Russia walked into Czechoslovakia with all her troops, the invitations to the Russian athletes are not withdrawn? What causes these actions? What motivates them?

But I'm not here to answer these questions and I'm very glad I don't have to answer them. I want to answer only one question. What motivated us to do the first heart transplant? And that's quite simple. There are two reasons: the first reason was that it was necessary and the second reason was that we were capable of doing it.

Now let's briefly discuss why it was necessary. Now, you know, we have been doing open-heart surgery for about fifteen years. And yet if you (continued on page 18)
ART DEPARTMENT
The Art Department Today

Keith Achepohl

Joy Walsh

Del Michel

JANE

Avril

Robert Skeardy

David Smith
In the early 1960's the Art department employed two full time teachers. By 1968 the number has grown to five full time faculty and one part time.

Since 1964, student enrollment in the department has increased from 125 per semester to over 300, while the number of majors per year has risen from three to fifteen or more, and even to thirty-seven in 1967.

The average age of the Art faculty, meanwhile, continues to hover near 30.

Who are the teachers in this fast growing young department? Acting chairman and painter Del Michel; Keith Achepohl, printmaker, and the late Stan Harrington, painter, are all M.F.A.'s from the University of Iowa. So is painter Patricia Achepohl, who will be teaching Stan's classes next semester. David Greenwood Smith, sculptor-ceramist, comes with an M.F.A. from the University of Kansas. Robert Sheardy, art historian, holds an M.A. from Michigan State; his specialty there was Mesoamerican art and religion.

Joy Walsh, who substituted for Stan Harrington first semester, is a painter who has studied at Kendall Institute of Design, Hope College, and the Summer School of the Art Institute.

Donald Rohlek, a part time instructor, has been teaching the art education course since 1959. He took his masters degree at Michigan State and is Art Co-ordinator for the Holland Public Schools.

Each of these teachers is a practicing artist; the studio teachers periodically exhibit in regional and national juried shows. In 1968, for example, Del Michel took a purchase prize at the Butler Institute of American Art Midyear Show. His exhibition record includes national shows in Nebraska, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Indiana. Keith Achepohl's works hang in the permanent collections of five American embassies and of art museums such as the Art Institute of Chicago and the Philadelphia Museum of Art. He has had sixteen one-man shows in Italy, Germany, Canada, and the United States.

David Smith, too, has exhibited throughout the country and has had works commissioned by the University of Kansas and by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Holyoke, Massachusetts. The late Stan Harrington's paintings have been shown in the Detroit Institute of Art, the Joslyn Museum in Omaha, and the National Small Paintings Exhibition.

With that sampling of professional activity as a clue, the activity and expansion which have been going on within the Art department curriculum come as no surprise. During the past few years, the curriculum has been expanded to include life drawing (which began in 1964 as an informal voluntary class), ceramics (initiated in 1965, and printmaking (which includes etching, engraving, and woodcut).

At the same time, existing courses such as painting and sculpture embrace new media and techniques continually. Sculpture, for instance, now includes welded metal sculpture, along with the traditional casting and carving media.

Behind the changes and additions stands the conviction of the faculty that they have two basic responsibilities toward the students at Hope College. First, they must offer the liberal arts student the opportunity to become involved in, to understand, and to appreciate the visual arts as a way of life, through the study of art history and studio art.

Second, they must prepare the art student to continue his artistic searches independently upon leaving Hope, whether he enters a profession in art or continues his studies in graduate school. The undergraduate art major needs to acquire knowledge and skill in several media. He needs an understanding of art history. He must come to recognize that the way of an artist requires sensitivity, an inquisitive mind, and, above all, self-discipline.

The artist-teacher's personal example, then, is as important as course content, and ideally the Art department becomes a creative workshop where faculty and students work closely together.

Many of the art majors graduated from Hope become art teachers in elementary and secondary schools. A few go to work in illustration or advertising. Many of those who go on to graduate study have been accepted by excellent schools, and one graduate, Rein Vanderhill '67, won the top painting scholarship at the Cranbrook Academy Graduate School of Art.

What lies ahead for Hope's Art department? There is an immediate problem to be solved before much more growing can take place: there is not enough space. Right now art classes are being carried on in the Science Building, in the basement of Phelps Hall, in the Physics-Math lecture hall. As enrollments grow, studios become more cramped.

(continued on page 18)
Permanent Collection Needed

(left) A Del Michel painting, (center) a painting by John Killmaster and (right) a sculpture by David Smith. These are gifts by the artists to the Stanley Harrington Memorial Collection, and hung for the Memorial Exhibition.

(above) Three paintings by the late Stanley Harrington viewed at the opening of the Memorial Exhibition.
An art collection of significant original works, to be owned and displayed by the college for the benefit of the entire community, has long been the dream of the Art department and its friends. Perhaps this dream is about to become a reality. Certainly there are many reasons for working toward its fulfillment.

Without proper tools it is difficult to do much teaching; in physics or music or chemistry, certain tools are necessary. With a permanent collection of outstanding examples of work by artists from varying times and cultures, the art department would have constant access to the ideas and products of the past and present.

Here at Hope, borrowed exhibitions and occasional trips to museums are helpful to art students, but they are not enough. Repeated close examination of originals is the only way for a student to tell how a painting is painted, how the surface of a bronze is finished, how any work of art actually speaks. Reproductions and slides are a help, but they can never compare with the original. An art student depending totally upon reproductions is like a music student hearing nothing but recorded music. In order to develop his critical judgment, he needs repeated opportunities for contemplation and re-evaluation of original works.

Not only students would benefit from a good collection of art at the college, however; every interested person in the community would have access to it. Whether he was intrigued by the times and cultures that spoke through the objects, or whether he wanted to confront a work of art in order to contemplate the transformation from idea to image, the college collection would be his to enjoy.

There are good signs here now that Hope will join the ranks of similar institutions across the country that do have significant art collections. A few funds have been provided. But funds and support for exhibitions are desperately needed.

To date two collections and an art fund have been started: the Hope College Art Collection, the Stanley Harrington Memorial Collection, and the Harrington Memorial Fund.

The Hope College Art Collection has only recently been formed. With funds from the Cultural Affairs Committee and from its own slender budget, the Art department has purchased among others the following works, all of them significant and of continued value:

- A rare Picasso drypoint print called Abstract and Profile
- A Rouault etching from the 20th Century Miserere Series
- A first edition etching from The Views of Rome by Giovanni Batista Piranesi, 18th Century Italian
- An etching from Goya's Caprichos
- A signed lithograph self-portrait by Lovis Corinth, German expressionist
- A large, handsome oil painting by Jonathan Waite, 1969 Fullbright award artist

The recent death of Stanley Harrington has brought a remarkable response from his fellow artists. Old friends (some from college and graduate school days), contemporaries in Holland, past students, have given art works of their own in memory of Stan for the collection. So far they include: Harry Brorby and Nancy Hardin Brorby, Joy Walsh, Jay Jensen, William Benson, Merilyn Smith, Eleanor Van Haitsma, Mary Apple, John Killmaster, David Smith, Del Michel, Pat Ray, Keith Acheeohl. In addition the Tadlow Gallery has given a print and Joan Mueller has given a sculpture by Carol Harrison.

All these works will be permanently displayed in the new De Witt Center as a useful memorial to Stan who was one of the first to feel the need for original works of art in the community.

Building a significant and interesting art collection for the college and community takes careful thought and planning, and it takes funds. Considered in a business sense, the prints, drawings, paintings, and sculpture purchased so far have already increased in value. Judicious purchasing will add to the value of the collection. Good Picassos do not decrease in value; a Rouault purchased a year ago would now bring one third more. Yet the value of the collection to the college and community is beyond measuring. Whatever support comes in to increase it is support well-directed, indeed.
REMEMBERING AN ART TEACHER

Last summer it was our great privilege to take a course in Art and Art Appreciation with Stan Harrington. It was one of the most rewarding and stimulating experiences of a life time.

The class was made up of a few high school students working for college credit; some college students, two from foreign countries; art teachers from local public schools, and us two retirees. A wider range of ages, abilities and experiences would be hard to find anywhere and it offered a real challenge to any teacher. But with characteristic enthusiasm and confidence, Stan accepted the challenge and made it one of the most interesting classes we ever attended.

Stan was not only an artist in his own right, with his own style, technique and interest but he had a passion for bringing out whatever latent talent he discovered in each of his students. How he thrilled to see some little spark of creativity fanned into light in a student’s painting. We can still hear him say, as he leaned over our shoulder to observe our feeble efforts, “Great. That’s great.” And then gently point out how to improve a sketch with a line here or a splash of paint there.

One could sense, at once, his deep awareness of God’s beautiful world around us. Even the commonplace held something of awe and wonder for him. Whether he discussed great masterpieces or the landscapes in our own environment, he opened our eyes to a whole new world of wonder and beauty. A tree, a landscape, a sunset or an old building will never look the same to us again.

Stan loved life and all aspects of it with a zest that knew no bounds. He often spoke of the year he and Jane spent in Europe, vagabonding across the continent in their little “camper,” living like gypsies and spending many hours and sometimes days in the great museums of each country drinking in inspiration from originals by the great masters.

He was more than a painter and a teacher of art. He was vitally interested in every student in the class and became personally involved in their problems as well as in their attempts to paint.

His enthusiasm, patience, kindness and sense of humor will long be remembered, even by those who knew him for only a short time. Our problems became his problems and it was not unusual for him to spend as much time in personal counseling and guidance as he did in the classroom. It was not only what he taught about art that meant so much to us, as it was the inspiration he gave us for a whole new way of looking at life and the world around us. He felt deeply — he was aware — he cared.

Janet and Tunis Baker
Mr. Mulder delivered this sermon at The Student Church in Dimnent Chapel on November 17.

