Sixty Students Join Hope in Europe
For Fourth Vienna Summer Session

Since the Second World War, when large numbers of our students were sent abroad and thus came into contact with other people and cultures, there has been a growing interest in various foreign study programs.

Like many other American institutions, Hope College initially responded to this new student interest in supervised travel and study by providing a European tour program, conducted by the language departments. By 1956, however, it had become apparent that the usual type of study tour program was too limited to meet the different needs of all the students interested in broadening their international understanding in many fields besides languages.

Begun in 1956
With the establishment of the Hope College Vienna Summer School, on an experimental basis in 1956 and in its present form in 1957, Hope College pioneered the development of a program which provides all the most important aspects of European travel, study, and living.

The main features of this program are: an extended study tour which introduces students to Europe, both old and new; six weeks of residence in Vienna for a most important aspects of European travel, study, and type of study tour program was too limited to meet the different needs of all the students interested in broadening their international understanding in many fields besides languages.

European Professors
The most unique part of the Hope College program is the nature and scope of its academic offerings. In 1956, when the first experimental group spent part of the summer in Vienna, students could enroll either in a German or history course. Today, four years later, the enrollment has grown from fourteen to sixty students.

This year, twenty-one European professors, as well as guest lecturers, two special tutors, and four members of the Hope College staff.

In these four years the program has not only expanded in numbers and in the scope of its offerings, but has also enjoyed a growing reputation in the United States and in Europe. Hope College Vienna Summer School groups have been received in special briefings in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, and Germany. The arrival of this year's Hope College group was noted last week in four of the Vienna daily papers, by the radio, and in a television program called "Welcome to Vienna".

Living With Families
As in the past three years, students have already settled in their respective homes, and started to work on various individual research projects which will bring them into contact with a great number of European during the next few weeks. Also began has the process by which these young Americans grow to understand and appreciate the values of a different culture and their own responsibility in the shaping of international relations in the future.

Impact On Campus
Perhaps the most telling effect of this new experiment in international living which Hope College has developed in the past few years has been the effect which the Summer School program has had on the campus at home. It has increased interest in languages, history, art, and music. But, even more significantly, it has stimulated concern for international relations.

Last year's Vienna Summer School group helped to select an Austrian student who received a year's scholarship to the USA. This year's group includes six American students who were able to come to Vienna because Hope College students helped to raise the money needed to provide the necessary scholarships.

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Throughout our tour of Europe, we were met by alumni of Hope College. The first of these was David Kinkema, who graduated from Hope in 1957. Dave, who was enrolled in the 1957 Vienna Summer School program, has been in Germany as a U.S. soldier for some eighteen months. Last year he obtained leave and spent about a week in Vienna with the Hope group. This year Kinkema, meanwhile advanced to a special U. S. unit sent to Holland for NATO maneuvers, happened to spot the two large busses bearing the sign "Hope College Vienna Summer School" in front of a hotel in Amsterdam and excitedly stormed in to join us there for a day.

When we reached Luxembourg, three days later, we were greeted by Gerrit Hooij who also graduated from Hope in 1957. He is stationed in Heilbronn and now looks forward to a possible pass or leave to spend some time with us in Vienna.

Last week, while we were in Heidelberg, two other graduates met us there. Charles Lindahl, '57, spent the day with us and then continued with us to Nürnberg. Chuck, too, had spent some time with last year's group in Heidelberg and Vienna. He is stationed in Darmstadt, Germany.

Ronald Kuiper, '58, also met us in Heidelberg and traveled on our bus to Nürnberg. Ron has only been in Germany a few weeks. He is stationed in Heilbronn and now looks forward to a possible pass or leave to spend some time with us in Vienna.

Finally, in Nürnberg we met Captain Robert Japinga, his wife (the former Sally Schier) and their two boys, Ricky and Billy. Captain Japinga is stationed in Augsburg at present. In Nürnberg, we were also met by Reverend and Mrs. Paul Diez. Rev. Diez graduated from Western Theological Seminary in 1954 and now is the pastor of the Lutheran Church in Nürnberg. Rev. Diez had three young men from his congregation with him who volunteered to serve as guides for those of us who wanted to see the city of Nürnberg.