An assistant general manager, Kodak Park, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, Mr. Mulder joined the organization in June 1938.

Mr. Mulder is an especially active, concerned and committed worker with social groups in Rochester. His interest in his city embraces also numerous professional and cultural groups. He is currently serving his third term as president of the Council of Social Agencies, an organization comprising over one hundred social agencies in Rochester and Monroe County.

At the same time, Mr. Mulder’s interest and acumen are being used in his service on the boards of directors of the Community Chest, the Association for United Nations, the Maternal and Adoptive Service, Community Involvement, an organization similar to Big Brothers, all Rochester programs. He is a member of Third Presbyterian Church which he served as elder for three terms.

Mr. Mulder’s cultural interests are directed to his membership in the Rochester Music Association and the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery. His professional activities and affiliations are too numerous to mention. He is, however, a member of the International Standards Committee on film dimensions and chairman of an Interim Working Group. He is also a member of the Photographic Society of America which he has served as president and is now a member of the board.

SOCIETY, MORALITY and MAN: A New Role for Business

by John G. Mulder ’31

My subject “Society, Morality and Man: A New Role for Business” suggested to Rev. William Hillegonds several questions about business:

What is the need for discipleship?
What opportunities are there for discipleship?
What are some of the obstacles to being a Christian?
Can Christian principles pay off?

First we'll concern ourselves with basic business principles as found in the Bible, and later we'll relate these principles to what concerned people are doing in Rochester to solve our most pressing problem — the crisis of the city.

The Old Testament has much valuable information for a Christian seeking a basis for business ethics. In the New Testament there is less of the kind of concern about social institutions which can guide the modern businessman. However, concern for one’s neighbor who is a victim of such institutions is clear in the Gospels.

This points to a fundamental difference between Christianity and Judaism. The whole emphasis of Judaism is on man as a social being related to other men through righteousness and justice. Christianity by contrast primarily is concerned with man as a personal being. It subordinates righteousness and justice to love.

Jesus dealt with such issues of His day as the Sabbath and the Temple with a bold freedom which was in part the cause of his death; yet in the teachings of his early followers, as expressed in the Epistles, there is little emphasis on social, political, or economic institutions. The Epistles were meant to give only an interim ethics.

As Christians, we need to understand that these writings were heavily influenced by the expectation that their age of history would come to an early end with the establishment by God of his Eternal Kingdom, and by the early return to Christ. It is in the teachings of the Old Testament and in the recorded life and teachings of Jesus that we find a basis for ethics.

One of every businessman’s primary responsibilities is the trusteeship and proper use of resources — natural, human, and monetary. Our first discovery in the Bible is a lesson in budgeting of resources. It’s that marvelous story of Joseph beginning in Genesis 37. This story is perhaps the earliest recorded example of a well-defined budget policy. It is of special interest because it
tells of a budget not for one year, or two, but for 14 years.

You will recall that after being sold as a slave, Joseph was maliciously framed by Potiphar's wife and then thrown into jail. There he impressed Pharaoh's butler and baker with his gift in interpreting dreams, and when Pharaoh himself had a dream which his wisemen could not interpret, Joseph was brought from prison before the king to hear the dream of the seven fat cattle being devoured by seven lean ones and Joseph's interpretation—seven years of abundant crops, to be followed by seven years of serious famine. Joseph recommended to Pharaoh the storage of grain from the fat years. You see Joseph's plan was, in reality a 14-year budget, an advance estimate of the probable income and outgo of corn for the stated period, a plan to conserve a resource.

Our next discovery is the story about Moses and Jethro: "On the morrow Moses sat to judge the people and the people stood about Moses from morning until evening. When Jethro saw all that Moses was doing, he said, 'What is this that you are doing? Why do you sit alone, and why do the people stand about you from morning till evening?""

And Moses answered, "Because the people come to me to inquire of God. When they have a dispute, they come to me, and I decide on the case, and I teach them about God." Jethro said to Moses, "What you are doing is not good. You will wear yourself out, if you continue to conduct your affairs this way. You can't do the job alone. Listen, I will give you some good advice. You continue to represent the people before God and teach them. But choose some good, God-Fearing men to help you and set them up as rulers of thousands, of hundreds, of fifties, and of tens. And let these men make many of the decisions. This will make the job easier on you." So Moses did as Jethro recommended.

Jethro told Moses in very positive terms, "This is no way to manage business." Management is getting things done through people. This definition implies the delegation of responsibility to others. Such sharing of the job with all of its concerns and rewards is not only a Christian responsibility, but also a requisite of sustained success in business. With their one-man organization, the Israelites wandered aimlessly in the wilderness for 40 years. After Jethro set Moses straight, and with an improved organization, the Israelites soon reached the Promised Land.

Another important principle is found in Exodus 20, which records the Ten Commandments. In verse 3 we read "You shall have no other Gods before Me." And again in Matthew we read of Jesus' verbal sparring with the Pharisees and the Sadducees, "And they came to him in a body, and one of them, an expert in the law, put this test question: 'Master, what are we to consider the law's greatest commandment?""

Jesus answered him (referring to this same first commandment) "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment (He said), and there is a second like it: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. The whole of the law and the prophets depends upon it.'"

That commandment is the basis of both the Jewish and the Christian religions. The dilution or breaking or turning away from that commandment is the reason why we break any of the other nine commandments. For, you see, the person who holds to that basic commandment, "You shall have no other Gods before Me" cannot then place any human being, or any institution, or any of his own selfish desires on a plane above God.

In Matthew we find "Treat other people exactly as you would like to be treated by them." This, of course, is the "Golden Rule" and from it comes Kodak's Square Deal Policy, which says in essence, "At all times supervisors will deal with those under their supervision as they would wish to be dealt with, if the positions were reversed." As an additional safeguard to protect each employee's position, Kodak also practices its open-door policy: Every management door in the company is open at all times to all employees for discussion of any problem.

It was my privilege to start at Kodak under a truly great person who practiced a companion philosophy which always brings amazing results in personal relationships, and which I strongly recommend to you. He said, "Assume each person with whom you deal is a man of good intent until he proves himself otherwise."

Over the centuries concerned people have struggled with the practical application to daily life of these great principles, and sometimes in history they seem to have neglected them and forgotten that, as Jesus said, "This is the essence of all true religion."

But events of the last 35 years have emphasized the consequences of forgetting these principles. Bitter experience under Nazi tyranny and the rise of communism have taught many Christians that
they could not be indifferent to the social and economic treatment of one's fellowman.

We in our nation have been blind to the shame and injustice of racial and color discrimination and segregation. Fortunately, and I hope not too late, we have begun to accept our Judeo-Christian social responsibility, to appraise the existing order in terms of justice to all men.

These changes in attitudes have come during a period of such rapid and radical change that the whole sequence of events amounts to a revolution. It began with great technical progress which yielded such spectacular developments as electronic controls, the atomic bomb, homing missiles, miracle drugs, color films, radar, transistors, computers and the conquering of space. The technical revolution carried over into an agrarian revolution in which power-driven machines do the farm work which formerly required many hands. Before this agrarian revolution, Negro Americans were fully employed on southern plantations, but as they were displaced by machines, they migrated to our cities in the hope of finding there the "Promised Land" of which they sang in their spirituals. But education too poor to cope with our technology, and the resultant unemployment, plus miserable housing conditions and poverty have led to a third phase — the Negro revolution.

Many of the migrating Negroes, who have been neglected and exploited in the past, have not only gained power to press for change, but they have also been able to show the hollowness of many token expressions of Christian concern — sops to the consciences of those whose desire has been to maintain power with no change in institutions.

Luke (10:20-37) has recorded that great parable of the Good Samaritan in which Jesus taught that all the world is one's neighbor. Intelligent love for one's neighbor must surely include concern about the effects of economic institutions upon persons, caring for the welfare and dignity of all who are affected by what we do or do not do. When it becomes apparent that people, our neighbors, are hungry or thirsty or strangers or naked or sick or in prison as a result of conditions which can be brought to an end by changing economic institutions or by corporate action, the concerned Christian must translate the Gospel into action.

This country's advanced economic and technological position has been attained through the freedom extended to business. Many concerned businessmen have come to realize that this freedom also presses on us in industry a social responsibility. Through our involvement we have learned that great achievement can come from ingenious forms of private, corporate, group, voluntary, and non state effort.

The problem of the future will be to learn how to stimulate these efforts, how to support them, how to put government funds into them without excessive government control. It is in the stimulation of such individual, group and corporate effort — whether or not it is motivated by fear, by social concern, by profit, by group pride, or by the desire for individual fulfillment — that we can overcome the crisis of our cities which springs out of poverty, lack of adequate housing, lack of jobs, lack of transportation, lack of education, lack of hope.

Now the Rochester story. In telling it I do not want to imply that Rochester is the only city in which concerned citizens are involved in attacking the crisis, nor do I want to leave the impression that we have solved all of our problems. For many in the Rochester ghetto the situation is improving. For all there should be more hope. I shall quote frequently from a talk by F. S. Welsh, a Kodak vice-president.

Four years ago, something happened to Rochester, a city with a reputation as "a great place to live and work."

It was a city that had enjoyed continual industrial growth and generally showed the lowest unemployment rate of any of the 39 major industrial areas in the United States. It was a city whose concern with recreation, health, and welfare programs was considerable. From year to year, it had the highest per capita Community Chest budget in the country. And it never failed to meet that budget.

What happened in this almost-model city was a riot, one of the first outbreaks of what has since grown into a national problem.

Two years ago the second happening occurred to the largest company in this city. This company (Eastman Kodak Company) was founded by a man known around the world for his philanthropy. George Eastman's convictions about social responsibility had lived on after him in corporate policy.