Included among the many new experiences we have enjoyed so far on our tour has been the opportunity to worship in different churches with people of other countries.

Our first two Sundays were spent aboard the S. S. Waterman, where both protestant and Catholic services were provided for the passengers. The worshipers descended the stairs leading to the theater, from which came the sound of familiar hymns being played on the piano. The sermons were preached in English by Rev. Feenstra, a graduate of Calvin College.

No account of the growth of the Vienna Summer School program would be complete without a sincere tribute to the valuable services rendered by the Institute of European Studies, which has been our host for the past three years, by the members of the teaching staff, and particularly Mrs. Snow, who served as Women's advisor and supervisor of the German and Music program in 1957 and 1958. The program also owes much to the enthusiasm, ingenuity, and interest of the students themselves who contributed many ideas and suggestions which helped to make the Hope College Vienna Summer School program what it is.

Hope Alumni Visit Group
Enroute To Vienna

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Travelers Worship In
Church of Pilgrims,
Protestant Cathedral

Both Protestant and Catholic members of our group were given the opportunity to attend church services in English while we were in Amsterdam on our third Sunday. The Protestant service was held in the English Reformed Church of the Scotch-Reformed Presbyterian denomination. Part of the building in which we worshiped had been constructed about 1500 as a Dutch church. In 1967 the church was converted to the English language when used by the Pilgrims after their flight from England.

We heard a message preached by a substitute pastor, Dr. John Promis, who spent four years as a student at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and three years at Calvin Seminary. He later did graduate work at the Free University in Amsterdam.

It was interesting to note that in Amsterdam, as in many of our churches at home, the children were seated in the front and left before the sermon to have a special service in another part of the church. The deacons greeted visitors and friends at the door.

We were also the beneficiaries of a very nice custom in Amsterdam, the serving of coffee after the service for visitors and members of the church. During this coffee hour we met a number of young people, some of whom ate dinner with us at our hotel and later guided us around their city.

On June 18 in Nürnberg, Pastor Diez had planned to give a special service in English for the Hope group. However, due to the fact that Dr. Fried and Pastor Diez were unable to contact each other in time, many of us went instead to the Organ Concert at the St. Lawrence Cathedral. The concert was one of a series included in the International Organ Festival held from June 20 to June 28 in Nürnberg. We all agreed that the concert was indeed, a worshipful experience.

Loreta Plassche

PROTESTANT SERVICES have been held in English here since 1607.
Welcome to Vienna

We welcome you to the ever-increasing list of friends of the Hope College Vienna Summer School who will be receiving the European edition of the Hope College ANCHOR.

This is the third consecutive year in which the European edition of the ANCHOR has been published, and we are most pleased to know of the continuing interest shown by former students of the Vienna Summer School, some of whom have younger brothers or sisters taking part in the program this year.

We hope that you will enjoy reading about our adventures among other cultures and peoples — our experiences in international living. And we hope that this paper, sent to the parents and friends of Hope College students, former participants in the program, and friends of the College, may make a small contribution towards furthering international understanding and cooperation.

THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE HOPE COLLEGE VIENNA SUMMER SCHOOL

EXTEND GREETINGS TO ALL ALUMNI AND FRIENDS.

Study Tour Introduces Hope Students To European Heritage, and Contemporary Affairs