What happened to this company was a surge of protests that it was stifling the legitimate aspirations of black people in the community to earn a living.

The third happening took place a few months ago — the murder of Dr. King. It has been reported that "the shooting . . . sparked four days
of rioting, looting, and violence in more than a hundred cities." What happened in Rochester at this time was . . . nothing.

There was considerable tension, but, unlike most large cities, in Rochester the emotions did not boil over into destructive action.

The absence of any incidents worth a newspaper story during those critical days has given some of us a glimmer of hope. Perhaps we have learned a little something as a community — both white and black — about living together. Many of us learned something vital — the need to bring black people into our planning so that they are part of the decisions that affect them. As businessmen, we should have recognized this need earlier because this is a basic principle in human relations, a means of bonding together employer and employee. The principal problem of our cities is that there are too many black people in them who are poor. Always three factors are involved: jobs, education and housing.

In Rochester we have had no shortage of jobs. During 1960, we had an average of 5000 vacant jobs. By 1966, employment had grown and there were 10,000 jobs available. Over a 6-year span, more people were working but we had twice as many jobs open as before! Employment of “non-whites” increased 43 percent.

But, during the same period the nonwhite population of working age increased by 46 percent. In spite of what some business leaders thought was a rather remarkable record of putting minority people to work, we were actually losing ground!

Most of the 10,000 vacant jobs were in the “white-collar,” “skilled,” and “semi-skilled” categories.

But those weren’t the jobs most of the black people in Rochester were qualified for. Most of them were signing up in the “unskilled labor” and “service” classifications. To sum it up: employers were offering most of the jobs where the fewest black people were looking, and most of the black people were looking where the fewest jobs were being offered. The conclusion, I guess, is that you can’t sit back and wait for a match-up to occur automatically — you have to make an active effort to bring people together with what suitable jobs do exist for them.

The years between 1964 and 1967 were formative ones. Special training programs were being developed by the Board of Education, the New York State Employment Service, Rochester Urban League, and a new grass-roots community organiza-

ization called FIGHT, which stands for “Freedom, Independence, God, Honor, Today.”

Kodak began to examine its employment policies with regard to minority groups. It had had little success in recruiting blacks into skilled trades apprenticeship programs because very few could pass rigid entrance requirements which included a minimum education level of high school. The answer, Kodak decided, was a pre-apprenticeship training and tutoring program.

It was in the midst of these pilot training programs that Kodak’s fight with FIGHT erupted.

During the same period Xerox was also experimenting with the problems involved in hiring the hard-core unemployed, and training them to meet Xerox employment standards.

In early 1967, during the heat of the Kodak-FIGHT confrontation, a number of local clergymen contacted Rochester’s industrial leaders to explore the possibility of a broader-based program to combat the unemployment situation the result was Rochester Jobs, Inc.

RJI established an extensive system of job counseling, job orientation, and placement follow-up to pave the way for the entrance of hard-core unemployed into the various Rochester companies. It set up seminars for company foremen, to acquaint them with the special problems they would encounter.

The President’s Riot Commission found that “the typical rioter was a teenager or a young adult.”

One of the most promising approaches to the teenager has been Teens on Patrol (TOP), a program funded by Kodak through RJI and administered by city police. TOP seeks out young people with leadership ability and nothing but time on their hands. It gives them jobs paying $1.75 an hour, to perform such “square” occupations as supervising playground activities, and they like it.

In late January 1968, another chapter in the Rochester success story began with the founding of Rochester Business Opportunities Corporation, RBOC, as it is commonly known.

The idea behind RBOC is “Black Capitalism.” It enables inner-city residents to own their own profit-making business.

RBOC performs three important functions: it provides seed capital for a new business: it recruits individuals from industry to act as non-paid, volunteer advisors to the inner-city business which RBOC helps create: and it helps to create markets for the products of the new businesses.
Three businesses set up by RBOC deserve special mention.

Kodak officials made a careful study to determine what products and services the company could buy in the inner city. Two inner-city companies were born as a result — Camura Incorporated and P.A. Plastics, Inc.

Camura repairs Kodak's cameras. It expects to repair more than 45,000 cameras annually.

Under the presidency and managership of a Kodak chemist, P.A. Plastics, Inc., was set up to manufacture vacuum-formed, thermoplastic parts for local and out-of-town manufacturers including Kodak.

RBOC's third major enterprise is FIGHTON. It will employ about 100 inner-city residents, and will be owned and operated by inner-city people. FIGHT will be responsible for staffing and control of the company. Xerox will assist in training the management and production workers and it will provide technical and managerial support and counseling. In addition, Xerox has guaranteed in excess of $1½ million in annual purchases of metal stampings and electric transformers.

In addition to these major endeavors, RBOC has helped with the establishment of a small grocery store, a trucker, a painter, a gas-station franchise, a dry cleaner and a beauty supply company.

Unemployment is only one facet of this complex problem. As some black people have noted from time to time: "Down on the plantations, we had full employment." Conditions in our inner cities could not help but distress any thinking person. Decay of the inner city hurts everyone right in the pocketbook. It drives out business, thus shrinking the tax base. It raises the cost of municipal services. It makes hiring of new talent difficult. And finally, it changes the middle of town, from a center for pleasurable activities into a place nobody wants to be — day or night.

We in Rochester haven't any lack of good intentions — there are more than 60 separate agencies working to improve housing in the community. Yet it is still difficult for black families to find housing inside or outside the ghetto.

Good intentions, like jobs, are not in themselves enough. You must have people who will stand up and be counted.

One such organization is Metropolitan Rochester Foundation, MRF, a private corporation whose board of directors is made up of top management from local businesses. One of its valuable contributions is influencing the acceptance of moderate income housing that was being opposed in a predominately white neighborhood. MRF also provides seed money to other housing agencies. One of these is community volunteers, the brain child of two young men of the University of Rochester; a white endocrinologist and a black graduate student in biophysics. Their board of directors is unique: nine black and six white, mostly non-establishment grass-roots people, including a garbage collector and a foundryman, and all young. They set a national record in September by breaking ground on a town house about one month after organizing and they are still going strong. They train and use volunteer labor under the supervision of a recognized black contractor. Future owners of these houses may work out "sweat equity" at $2.50 an hour while learning a new trade as well.

This agency gives a feel for the dedication, imagination, and drive with which concerned citizens are becoming involved.

Some of Rochester's leaders were aware of the seriousness of the problems which existed prior to the 1964 riots. Outstanding was Donald Gaudion, President of Sybron Corporation. He feels that what is morally correct for a businessman has always been a changing thing and so he states that "it is no wonder with the world changing at a constantly accelerating pace, there is confusion in what various groups in our society consider right and wrong."

Mr. Gaudion says that "As experimenters and innovators our businesses should be solidly behind the educators, government leaders, clergymen, social workers, and others who are seeking new ways to catch up with cultural lags of the type which have caused our city problems." He warns that business' preoccupation with dollars and profits to the exclusion of interest in sociological problems is as much a symptom of moral decay, as is organized crime, political corruption, etc. And he quotes George Champion of Chase Manhattan Bank, who says, "No agency as important as a great corporation has the right to ignore social problems."

Despite such prophetic warnings, the 1964 riots came as a deep shock to Rochester. How far Rochester has come in coping with its crisis can only be measured with the passage of time, but there should be no doubt that the dramatic and meaningful start which has been made is a translation of Judeo-Christian principles into action.

Changes in Rochester were accomplished
through the thinking and efforts of concerned people from the inner city, business, industry, and the clergy. The leadership attacking Rochester's problems has involved the top managements of all the area's major corporations, plus hundreds of people in these companies, who have taken activist positions in community agencies and organizations involved in the struggle. Out of this there is evolving a community-based concept of business ethics and new dimensions of humanity and morality.

Two recent events in the city are indications of progress:

1. Rochester was chosen by the association of College Unions International as the place to hold a 4-day seminar in September on how student unions can organize activities on campuses to combat racism. This was the first such conference ever held.

2. For the first time in Rochester history a Negro was elected in a city wide ballot and he won in a convincing way.

It's interesting that this man who was once bitter towards the white establishment, was inspired by recent happenings. You see, while serving as NAACP national head of youth programs, he had been jailed in Mississippi and systematically beaten for four days with the result that half of his stomach had to be removed.

But he returned to Rochester, taught school, became deputy safety commissioner after the 1964 riots and now serves as local Director of Urban League and as President of the School Board.

This brings me back to where I started with Mr. Hillelond's questions. I hope you agree that discipleship is essential to solving today's crisis, that it can pay off in our country's future, and that business has a vital role in serving society.

The Art Department Today

(continued from page 9)

Recently, however, a generous gift from the Dewey D. and Hattie Battjes Foundation enabled the college to buy the Holland Rusk Building, and it is there that the Art department hopes eventually to house all its classrooms and studios. Some remodelling will have to be done, but the large expanses of space already there make the Rusk Building potentially an ideal structure for an art center.

Larger studios would allow larger scale works, in keeping with contemporary modes. There would be space for lithography and even bronze casting, techniques which are impossible now. And art history would be under the same roof with studio art, reinforcing the close relationship between the two.

Hopefully, the improvement in facilities will encourage even further the developing sense of community among students and faculty working and studying art together.

HEART TRANSPLANTATION...because this is necessary

(continued from page 9)

analyze the diseases that we could correct, that we could palliate, by using open-heart surgery, you could divide them into three groups. We could operate outside the heart on the covering of the heart—the pericardium; we could operate on the values of the heart; and thirdly, we could correct certain congenital abnormalities of the heart. But apart from very minor operations, we could do nothing once the heart starts failing as a result of diseases of the heart muscle.