June 6 (Sat) Departure from New York on S. S. Waterman.
June 16 (Tue) Morning briefing at SHAPE Headquarters in St. Germaine on European defense policies and NATO problems. Lunch at NATO officers’ mess. Afternoon tour through Versailles Palace and Gardens, followed by reception at American Library in Paris. Talk on French colonial problems and French politics by Dr. Ian Frazer, Library Director. Evening free.
June 17 (Wed) Travel from Paris to Charterhouse for tour of Gothic cathedral there and lunch. On to Amiens for brief look at cathedral there and then to Brussels. Dinner at hotel upon arrival.
June 18 (Thu) Visit to Brussels and briefing on European Common Market by Dr. Richard Mayne. Luncheon in downtown restaurant, followed by visit to Waterloo battlegrounds and viewing of film on Napoleon. Return to Bruges for dinner. Evening free for canal rides and exploring city.
June 19 (Fri) Free morning in Bruges for picture-taking and shopping. Departure for Amsterdam after lunch. Dinner in Amsterdam, evening free.
June 20 (Sat) Trip from Amsterdam to Hague for briefing in Dutch Parliament by Mr. Schepel, Secretary of the Dutch lower house on government and policies of the Netherlands. Visit to the Peace Palace, meeting with Prof. Dr. Michael Fink. Evening free for canal rides.
June 21 (Sun) Group attended service at the English Reformed Church in Amsterdam. A number of Dutch students joined the Hope group for lunch and acted as guides in the afternoon for those who wanted to see the city. Also included in the afternoon’s activities was a visit to the Rijksmuseum, conducted by Dr. Michael Fink. Evening free for canal rides.
June 22 (Mon) Travel from Amsterdam to Bad Godesberg, Germany with a stop for light breakfast (ham and eggs) at Arnhem, and an extended stop at gothic cathedral and modern pastry shop in Cologne. Dinner in Park Hotel, Bad Godesberg. Evening free.
June 23 (Tue) Morning visit to German Parliament in Bonn for briefing on current German problems by Dr. Martin of the Christian Democratic Union and Frau Dr. Maxime, delegate from Berlin to German Parliament. Lunch in Bundestag Restaurant. Stop in downtown Bonn for shopping and look at Beethoven House. Afternoon briefing in American Embassy in Meklen. Evening free.
June 24 (Wed) By bus from Bad Godesberg to Boppard where group embarked on Rhine River steamer for trip to Lorelei and Bingen. Lunch on shipboard and loss of pictures of castles. Bus travel from Bingen to Luxembourg City, dinner at hotel, evening free to listen to band concert or window shopping.
June 25 (Thu) Morning free. Group was the luncheon guest of European Coal and Steel Community followed by briefings on European economic progress. Evening free.
June 26 (Fri) Travel to Heidelberg, Germany, arriving in time for lunch. Afternoon free. Evening attendance at a performance of Verdi’s “The Troubadour” in Heidelberg, Opera House.
June 27 (Sat) Travel from Heidelberg to Nurnberg with stop in ancient city of Schwabach Hall. Lunch in historic hotel. Dinner in Nurnberg, evening seeing opera, “Countess Maritza,” or listening to concerts of International Organ Festival.
June 28 (Sun) Hope alumni luncheon.
June 29 (Mon) Travel to Munich. Late morning free for shopping. Lunch at Rathaus Square followed by visit to Kado Free Europe and briefing there. Late afternoon travel to Pfecking near Munich for audience with His Imperial Highness, Dr. Otto von Hapsburg (son of the late Emperor Charles of Austria and pretender to the Austrian throne). Return to Munich for late dinner, followed by optional visit to the well-known Hofbrauhaus, where Hitler got his start in politics.
June 30 (Tue) Travel from Munich to Innsbrook, Austria. Stop for visit to Hohenschwangau Castle and pictures of Newschwanstein Castle. Lunch at Fussen, drive through Austrian mountain passes. Dinner and celebration of the Hinge’s 34th wedding anniversary at hotel in Innsbrook.
July 1 (Wed) Morning free for shopping, sightseeing, or cable car trips in Innsbrook. Departure for Zell-am-See after lunch. Dinner and rain at Zell-am-See. Evening free for movies, bridge, or Alpine entertainment.

THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE where the World Court meets.

ZELL-AM-SEE with a view of the Grossglockner.

July 2 (Thu) Morning free in Zell-am-See. Departure after lunch for drive through picturesque mountain and lake country to Admont. Dinner at hotel followed by slide lecture on Austrian Alps.

July 3 (Fri) Morning visit to Admont’s famous baroque monastery and library. Lunch at Leopin. Buffet pastry shop stop on top of the Semmerung Mountain. Evening, Independence Day Party at Auersee Palace with other American and Austrian students.