Now the heart is a pump. Everybody must accept that, that the heart is a pump. And it can pump because its muscle can contract and expel the blood through the lungs and to the body. And once this muscle becomes diseased and the heart fails as a pump, there is only one thing you can do to help that patient and that is—replace the function of the pump.

The function of the pump can be replaced in two ways—either by inserting a mechanical pump or by transplanting a normal heart into the body. Now at this stage, mechanical hearts are not developed to the extent that they can totally replace the heart function for any length of time. We can totally replace the heart function for a few hours but not for days, and certainly not for weeks or for months.

And therefore we decided that we would do a heart transplantation, because this was necessary. There were millions of people dying every year all over the world from diseases of the heart muscle which, up to that stage, the medical science could do nothing for. In this country alone, 600,000 people die every year from coronary artery disease—just one of the diseases affecting the heart muscle. So you could see it was necessary to do this operation.

Secondly, we did this operation because we could do it.

Now, since we have done this operation, there have been so many objections to certain things that have happened. There have been objections, firstly, to the selection of the donor. How do you select the donor? Can you diagnose death? Can you say when a patient becomes a donor? Now there are not new problems to the medical society; these have been old problems. Let me illustrate this to you.

There are two points so far as the donor is concerned that must be established. The first point is this: When does the patient become a donor? And the second point is, when can the organ be removed from that donor?

Now both these periods have been diagnosed by doctors long before we did heart transplantations. The point of brain death has been diagnosed by neurosurgeons and neurologists for many years. By certain tests they could establish that there is now no more connection between that brain and the rest of the body and that there is...
nothing that medical science can do to save that patient's life.

Long before we did heart transplantations, neurosurgeons, at that stage, were prepared to discontinue treatment, because they realized there was nothing more they could do for their patient. The patient is now just a heart-lung preparation and is being kept alive artificially for no purpose. We decided at this stage, when the brain is dead and the patient is being kept alive artificially for no purpose, a patient will become a potential donor. So you see that was not a new idea; we had been deciding on this point for many years.

Now let's come to the next point of conventional death. Conventional death—the ability of the doctor to diagnose the point of conventional death—has been doubted recently. But what has been happening for many, many years when the nurse at night on ward duty comes to a patient and feels that the patient is dead. Then she calls the doctor, and usually the most junior doctor comes to examine the patient. And he looks at the pupils of the patient and he finds that the pupils are dilated, that they don't react to light. There are no reflexes. There is an absence of respiration and there's no evidence of heart activity as he can't hear any heart sounds and he can't feel the pulse of the patient. That junior doctor then makes the diagnoses of death and he certifies death.

The patient is then removed, without any murmur, to the morgue. The next morning the pathologist comes along and he removes the organs of that patient and he studies them and he may even, if it's an interesting specimen, put the heart in a bottle so that it can be used as a specimen for pathological studies for years afterwards.

But when now very highly skilled specialists, by sophisticated means, diagnose that same point of death—that there is no brain activity, that there is no spontaneous respiration, and that there's no cardiac activity and, as a postmortem, remove the heart to try to alleviate suffering, try to save a patient's life—now all of a sudden people doubt the ability of their doctor to diagnose the point of death.

To me it's not a question of whether it's moral or ethical to remove those organs for saving a patient's life or treating a patient—to me the question is, is it moral to bury those organs.

We have to get used to the idea that today we can save people's lives by giving after death, and we have to get used to that idea and we have to therefore contribute after death. It's just a matter of getting used to the idea because if you, from the time that you were born, get used to the idea that at death the organs were to be removed to treat somebody, you would feel very upset if all of a sudden the doctors changed this to the idea that after death these organs are buried. Why? Because you haven't been used to that. So we have to get used to the reverse.

People say now what is the future of heart transplantation? You can do this operation, but what is the future? The future, we have to admit is palliation. We cannot cure by heart transplantation. But we can alleviate suffering and we can keep people alive with heart transplantation. And we can study the problems of rejection and eventually we feel we will come to the stage where we will be able to diagnose rejection earlier; we will be able to prevent rejection, and then we will change from a palliative procedure to a curative procedure.

I was traveling in a Boeing 707 yesterday and a man, one of the members of the crew, came and sat next to me and he said to me, "You know, you've done this heart transplant, but is it worthwhile? Look at all the problems you have—the rejection, the treatment of rejection, and the patients have great difficulty. What is the sense of doing it?"

I said, "Well, when they started building aeroplanes, did they build a Boeing jet plane straightaway? No. They started with propeller planes that could hardly fly a hundred miles an hour, that crashed, and had difficulty, and gradually they worked up to the stage where we now have supersonic planes carrying passengers around.

"The same with heart transplantation. We're at the stage of propeller planes that crash and have great difficulty, but give us an opportunity and give us the assistance and one day we will put up the jet plane for you in heart transplantation."

Isn't it strange
That princes and kings,
And clowns that caper
In sawdust rings,
And common people,
Like you and me
Are builders for eternity?
To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass,
A book of rules;
And each must make—ere life is flown—
A stumbling block
Or a stepping stone.
KLEINHEKSEL-VAN ZYL MEMORIAL

Hope College has lost two of its finest professors in the area of chemistry in the past three years. Known affectionately as "Big Doc" and "Little Doc," Drs. J. Harvey Kleinheksel and Gerrit Van Zyl contributed in an extraordinary way to the well being of hundreds of Hope Students. These two men were responsible for establishing Hope's national reputation in the area of science.

On the same weekend that Dr. Christiaan Barnard appeared on our campus, a committee of Dr. Allison Van Zyl, Dr. Martin Cupery, Dr. William De Meester, President of Lea College, Mrs. J. Harvey Kleinheksel and her daughter Sara Jo Botte, met with members of Hope's faculty and staff to discuss the establishment of a permanent memorial to Drs. Kleinheksel and Van Zyl. The Kleinheksel-Van Zyl Memorial Committee has suggested that the new science library and instructional materials center to be included in our science building be designed and named as memorials to these two great teachers. Dr. Allison Van Zyl and Mrs. J. Harvey Kleinheksel will work with the architect and staff of Hope College to translate this idea into reality.

Hope College is now launching the Kleinheksel-Van Zyl Memorial Campaign in order that the needed funds for these facilities may be secured.

For further information contact Marian Stryker, Alumni Secretary.

ALUMNI DIRECTOR

Donald W. Scott '59 was elected a director-at-large on the Alumni Board at the Homecoming meeting of the Board. He follows Frederick Vandenberg whose term expired.

Mr. Scott has been employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. since July 1959 and currently holds the position of assistant to vice president in New York City. In September 1968 he was awarded the C.L.U. (Charted Life Underwriter) designation from the American College of Life Underwriters, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Scott has served his Alma Mater as director of the Alumni Fund in New Jersey for the past three years.

A resident of Somerset, New Jersey he is married to Connie Kregar '61. They have two children, Jeffrey Blaine, 3 and Brian Wesley, born October 29, 1968.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Somerset Presbyterian Church where both are active in the Chapel Choir. Mrs. Scott was choir director for the Chapel and Church Choirs until recently. Mr. Scott served on the Stewardship Commission. Both are active with the Somerset Friendly Town Program which provides summer vacations for "fresh air" children from New York City's ghettos.

LUBBERS GRAND VALLEY PRESIDENT

Arend Donselaar Lubbers, 37, was named second president of Grand Valley State College, Allendale in November. The appointment was announced by L. William Seidman, chairman of the GVSC board of control.

Lubbers, who was president of Central College, Pella, Iowa, began his duties at Grand Valley in January. He succeeds Dr. James H. Zumberge, who left August 15 to become director of the School of Earth Sciences at the University of Arizona.

"I am delighted to welcome Don Lubbers," Seidman said. "He has a great record as a college president, and I am sure he will continue in the best traditions of Jim Zumberge. He is a real find for Grand Valley."

A graduate of Hope College in 1958, Lubbers received his MA in history from Rutgers University in 1956. From 1956 to 1958 he was instructor in history at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio and in 1958 returned to Rutgers to complete residence for his doctorate.

He was appointed vice president for development at Central College in September, 1959, and inaugurated as its president in October, 1960.

During his administration at Central, the enrollment of the college grew from 400 to 1,200. He was instrumental in obtaining, through private and government sources, funds for construction of 11 new buildings, purchase of 40 acres of land for campus expansion, and major campus landscaping projects and outdoor athletic facilities, tripling the book value of the physical plant. He was also responsible for developing additions and revisions to the curriculum, including all-college academic seminars featuring nationally-known guest lecturers, off-campus and foreign study programs, teacher education internship programs, and the establishment of the college's first major research program.

"The rapid and successful development of Grand Valley State College is an example of fine cooperation among faculty, students, board members, legislators, administrators, and the public," Lubbers stated. "The progress during President Zumberge's administration is impressive and points to a hopeful future for the college. I am honored by the offer of the Grand Valley presidency and pleased to accept it."
"My impression of the people associated with Grand Valley is that they have and want to perpetuate an institution of high quality, one that is sensitive to change and ready to innovate and experiment in the interests of improved education. So often the success of a college depends on its ability to know which past methods, procedures and values to keep and which to discard. Grand Valley has made some wise decisions in its first five years of existence. To participate with others in continuing this tradition is a challenge to me.

"Colleges should strive to be responsible institutions in our society where people learn from one another, develop for themselves and their college community a proper balance between freedom and order, formulate effective decision-making procedures, devote themselves to a disciplined improvement of their minds and learn to respect the rights and dignity of others. Grand Valley, I believe, tries to be that kind of college and I am interested in becoming part of it.

"I look forward to my return to Michigan, and to western Michigan in particular with my family. For eight happy years I was a resident of the State and it will be a homecoming for me."