July 5 (Sun) Protestant service at Vienna Community Church near Neuer Markt. Lunch at Institute. Afternoon and Evening free.

July 6 (Mon) Vienna Summer School classes begin.
Europe is the place for a person with a well-padded wallet. Since our eyes are bigger than our pocketbooks, we are becoming of necessity wise shoppers. Paris, city of fashions and perfumery, opened her arms wide for our American dollars and travelers cheques. However, due to the prices, our American madames soon learned to try on 5€ dresses, smile, and move on to try on other outfits. Yankee tourists, however, continued to walk around with exotic smelling scents, which the clerk insisted were "hot" for mother, or some nice young lady back home.

For the lover of lace, Bruges became a shopper's paradise. In every shop window one saw samples of the fine needlework... and young ladies thought of hope chests back home just waiting to be filled. Some went under the pretense of purchasing for mother, but within one hour one honest shopper admitted that maybe she'd rather buy mother something else, and tick this away for herself.

Turning an American shopper loose in the Delft factory in Holland is like releasing a bull in an arena. Naturally, those of us who hail from America's Tulip Time city were particularly enthused with the "unusual" blue pattern. However, few were left Delft without adding to their gift collections some piece of pottery. Naturally, good buys are always passed up, and the common expression here is, "Well, I'll buy it in Austria." Young ladies think of Bernard Altman cashes in Delft to sell and Delft to carry and Delft to bring back home.

The tragedy becomes all too clear when the traveler no longer recognizes empty paper bags with visits still ahead. The dreamed of items seem to vanish away... English woolens and bone china, Swiss watches, Danzic silver. Letters and wires head to the States: "Send more dollars".

With an empty wallet and a stuffed suitcase, the American traveler heads home to display his purchases from abroad. Will we ever learn to "just look and not touch"?

Lynn Van't Hof

What Lies Behind Her Smile? A Look At the Louvre

What does one think of when at last confronting the famed Mona Lisa? What does one think of her smile after hearing such possible explanations as she had her teeth and was embarrassed to smile completely, or she was expecting a wee one soon and was oh-so- contented? What does one think when one stretches and strains to view over and through a myriad of others who are stretching and straining? In answer to these questions, I can say, "Not much, and yet-someth- ing of value".

The Mona Lisa has gone the way of all too-well publicized masterpieces. It has been gaped and gawked for by the throngs of tourists who have come to see the Mona Lisa and the Louvre — a feeling that in spite of all that has been said about the great painting, the world has not yet learned the meaning of the obstructing crowds and the lack of time-approximates, the taxi-ridden streets, and the vacuum it has left among the throngs of avid listeners were more like a sideshow at the county fair than an audience truly reverent and humbleness before entering the sanctuary.

We were told that the length of the cathedral characterizes the hope of eternal life. The architect prom-oted this by placing the entrance to the cathedral in the west and the altar in the east. The entrance is the symbol of death and is therefore placed in the west where the sun sets. The altar is a symbol of eternal life and is therefore placed in the east where the sun rises.

Another thing which is characteristic of Gothic architecture is the pointed arch. Again this is in complete contrast to Roman architecture. The Romans used a round arch which creates a sense of bulkiness, whereas the French Gothic style allows for a light, lifting feeling. Anos - characteristic of the Gothic arch is that it liberates the architect from any necessity of constructing the columns at equal distances in order to establish a uniform height. With the Roman architecture, unequal spacing of columns is impossible.

We were informed that a large iron screen had previously been present between the altar and the nave. This screen was a symbol of the separation of the priestly order and the worldly worshippers. However, the worshipper was permitted to walk around the back of the altar in the area which is called the ambulatory. The ambulatory as well as the side aisles now house small chapels for individual worship, but they were formerly used to house pilgrims who had been travelling all day. This is one of the reasons why the cathedrals were built so large.

Our attention was then called to the buttresses which are located on the outside of the cathedral. We were told that they support the enormous weight of the cathedral walls and ceiling. The flying buttress is a characteristic part of the Gothic cathedral.