Lubbers was selected by Life magazine as one of the nation's top 100 men in 1962 and was one of 50 national and international figures named to receive the Golden Plate Award from the Academy of Achievement the same year. He served as president of the Iowa College Presidents Association (1962-63), and serves on the Board of Governors of the Iowa College Foundation.

He helped organize the Iowa Association of Private Colleges and Universities and works actively on the legislative committee of that organization. He serves on the Advisory Committee of Public Community Colleges and Junior Colleges of the State Department of Public Instruction and is a member of the Educational Committee of TENC0, Southeastern Iowa's regional development organization.

Lubbers is a member of the Reformed Church in America, Pi Kappa Delta, Phi Alpha Theta, and Rotary International. He participated in the Harvard Business School's Seminar for College and University Presidents and regularly attends the Conference for College Presidents organized by Dr. Earl J. McGrath, formerly of Columbia Teachers College.

Lubbers was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the son of Irwin J. and Margaret Van Donselaar Lubbers. His father was president of Hope College from 1945 to 1963.

- ROBERT DANHOF SELECTED FOR COURT POST

Robert J. Danhof '47 of East Lansing was appointed as a judge of the State Court of Appeals by Governor George Romney on January 2. Mr. Danhof has been Governor Romney's chief legal advisor since 1964 and a member of his staff since 1963.

Successor to Justice Thomas G. Kavanagh who was elected to the State Supreme Court on November 6, Mr. Danhof will serve for a term expiring January 1, 1971.

In announcing his selection of Mr. Danhof to the Appeals Court, Gov. Romney said that his legal advisor "has an outstanding record as a lawyer and a public servant and has done an exceptional job as my top legal aide for the past five years."

Mr. Danhof is a former federal district attorney for Western Michigan and served in the 1961-62 Constitutional Convention as a Republican delegate elected from the Muskegon-Ottawa Senatorial District.

A native of Zeeland, Mr. Danhof received his law degree from the University of Michigan. He practiced law in Muskegon from 1951 to 1953 when he was named assistant U. S. Attorney for Western Michigan. He served one year as U. S. Attorney for the area. He was the Republican candidate for State Attorney General in 1962.

- R. J. MOOLENAAR ASSOCIATE SCIENTIST AT DOW

Dr. Robert J. Moolenaar '53 was named an Associate Scientist at Dow late in December. This is the second highest classification for those making a career of active, personal participation in research. The announcement was made by Dr. J. E. Johnson, Director of Corporate Research and Development.

Dr. Moolenaar joined the Dow company eleven years ago and has made significant contributions to Dow's knowledge of the chemistry of cesium, aluminates and glass. He has been in the electro and inorganic research laboratory in Midland since he left the Special Assignments program in 1958. He received his Ph.D. in physical chemistry at the University of Illinois in 1957.

- HOPE MAN WITH NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC

L. William Kuyper, currently with the National Symphony in Washington, D. C., has accepted the invitation to play first and solo French horn with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. Kuyper, son of Dr. Lester '28 and Mrs. Kuyper, started French horn training in the fourth grade and studied under the direction of Mr. Arthur Hills during his high school years in Holland. He graduated from Hope College in 1961, after majoring in French horn and studying under Roy Shaberg.

Upon graduation from Hope, Mr. Kuyper was accepted into the United States Marine Band in Washington, D. C., and after the completion of four years of service with that organization, he was accepted into the horn section of the National Symphony where he is playing under Howard Mitchell, conductor. He has been studying since 1965 under Mr. Fern, first hornist in the Philadelphia Philharmonic. His new position is effective in July.

While at Hope College, Mr. Kuyper served as first and solo horn with both the Hope College Orchestra and Symphonette and was president of the Hope National Honor and Music Fraternity, Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia.

The selection of Mr. Kuyper for what most musicians consider to be the number one symphonic orchestra posi-
tion in the United States came as the result of a long and careful search by the board of the New York Philharmonic. A total of 15 applicants were accepted to try out for the orchestra with five surviving the first audition.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuyper, the former Joan O'Connor, have a small daughter Susan. They live at 2337 Tallow, Bowie, Maryland 20715.

**ALUMNI IN PRINT**

"Mini-Teaching at Hope College" by Daniel Paul '50 and Lamont Dirkse '50 was published in the November 1 issue, Michigan Education Journal. Dr. Paul is assistant professor of Education and Mr. Dirkse is acting chairman of the department of Education at Hope. The authors appeared on Kalamazoo station WKZO-TV December 19 and 26 in a program concerning Education.

The Grand Rapids Press Wonderland Magazine, November 24, carried an article entitled "When Mighty Grand River Filled These Hills" by Dan Hager '54. The article was illustrated with "author’s drawings."

A professional article co-authored by John A. Stryker, M.D. '60 was published in the British Journal of Radiology, December 1968 issue. Title: "The Influence of Blood Pressure on Survival in Cancer of the Cervix."

Houghton Mifflin will release a novel, Orphan in the Sun by Tom F. Vandenberg '64 on February 11.

**HOPE WOMEN OUTSTANDING IN 1968**

Four Hope College women were selected for inclusion in the 1968 edition of Outstanding Young Women of America. These young women have been honored for their outstanding accomplishments in community service, in religious and political activities, as well as in professional endeavors. The 1968 OYWA is the fourth annual edition, the result of a search and a program designed to recognize the abilities of young women between the ages of 21 and 35 throughout the country. The Hope women, nominated by the Alumni Association, are: Linda Lou Bruin '61, Midland; Joan Virginia Loweke '65, Grand Haven; Carol Kuyper McCullough '64, Evanston, Illinois; and Alyce De Pree Van Koevering '56, Saline.

**HOPE SPORTS REVIEW—by Tom Renner**

Hope featured one of its most explosive offensive attacks in history during the 1968 football season.

Coach Russ De Vette's Flying Dutchmen won four of nine games and finished third in the MIAA race with a 2-3 record.

A variety of all-time records were established during the season. Sophomore quarterback Groy Kaper of Hamilton, Mich, rewrote the passing records by completing 84 of 161 attempts for 1,203 yards and 11 touchdowns. Junior Bill Bekkering of Fremont, Mich, set a new pass catching record from his end position grabbing 37 aerials for six touchdowns.

Junior halfback Nate Bowies of Newark, N. J. completed the individual record assault with a new mark in rushing yardage. He gained 837 yards in 185 carries for a 4.5 yard per carry average.

Three Hope players were named to the all-MIAA honor team. Ted Rycegna, a sophomore from Spring Lake, Mich., was an offensive tackle selection; senior Gary Frens of Fremont, Mich. was selected as a defensive back and Bekkering was chosen as an all-league offensive end.

**1968 FOOTBALL RESULTS**

Franklin, Ind. 28, Hope 13
Hope 27, Lake Forest, Ill. 7
Hope 13, Wheaton, Ill. 7
Alma 34, Hope 6
Adrian 42, Hope 31
Hope 33, Olivet 28
Hope 7, Kalamazoo 2
Albion 45, Hope 0
Ashland, Ohio 54, Hope 13

Senior Rick Bruggers of Saginaw, Mich, won individual honors in the MIAA cross country meet and was 18th in the national NCAA College Division finals.

Bruggers set new course records at Hope, Kalamazoo, Alma, Albion and Olivet while finishing unbeaten in dual meet competition.

As a team Hope finished fifth in the MIAA winning two of six league meets.

Soccer was Hope's most successful fall sport as the Dutch booters finished third in the Michigan-Illinois-Indiana Collegiate Soccer Conference.

Under new coach William Vanderbilt the Dutchmen posted a 6-4 season record.

Three Hope players were named to the all-MII squad. Manuel Cuba, a sophomore from Lima, Peru, and Fred Schutmaat, a senior from Caracas, Venezuela, were selected as forwards while Jim Hoekstra, a junior from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was named as a back.

* * *

Freshman Marty Snoop brought the Flying Dutchmen national attention with his shooting accuracy. The Godwin, Mich, forward was ranked second in field goal percentages by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In one game he hit a phenomenal 14 of 18 field goal attempts. At mid-season Snoop owned a 58 per cent shooting clip.
class notes:

1916
Bruno H. Miller, attorney in Oklahoma City, has been appointed a Special District Judge, effective January 13, under a new judicial reform system in Oklahoma.

1921
Elizabeth Zwemer Pickens and her husband Rev. C. L. Pickens have been sent on a commission around the world to visit the Exchange Scholarship students of the Episcopal Church. They left in November on the year-long assignment.

1929
Otto Yntema, whose former title was director of Field Services, Western Michigan University, became Dean of Continuing Education at the summer WMU Board of Trustees meeting.

1936
George D. Hearnga, president of Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. in Holland, was named the new treasurer of the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute at its annual meeting in Miami in November.

1939
Jacob Ponstein was elected to a six-year term as district judge in Michigan’s new 58th district embracing Ottawa County and that part of Holland city which lies in Allegan County. Three district judges were elected in November to replace the present municipal court and the justice court systems. Other judges elected for the district were John Galien ’51 and Gerald Van Wyke, husband of Margaret Van Wyke ’64.

1941
Mary, daughter of Jack and Phyllis Newcastle Jalving, entered Hope College as a freshman in September.

1944
Robert B. Wolbrink was elected president of the Michigan Association of Mutual Insurance Agents at the state convention meeting in November.

1946
Rev. Wilbur R. Brandli has moved to the White Pigeon (Mich.) Presbyterian Church from the Totowa, New Jersey, Presbyterian Church which he served since 1964.

1947
Edwin G. Ratering has been appointed Chief Engineer at the Cleveland Army Tank-Automotive Plant operated by the Allison Division of General Motors. Mr. Ratering joined the Cadillac Motor Car Division in 1960 as a staff engineer at the Tank Plant and became assistant chief engineer in 1964; he was transferred to the Allison Division in 1965. Besides his degree from Hope College, he attended General Motors Institute and has an M.S. degree from Purdue. A son, Eric, is a Junior at Hope College.

1950
William J. Ver Hey, who enlisted in the Michigan National Guard of Holland in 1958, was promoted to Colonel on October 25 while serving as Inspector General of HQ I Corps in Korea. After joining the National Guard while in high school, Col. Ver Hey was called to active service with the 128th Infantry Regiment in 1940 and was discharged as a first lieutenant. He was recalled to active service with the 503rd Airborne Infantry Regiment in 1951. Before his assignment in Korea, Col. Ver Hey was executive officer of the Green Berets in Vietnam. Louise Rowe Ver Hey and their son, Nicholas II, are living in Holland.

Antonette C. Sikkel, Registered Medical Record Librarian since 1961, has taken a new position as director of medical records department at Loyola University Hospital, Hines, Illinois, 60141. The hospital has 450 beds and will open about April 1, 1969. Miss Sikkel received her M.A. degree at the University of Michigan in 1951, her RRL in 1961. Address: 1120 West 18th Street, Garden East, Broadview, Ill. 60153. She has been director of medical records at Hackley Hospital, Muskegon, and Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg, Pa.

Irving Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York City, has announced the election of Donald E. Lee as vice president. Currently a loan officer at the bank’s 21st Street office, Mr. Lee has been named head of Irving’s 46th Street Office. Mr. Lee joined the Irving in 1952. He was promoted to assistant secretary in the bank’s Metropolitan Division in 1958, and promoted to assistant vice president three years later. He and his wife Carol, live at 8 Colby Drive, Port Washington, N. Y.

Chester Van Wieren, district pilot for the Michigan Department of Conservation, has been promoted to District Fire Supervisor. A Marine fighter pilot in World War II, Mr. Van Wieren retired as a captain from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1962. In his new job he will be responsible for all forest fire activities in nine western Michigan counties. Formerly in a Reed City office, he will work from his new office at the Department of Natural Resources (formerly Conservation), in Cadillac.

1951
John Galien was elected to a four year term as district judge in Michigan’s new 58th district embracing Ottawa County and that part of Holland city which lies in Allegan County. Three district judges were elected in November to replace the present municipal court and the justice court system. Other judges elected were Jacob Ponstein ’39 and Gerald Van Wyke, husband of Margaret Van Wyke ’64.

JANUARY, 1969
Earl S. Huyser, Ph.D., professor of Chemistry, University of Kansas, is a new member of the Journal of Organic Chemistry board, as announced in the Chemistry and Engineering magazine, January 6, 1968 issue.

1952

Lieutenant Colonel Mary Van Harn was promoted to her present rank in October by the Commanding General of Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash. A physical therapist, LTC Van Harn served at Camp Drake, Japan, before being assigned to Madigan.

1953

Warren Eze has been assistant director of Planning and Facilities for the University of Wisconsin since July 1968. His department plans for four campuses including two in beginning construction stages at Green Bay and Kenosha.

U. S. Representative in Congress Guy A. Vander Jagt was reelected in November. He serves the 9th Michigan District.

1954

Daniel Hager is currently working toward an M.A. in Geography at Illinois State College where he has a teaching assistantship.

1956

Alyce De Pree Van Koevering is one of four Hope women selected an Outstanding Young Woman of America 1968. Alyce and her husband Barry founded the AZA Scientific Co., manufacturing an underwater detection device. They live at 211 Russell, Saime, near Ann Arbor, with their three children. The children are Alice 8; Kathryn 5, and Dyck 3. Alyce is corporation secretary for the AZA Co. which was named for Zeeland and Ann Arbor. The business is in Ann Arbor, both Alyce and Barry grew up in Zeeland, from another angle, AZA means the firm deals in electronic designs and devices ranging from A to Z and back again."

1957

The Rev. Nathan H. VanderWerf, executive director of the Metropolitan Area Church Board, Columbus, Ohio, has been selected to appear in two important publications. Because of his service to the community and because his activities and contribution to the community are worthy of note, Mr. VanderWerf will appear in the 1969 edition of Community Leaders in America. The 1968 edition of the publication contained the listings of approximately 4,000. In addition, Mr. VanderWerf will be included in the 12th Biennial Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDWEST. This distinction is given to 15 persons out of every 10,000 persons whose accomplishments in their fields are worthy of reference interest.

Rev. Robert A. Winter has been elected Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Holland, succeeding the late Rev. William C. Warner. Father Winter, formerly rector at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Warren, R. I., was instituted at Grace Church on January 15.

1959

Junece Miller is the first woman to head 1,400 member public school teachers' organization in Lansing, Michigan. A grade school teacher, she is also the first person in that category to assume leadership of the Lansing Schools Education Association, now in its third year of operation. Beginning her tenth year of teaching in the Lansing schools and with a master's degree from Michigan State, Miss Miller has maintained her preference for the classroom over administrative responsibilities. In her "extra" job as LSEA head, her duties include carrying out the directions of the LSEA's representative assembly and trying, as she said, "to make everybody happy."

Calvin Booman, Grand Haven attorney, has been appointed assistant prosecuting attorney. He will assist with prosecution matters in the north half of Ottawa County. He assumed his new appointment on January one. He and his wife, Evelyn Hollander '61, reside at 435 Orchard, Grand Haven, with their two daughters.

1961

Linda Lou Bruin, currently teaching American government, economics, and world history in the Bullock Creek Jr.-Sr. High School in Midland, was selected for inclusion in the 1968 edition of Outstanding Young Women of America. Linda's educational background includes not only Hope College, where she spent the spring of 1961 in the Washington Semester program; but also Grand Rapids Junior College; International Graduate School, University of Stockholm, Sweden, 1969-74; and the University of Michigan where she received the A.M. degree in Political Science in 1966. Since then, she has received two N.D.E.A. summer institute awards: 1967, University of Mississippi, "Constitutional Development in the Protection of Civil Rights;" 1968, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., "Modern China."

Miss Bruin taught three years in Jenison Public Schools and has been at the Midland school since 1964. Her extra interests include being advisor to the high school Student Council, and the presidency of the Bullock Creek Education Association. She is also an active member of the Midland chapter of the League of Women Voters.

1962

Carol Butyn Berberian is teaching English in Bergenfield, N. J. High School. Her husband, Ray, a graduate of Colby College and Bernard Baruch School of Business, is a trust officer with the Hudson Trust Co.

Michael O. Magen, M.D. is in an obstetrics and gynecology residency at Butterworth Hospital in Grand Rapids. Address: 26 Tyler, Grandville, Mich.

David Wilkman is director of vocal music for the Muskegon Public Schools. He also serves as conductor of the Muskegon High School A Cappella Choir and the Madrigalians and of the Muskegon Chamber Choir, made up...
of twenty-four of Western Michigan's outstanding singers. He also directs the choirs at Samuel Lutheran Church.

1963

Captain John S. Mooshie is on duty at Nakhon Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. An administrative officer, Captain Mooshie is a member of the Pacific Air Forces. Before his arrival in Thailand, he was assigned to Ramstein AB, Germany. He was commissioned in 1964 upon completion of OTS at Lackland AFB, Texas.

Wayne R. Saxsma has been named supervisor in the marketing department at the Rockford, Ill., casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life & Casualty. Mr. Saxsma joined Aetna in 1968 at Grand Rapids and has served as a field representative at Saginaw for the past four years.

Robert A. Koster, Ph.D., began work as a research chemist for Dow Chemical Company in January 1968. He and his wife, Judith Venk, and daughter Kimberly Leigh born April 25, 1957, are living at 400 Hollybrook Dr., Midland, Mich. 48640.

David J. Fugazzotto, M.D., completed his internship in June 1968 at Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y. and received a license to practice medicine in New York in September. Dr. Fugazzotto is now serving two years in the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, as Field Medical Officer in charge of an Indian Health Station at Holton, Kansas. Dr. Fugazzotto's duties are to provide medical care to the Potawattomi, Kickapoo, Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians of northeastern Kansas. The facility is an outpatient clinic. He has received staff privileges at the Holton City Hospital.

1964

Carol Kuyper McCullough, one of four Hope women to be included in the 1968 Outstanding Young Women of America publication, wrote this resume of her activities: "Not too long after we left Hope I had a job at Northwestern which introduced me to a good many people and eventually, other jobs. I worked in the Theatre Department as a staff member when the faculty position of costumer was vacant for a year. Generally speaking, my duties were similar to what the graduate students did, but I also did the buying, bookkeeping and managing of the Costume shop. When a faculty member was hired, I left and thereafter have been doing various jobs.

"I designed and built two shows for the N. U. Interpretation Department in the fall of 1966 and early in '67. I worked for the Bernard Horwich Jewish Community Center in Chicago in 1967 and the Opera Workshop in the Music School at Northwestern. In the spring last year I started doing costumes for Kendall College, a two-year liberal arts school in Evanston and will do my third show there in March.

"This and my work for the High School Institute in the summer have become my most enjoyable jobs. I am now Head Costumer in the Institute and usually design 3-4 shows plus teach 4 classes in costuming in approximately 5 weeks during July and August. This is a very busy time.

"I have also done something unusual for two years now. I manage the box office for the Festival of the Arts in the spring which involves preliminary office work, invitations, acceptances and eventually, meetings with a good many important and celebrated people. I enjoy doing this, even if it's not design work.

"Doug is working on his Ph.D. and has a part-time job supervising the graduate theatre students in the department at N. W." The McCulloughs live at 1908 N. Central, Evanston, Ill.