As we looked again at the interior of the cathedral, we noticed the beautiful stained glass windows. These windows contribute to the fame of Chartres, for it is the only old French cathedral with all of its original windows. Each side window portrays a unique scene in beautiful colors. But it is the rose window above the entrance which is most effective. Looking at it, we feel the same energy again drawn towards us and we receive a feeling of reverence from its rich blue color. While leaving we saw again the great unity of the cathedral of Chartres. For we remembered that we had been lifted upward spiritually as we entered, and as we were leaving the same feeling was created within us. Each of us left with a feeling of reverence and awe.

Mrs. Hinga, Dean of students at Hope College said that:

"The most enjoyable anniversary of the thirty four was dessert time in Innsbruck, Austria on June 30th, as Hope College Vienna Summer School staffers Mr. and Mrs. Milton L. Hinga were honored by the group on their 34th wedding anniversary. A many-tiered Austrian wedding cake was served for dessert as Mrs. Hinga presented with a bouquet of roses.

Mr. Koutny, Director of the Institute of European Studies, was a special guest at the anniversary dinner. Hinga, Dean of students at Hope College said that:

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Austrian Emperor's Son Receives Hope Group in Special Audience

Our last scheduled briefing during the study tour took place in a small town near Munich. Dr. Fried had told us to expect a large audience, and indeed, we found ourselves seated next to Archduke Otto von Hapsburg and that according to protocol we ought to address him as "Your Imperial Majesty." He is the last of the Austrian emperor and the pretender to the Austrian throne. We therefore expected to find a pompous man, living in the style of royalty, with entourage and titles. Instead, we were surprised to meet a young, charming, and friendly young man, who can easily qualify as one of Europe's leading intellectuals.

Archduke Otto received us in the study of his unpretentious home near the Starzbach Lake. Speaking in perfect English he referred to his many visits to the United States and to Michigan and to the importance with heavy reparations payments to Russia. The Archduke has been exiled from his own country, he is very well informed, a real connoisseur for her people. He commented on Austria's remarkable economic recovery during the last few years, which is all the more noteworthy since Austria is still saddled with heavy reparations payments to Russia. The Archduke was considered to be a possible candidate for the throne of his father in Austria, Archduke Otto might well become a most popular enlightened monarch and is ail the more noteworthy since Austria is still saddled with heavy reparations payments to Russia.

Turning to the topic of the Cold War, Otto von Hapsburg made some rather helpful comments. He pointed to the signing of the Austrian State Treaty in 1955 which the Russians agreed to withdraw from Austria, as the turning point in favor of the West. History has demonstrated that Russia cannot fight both East and West at the same time. In the period immediately after World War II Russia could expand in Europe because she was not endangered by any potential enemies. This was the dilemma of both a strong East and a strong West.

The Archduke, who has not only travelled extensively in China, India, and other parts of the Far East, but has had political discussions with leaders in all parts of the world, pointed out that although at present China still depends on Russian aid, she will become independent before most of us got the feel of the ship. Our statement were crowded in the cabins. There was room enough for two people to stand between the beds, if both weight less than 150 pounds and stood sideways. Our room had two beds, one in the room and the other on the effect of air all to himself.

One of the interesting features of the trip was the small Indonesian boys that served as cabin stewards. Some of us found the local restaurants hard to pronounce. For example, Mentimbar became Mountainz, and the other on the the diction of both a strong East and a strong West.

The boat itself wasn't had at all after one became accustomed to it. However, it took a couple of days before most of us got the feel of the ship. Our statement were crowded in the cabins. There was room enough for two people to stand between the beds, if both weight less than 150 pounds and stood sideways. Our room had two beds, one in the room and the other on the effect of air all to himself.

Late one evening some of us visited the kitchen to raid the icebox. We found, to our amusement, that some of the cooks were wooden shoes. Visiting the kitchens soon became a regular early morning habit.

Since there wete 800 of us on board we had to eat in three shifts. Most of us were fortunate enough to eat during the third sitting, which the captain said was the only "respeclable hour" for anyone to dine. To our delight one evening. He requested that everyone go to bed for the rest of the evening. This request was continued on our way.

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Late one evening some of us visited the kitchen to raid the icebox. We found, to our amusement, that some of the cooks were wooden shoes. Visiting the kitchens soon became a regular early morning habit.

Since there wete 800 of us on board we had to eat in three shifts. Most of us were fortunate enough to eat during the third sitting, which the captain said was the only "respeclable hour" for anyone to dine. To our delight one evening. He requested that everyone go to bed for the rest of the evening. This request was continued on our way.

One of the interesting features of the trip was the small Indonesian boys that served as cabin stewards. Some of us found Indonesian names hard to pronounce. For example, Mentimbar became Mountainz, and the other on the the diction of both a strong East and a strong West.
Radio Free Europe Broadcasts News and Truth Finds Eager Listeners in Communist Countries

Radio Free Europe is essentially what the name indicates—an extensive network of radio broadcasting which spreads the true events of the world to the people living in the Communist-dominated countries of Europe. To do this effectively is not an easy task, and consequently requires considerable planning and organization. The programming of RFE is based on hourly newscasts, with the remainder of the time devoted to broadcasts of a cultural nature ranging from drama to popular music. General opinion has shown that the news broadcasts are the most popular programs, so special care is taken to provide the latest up-to-the-minute news.

The news staff of RFE is so thorough and efficient that many times it has compiled coverage of events and had it on the air before the Communists have had a chance to prepare their propaganda concerning the events. The newsmen of RFE in Munich handle 15,000 words daily, which are edited, translated, and distributed to the various sections of RFE within the hour they are received.

RFE gleaned its news from a wide variety of sources, including the usual teletype services and a number of its own correspondents located throughout the world. Thirty-live radio stations in the Communist countries are monitored to pick up stories which originate behind the Iron Curtain.

In actuality, Radio Free Europe is five stations in one, as it broadcasts to five separate countries, to each of its own national language. Programs cover a range of subjects similar to any domestic radio station, although the emphasis is placed on the fast and accurate presentation of news. The average broadcast day runs about nineteen hours, but if events merit broadcasting for a longer period, as was the case during the Hungarian revolution, round-the-clock reporting is not uncommon. The effectiveness of RFE as an organ of truth can be best measured by the efforts of the Communists to jam its broadcasts. It is estimated that the Communists spend twice as much money attempting to jam the broadcasts of RFE as RFE itself spends in programming. In order to counter this jamming, RFE broadcasts simultaneously on several different frequencies. For example, in Poland, a listener can get RFE on eight different channels, thus making the task of jamming very difficult. Every day at midnight a "saturation effect" is achieved by beaming all 31 transmitters at one area, usually as an area which has been jammed most consistently.

Conscious tapes are made of every broadcast and these are stored indefinitely. After the Hungarian uprising in 1956, RFE was accused of inciting the Hungarians to riot, but a jury acquitted the station after listening to the tapes of its broadcasts during the previous period.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of RFE is the fact that it is supported entirely by contributions from individuals and corporations. People all over the free world are responsible for spreading the truth to their fellow men behind the Iron Curtain.

Charles M. Polk

Rain Fails To Dampen Alps

Climbing over rocky mountain Skipping over river and fountain Passing where the willows quiver By the ever-rolling river

Swollen with the summer rain

The summer rain!

Sir W. S. Gilbert, Pirates of Penzance

An ideal for eventual European economic and political unity was presented to the Hope College Vienna Summer School group when they visited the headquarters of the European Common Market in Brussels and the headquarters of the European Coal and Steel Community in Luxembourg. Dr. Richard Mayne, in Brussels, and Mille. Sequin and Renecem, in Luxembourg, related many of the same facts and expressed many of the same ideas in their briefings.

In his presentation of the historical background of the Common Market and of the European community as a whole, Dr. Mayne discussed four periods: that of complete economic disunity, the post-World War II reconstruction, the reconstruction from 1950, and the present transition period. The present period is marked by the attempt to establish free and permanent arrangement for the movement of goods among European countries. Dr. Mayne also discussed the governmental organization and internal structure of the Common Market. His outlook was an optimistic one: he saw the European community of nations as a second America, a strong bloc of free world states united in the fight against Communism. He felt that this unity would soon become political as well as economic.