Bonnie Wisinski Fields, who received her M.S.W. degree from Illinois University in 1966, has been working for the Veteran's Administration as a Rehabilitation Social Worker at Hines V. A. Hospital, Chicago. She was married in September to William E. Fields. Address: 1621 E. Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago 60615.

Douglas Walvoord who received the M.D. degree "with distinction" from Northwestern U. Medical School in June 1968, is interning at Chicago Wesley Memorial Hospital. He plans to begin a urology residency next year. Dr. Walvoord is serving Alpha Omega Alpha, National Honorary Medical Society as 1st Vice President. Mrs. Walvoord is Kay Glidden, an Albion College graduate with a master of music degree from the University of Illinois.

Diane LaBouff Murray, M.L.S., is working for the Michigan State University Library as a serials catalog librarian.

Jan Blow Shoup is teaching in Palos Heights, Ill., and living at 565 North LaVergne, Northlake, Ill. Her husband, David, a graduate of Lake Forest College and Chicago Kent Law School, is practicing law in Franklin Park, Ill. Jan is working on a masters in library science at Rosary College.

John C. Stevens has completed sales training for Proctor & Gamble in Dallas and is presently an assistant brand manager on Salvo and Dref for the company in Cincinnati, Ohio. He and Betty Dietch Stevens '65 live at 1149 Witt Road, Apt. 416.

Gaylord Korver, Ph.D., has accepted a position in research at Goodyear in Akron, Ohio. His wife Marilyn Danskis, a physical therapist, is a graduate of the University of Washington.
the Methodist Youth Fellowship in 1966-67. Miss Loweke played violin with the West Shore Symphony for two years. Her address in Grand Haven is 27 Prospect.

Leon J. Van Dyke directed more than 200 students and teachers in the production of the musical "Brigadoon" in November. It was the first musical performed in the East Lansing High School in seven years.

Peter W. Steketee has been appointed field claim representative in the Falls Church, Va., office of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.

Michael McNeel, 36 Haviland, Glens Falls, N. Y., has entered the fence construction business with his father and brother following three years in the U. S. Army. He and his wife, Marie Wigfield of Saranac, Mich. have a two year old son, Sean David.

1966

Airmen First Class
David V. Henkes received the Outstanding Airman of the Quarter Award at Sheppard AFB, Texas. An information specialist, Airman Henkes was selected for his exemplary conduct and duty performance.

Bryce Butler is serving two years in a Rochester, N. Y. hospital as a Conscientious Objector. Address: 38 Franklin Square, Apt. 16, Rochester 14603.

Ruth Kleinekeel Stanley and her husband John were commissioned new missionaries of the United Methodist Church at services in Oklahoma City in January. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley will go to India to serve in the field of technical industrial education and Christian education. With an M.A. in Christian Education from Western Seminary, Mrs. Stanley has been on the staff of the Denver Inner City Parish and an overseas missionary candidate of the RCA. Mr. Stanley has a B.S. degree in electronic engineering from MIT and a B.D. degree from Candler School of Theology, Emory University. He was an electronic design engineer for Texas Instruments, Inc. in Dallas from 1962-64 and taught electronics at Vanguard Institute in Atlanta the following year. He has also served three United Methodist churches as pastor.

Ellen Boryer is studying at the Sorbonne in Paris this year after receiving her M.A. in French from Indiana University in June.

1967

Thomas M. Cook has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from OTS at Lackland AFB, Texas. Lt. Cook is being assigned to Williams AFB, Arizona for pilot training.

Robert Kilbourn, with an M.A. in Business Education, is teaching in North Branch (Mich.) High School. Massine Pembroke Kilbourn is also teaching in North Branch.

James K. Dressel has been promoted to first lieutenant with the U. S. Air Force. He is currently assigned to Tactical Air Command at Homestead AFB, Florida.

Dick Mouse, drafted into the U. S. Army in July, left for Vietnam in December. He graduated magna cum laude from Western Michigan U. in August.

1968

2/Lt. Craig L. Workman has entered U. S. Air Force pilot training at Reese AFB, Texas. Commissioned upon graduation from OTS at Lackland AFB, Texas, Lt. Workman will fly the newest Air Force jet trainers and receive special academic and military training during the year-long course.

Susan Van Wyk left Holland in early November for three months training for the Peace Corps in California and Hawaii, following which she will teach English in the Philippines.

David and Mary Muller Duitsman are teaching in Franklin Township High School, New Jersey; David, Math, Mary Jane, English. Address: 280 River Road, Apt. 36B, Piscataway, N. J. 08854.

Steven and Ruth Ann Stjolin Reynen have been named Peace Corps Volunteers after completing 12 weeks of training at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. They have been assigned, with 140 volunteers, to teach academic subjects in Kenya's secondary schools. During their training they studied education techniques, Kenyan history and culture, and Swahili. Address: c/o Peace Corps Director, American Embassy, Nairobi, Kenya.

MARRIAGES

Robert L. Wakeman '68 and Regan Cheryl Rieth, November 2, Holland.
Janet Blom '64 and David L. Shoup, June 22, 1968, Chicago.
John T. Allan IV '68 and Judith A. Burnett '69, October, Luther.
Linda Walvoord '64 and Delmar Girard, January 4, New Brunswick, N. J.
Bonnie Wissink '64 and William E. Fields, September 21, Chicago.
Manuel Cuba '71 and Linda Ashe '68, August 1968, Holland.
Carol Butryn '62 and M. Ray Berberian, November 18, 1967, Ridgefield, N. J.
Gaylord Korrer '64 and Marilyn Danskin, December 28, Bremerton, Wash.
Ruth A. Kleinheksel '66 and John O. Stanley, December 27, Overisel.
Sharon Chamberlain '68 and Edwin Lee Yonker, December 21, Metuchen, N. J.

ADVANCED DEGREES

Bonnie Wissink '64, M.S.W., Illinois University, June 1966.
Gaylord Korver '64, Ph.D. Chemistry, Washington State, December 1968.
Ellen Borger '66, M.A. French, U. of Indiana, June 1968.

BIRTHS

Winfield A. and Mary Bosch '62 Boerckel, Winfield Andrew, Jr., November 6, Governors Island, N. Y.
John and Carol Diephouse '64 Hermanson, Steven John, July 2, 1968, Muskegon.
Neil and Joanne Hornbacher '62 Tolly, Kristin Dianne, October 12, Sturgis.
Hugh and Georgia Hinzzmann '64 Makens, Craig Andrew, September 2, Birmingham.
Richard '59 and Yvonne Douma '63 Stadt, Heidi Lynn, October 24, Worthington, Minn.
Roger '57 and Bernice Leonard, Douglas Richard, September 23, Kingston, N. Y.
John '59 and Helene Bosch '61 Zwyghuizen, Edward John, November 25, Princeton, N. J.
Rev. Edward '63 and Carol Turkestra '64 Seely, Janet Ellen, May 15, 1958, Grand Rapids.
Donald '59 and Constance Kregar '61 Scott, Brian Wesley, October 29, Somerset, N. J.
John and Shirley Zick '60 Vanderly, Heather Lynn, November 13, Ypsilanti.
Robert and Marietta Workman '63 Driscoll, Scott Alan, August 6, Muskegon.
Dr. Carl Wm. '61 and Mary Wiersema '61 VerMeulen, Susan Elaine, December 9, Williamsburg, Va.
Dr. Donald and Lois Bonnae '61 Schwartz, Karin Alane, October 26, Fargo, N. D.
Allen '66 and Carol Witter '66 Miedema, Gretchen Ann, November 26, Cincinnati.
Lee '64 and Sallie Lawson '62 Nattress, Robert George, November 5, Chicago.

Dick '58 and Edna Wagner '60 Kelly, Kurt Robert, November 5, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.
Gerry '64 and Barbara Sill '62 Venema, Carol Dee, December 20, Kalamazoo.
Larrry '67 and Mary Baron '67 Broszeit, Aaron Lawrence, November 5, Zeeland.
Rev. Carl '62 and Sharon Norris '62 Benes, Daniel Norris adopted January 11, Rochester, Minn.

REPRESENTING HOPE COLLEGE

Paul Ransford, Jr. '65 at the inauguration of Fred Rogers Stair, Jr. as president of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, November 9.
Christine Demmy Connarc '56 at dedication ceremonies for the new Waltham Campus of Bentley College, Waltham, Massachusetts, November 11.
Thomas Werye, Ph.D. '63, at dedication ceremonies of the Gellersen Center at Valparaiso University, November 2 and 3.
Howard Hughes '61 at the inauguration of Edward Hirsch Levy as president of the University of Chicago, November 14.
Gradus Shoemaker, Ph.D. '44 at the inauguration of Woodrow M. Strickler as president of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, November 18.
Rev. Reuben Ongna '37 at the inauguration of Charles J. Flora as president of Western Washington State College, Bellingham, November 21.
David C. Needham '62 at the inauguration of Milligan M. Nance, Jr. as president of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, November 27.

DEATHS

Janet Albers Yonkman '25, wife of Dr. Fredrick F. Yonkman '25, retired vice-president of Ciba Pharmaceutical Co., died in Morrisstown Memorial Hospital on November 30 after a long illness. The Yonkman home is in Madison, New Jersey.

Mrs. Yonkman was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church and active in its womens organizations. She was also a member of the board of directors of the Colonial Symphony Orchestra, and active in the auxiliaries of two hospitals. Particularly interested in Hope College, Mrs. Yonkman and her husband were chairmen of the National Alumni Fund Committee in 1967. The highly successful Village Square bazaar on Hope's campus since 1957 developed upon Mrs. Yonkman's suggestion.

Surviving Mrs. Yonkman are her husband; a daughter, Gretchen Vandenberg '55; two sons, Fredrick A. '52, Wellesley, Mass., and John of Holland; a sister, Evelyn Albers Wilson '31, Largo, Fla.; two brothers, Dr. John H. Albers '26, San Marino, Cal!., and Dr. G. Donald Albers '35, Grand Rapids; her stepmother Mrs. G. D. Albers of Holland; and five grandchildren.

Memorial services were held for Mrs. Yonkman in the Presbyterian Church of Madison and in Hope Church,

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opportunities for service with enthusiasm and without complaint...it seems her interests were as broad as her strength was great...and all things done with such modesty and humility...one cannot recall ever hearing an unkind word escape her lips...the place we call Heaven seems the more real and the more to be coveted since 'Jan' is there.

A Janet Albers Yonkman scholarship fund has been established at Hope College.

Henry J. Oosting '25, chairman of the Duke University Research Council, and former chairman of the Botany department at Duke, died in Durham, North Carolina, on October 20 following a lengthy heart ailment. Dr. Oosting was a past president of the Ecological Society of America and N.C. Academy of Science. At the time of death, he was editor of the periodical, "Ecological Monographs."

An authority on the ecology of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, Dr. Oosting also worked throughout North America, including Greenland. He was the author of the standard plant ecology textbook, "Plant Communities." The Association of Southeastern Biologists gave him its Meritorious Teaching Award in 1967.

At the Memorial Service of Worship in Duke University Chapel on November 3, a faculty colleague, W.D. Billings, professor of Botany, spoke in tribute and said in part, "Heinie Oosting was born in Michigan and educated there by his parents and teachers in the old Dutch tradition of excellence, service, and hard work. Hope College, Michigan State University and the University of Minnesota led him into botany, then to the new field of ecology and his Ph.D. It is difficult to imagine what ecology at Duke would have been without him—with him, through his ideals of excellence, service, and work, it has developed through these years into one of the world's best ecological training centers. One of his attributes as a great teacher was his natural sympathy for all students. There was no lack of communication between Heinie Oosting and any of his students—if, indeed, the student wanted to communicate...his spirit and philosophy of life lives in all his students here and all over the world. His influence is immortal!"

Dr. Oosting is survived by his wife, Cornelia Ossewaarde '24, one son, Jan Kurt Oosting of Brookhaven, New York; one daughter, Mrs. Joy Aliffi of Durham; six grandchildren; and two brothers, Dr. Melvin Oosting '31, Dayton, Ohio, and Lawrence Oosting, Kalamazoo.

Harry A. Friesema '32 of Grosse Pointe Woods, vice-president of Friesema Brothers Printing Co., Detroit, was stricken with a heart attack November 30 while singing a solo in rehearsal for the Orpheus Club's annual concert and died later in Mt. Carmel Hospital. A past president of the Orpheus Club, Mr. Friesema was its tenor soloist. In the late 30's and early 40's, Mr. Friesema often returned to Dimnent Chapel upon invitation to sing the tenor solos for Handel's "The Messiah." He also won many Detroit area golfing tournaments. Surviving are his wife, Tillie Masselink '31; a son, Dr. Paul Friesema of Evanston, Ill.; a daughter, Gail Farnum '61, Buffalo, N.Y.; a brother, John Friesema, Detroit, and five grandchildren.

Margaret Gordon Moser '28 died at her home in Holland on November 19. In ill health for several years, Mrs. Moser and her husband Dr. Frank Moser '28, lived in Huntington, W. Va. for 28 years. They moved to Holland in 1966 when Dr. Moser became research director of Holland Suco Co. Mrs. Moser had been interested in the Boy Scout program for many years and had been awarded the Scouts' Key for her service to the organization. Surviving are her husband, a daughter, Joyce Bergquist of Cincinnati, and a son, John G. Moser of Evanston, Ill.

The Rev. Henry Mollema '07, retired Reformed Church minister, died in Holland Hospital on November 18. A graduate of Western Seminary, Mr. Mollema had served churches in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Following his retirement he was associate pastor of Third Reformed Church in Kalamazoo, and visiting pastor for First Reformed Church, Holland. He was formerly on the Board of Trustees of Hope College. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Bernice Dykstra '32, and six grandchildren.

Wilhelmina Sprink Winter '27, wife of Dr. Garrett Winter '27 of Grand Rapids, died on December 12 in Butterworth Hospital. A past president of the Kent County Medical Society Auxiliary, Mrs. Winter was active in Butterworth Hospital guilds, a member of the Ladies Literary Club, St. Cecilia Society and Central Reformed Church. Surviving beside her husband are two sons, Rev. Robert A. Winter '57 of Holland and David R. Winter, Midtown, Conn.

Herbert G. Mentink '23, professor of Latin and Greek at Central College since 1927, died of a heart attack on October 24, 1968. Formerly a teacher and coach at the Wisconsin Memorial Academy, Professor Mentink was interested in the Central College athletic program and was representative to the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Conference for over 25 years, serving it as president three different times. Among Professor Mentink's survivors are his wife, Ann Dorst, and a son, Philip of Port Washington, Wis.

Rev. Clyde K. Newhouse '24, retired Reformed Church minister, died at his home in Tucson, Arizona, on October 28, 1968. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Miss Marie C. Habermann '16, a Glendale, California, teacher for 40 years, died in a Burbank hospital on December 17. She was a member of the American Association of University Women, California Teachers Association and the Retired Teachers Association. Her survivors include a niece and two nephews.

Dr. Bert Vander Kolk '23 a radiologist on the staffs of Douglas, Hastings, Plainwell and Allegan hospitals, died in a Grand Rapids hospital on December 23. He had lived in Hopkins since 1924 where he was active in the Rotary Club and the Allegan County chapter, American Cancer Society. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Clinton of Mt. Prospect, Ill., and Dr. Henry Lewis '61, Grand Rapids; two brothers, Clarence '29 of Puerto Rico and Dick '28, Grand Haven.

John Ypma '31, an employee of Mead Johnson Co., died at his home in Holland of a heart attack on January 5. His survivors include his wife and one daughter, Judith Elings of Adrian.
Adrian J. Klaasen
1905-1968

Adrian J. Klaasen, professor of Economics and Business at Hope College, died at his home in Holland on December 1 following a heart attack.

Born in Holland, Dr. Klaasen attended Holland High School and spent a year at the Chicago Art Institute before transferring to the University of Chicago. In 1957 he received a masters degree from Michigan State University and the Ph.D. in marketing in 1961 from the same university.

Dr. Klaasen, a civic leader and businessman as well as an educator, was elected to the Board of Public Works in Holland and later to successive five-year terms. He retired because of ill health following service as vice president two and one-half years ago and after 19 years on the board.

His business career started in Holland as owner of the City Sign Co. which he operated until about 1957. During World War II, he was manager of the Victory Shipbuilding Co. at Macatawa Park and after the war he purchased the Holland City Bottling Works affiliating the business with Canada Dry of Grand Rapids of which he was a director.

In 1946 he became a part time teacher of marketing at Hope College and was serving as professor of Business Administration at the time of his death.

Dr. Klaasen was a former member of the Holland Lions Club, Exchange Club and the Social Progress Club. He was a member of Trinity Reformed Church and of the Professional Club of Holland. He played in the American Legion Band for many years.

His survivors are his wife, Florence Schmus Klaasen; two sons, A. John Klaasen '57 of Mt. Prospect, Ill., and Thomas A. Klaasen '61, candidate for a Ph.D. at Michigan State University; two grandsons; six sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services were held from Trinity Reformed Church with the Rev. Gordon Van Oostenburg and the Rev. Lambert Ponstein officiating.

The Music Department dedicated the Annual Christmas Vesper Service, December 8, to the memory of Dr. Klaasen, a loyal friend and supporter of the department.

The following is the text of the eulogy delivered at a morning Chapel Memorial Service for Dr. Klaasen. The eulogy was written and delivered by Henry Steffens, former Hope College treasurer.

In every city of the United States of America live families who are of great consequence and influence in the lives of its inhabitants. One of these families in Holland, Michigan bears the name of Klaasen. One of the Klaasens was Adrian J. Klaasen who died so unexpectedly last Sunday night in his home while visiting with friends. His death was somewhat typical of his life. He made a quiet exit; in life he had made hundreds of quiet entrances into conferences and classrooms to make his presence known through knowledge, the persuasiveness of his logic and the graciousness of his person.

To prepare an eulogy is a difficult and troublesome task. It is difficult because so many of your friends and mine have common failings and common virtues. Some of us are hard working, honest, honorable and God-fearing. And in the humdrum of life we pay our taxes, support our families and the Church together with other institutions which are meritorious and deserving of assistance. Adrian J. Klaasen had all of the virtues and few of men's faults. And then, to prepare an eulogy is troublesome because it is done with the knowledge that Ade will be missed and we will know him no more.

But Adrian Klaasen set himself apart from other men and it is about this that I would like to tell you for a moment or two. There is a story in an ancient book, with which none of us is too familiar, telling of the businessman who after great success decided to retire from his responsibility to society and this he did with tragic results.

Adrian Klaasen, too, was a man of business whose know-how, astuteness and keenness in practical matters led him to uncommon success. Having achieved this early in life, he had the vision and acumen to successfully carry on his business affairs until the end of his days. And so at a time when most of us would have been content to continue this happy state of affairs, he decided to change the direction of his life. His ambition was to become a teacher and driven by it, he arranged his business affairs and entered graduate school. And all of this, at the sacrifice of a pleasant existence, almost guaranteed. The lonesomeness, discipline and difficulties of resuming formal study were all his. After graduation he came to our campus and his influence on all of us will remain for decades to come. Courageous and resolute was the Adrian J. Klaasen we knew.

And now, kind and noble friend, we say goodbye. It has been good for us to have been with you.