In Luxembourg, Mr. René Kees, Director of the Information Service of the Coal and Steel Community, spoke briefly again on the economic and political development of the European community of nations, particularly as it is emerging the European Coal and Steel Community. A different aspect of this new community was its social problems and goals — was discussed by Mlle. Sequin of the Labor Problems Division of the Community. She pointed to her organization: to increase production and wages and thus raise the standard of living, and to decrease unemployment by making possible a free movement of labor among the member countries. Better housing, accident prevention, hospitalization, and social security programs are part of the way in which the Labor Problems Division is beginning to raise the standard of living of workers in the six countries which have joined the Coal and Steel Community.

The optimistic views of Mr. Renécem and Mlle. Sequin, like those of Dr. Mayne, included the hope that the European community of nations would soon develop a political unity as an outgrowth of its economic unity. That this strengthening of the economic and political unity of Europe will be the best means of defeating Communism is perhaps the most striking conclusion which we carried away from these interesting briefings in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Ellen Schwartz and John Tyson add the informal touch.
Time Stands Still In Picturesque Bruges

Bruges fell by the wayside in world trade leaving only a picturesque shell of the past glory. It is this death as a world port that has left the village unmourned by huge steel cranes and unsightly warehouses.

History surrounds the tourist who glides through the canals in a excursion boat. Buildings such as the sixty Beffry, built in 1289, and the weathered Grainhouse, which houses a 100-year-old lace collection, are but a few of the remains of greatness gone by.

While on a boat tour, a sightseer passes under the tattered St. Brunsfe bridge, over which passed some of the most noted kings of the time. Further down the canal one can see the "Llac d'Amaur," which was the center quay of Bruges; it is still surrounded by its original fourteenth century wall. The swans give the waterways a final touch of placid beauty, and they have their own peculiar legend. According to the annals, the citizens of Bruges were condemned to care for the swans following the murder in 1488 of Peter Longeneck, collector of taxes, and advisor to Maximilian of Austria.

When the canal trip ends, the tourists wander down the cobbled streets, alongside the meandering canal, looking at the yellow-lighted buildings — the buildings which were once the marts of Western Europe, the assemblies of famous merchants, and the strongholds of Christendom. How fortunate it was that Bruges was preserved from the ravages of progress by the sleeping Zwyn.

David Myers

Dutch Briefings Emphasize Nationalism-Internationalism

On our first day of traveling through Holland's neat countryside, we were striving to soak up all that could be seen — the windmills, the sails of boats on the canals, the flat, well-tended farmlands, the bicycle paths, and the Dutch "costumes".

The following day we began to see that, although we might know much about the social, cultural, and historical roles of the Netherlands, we were rather vague concerning her internal political organization.

In a briefing at the Dutch Parliament in the Hague, Mr. Scheppel, the permanent secretary of the Lower Chamber, helped us to bridge this gap. Besides learning something about the political processes by which governments are formed in a constitutional monarchy and the fact that the present coalition government is made up of five major political parties, we discovered that the Dutch are intensely nationalistic, that they are proud of their small country, and that they are filled with unquestioning devotion and respect for their queen.

A spirit of internationalism rather than nationalism was apparent, however, at our next briefing, which was held at the Hague Peace Palace. Physically, the Palace, built in 1913 largely by means of a gift from Andrew Carnegie, is a symbol of world co-operation. Among the international gifts in the Palace are ornate rugs from Persia, delicate tapestries from Japan, Ming vases from China, marbles from Denmark, and a miniature "Christ of the Andes" donated by Argentina.

More significant, of course, are the purposes for which the Peace Palace is used which illustrate international co-operative effort, effort directed toward world peace and understanding. The Peace Palace serves as a meeting place for the International Court of Justice, and it is the home of the International Court of Arbitration.

Though relatively few cases have been brought before the International Court of Justice, there has been an increase in both the number and the importance of the cases placed before it. We left the Peace Palace, therefore, sharing the dream of Andrew Carnegie that some day the old narrow nationalism will give way to a world of international order and the amiable settlement of disputes between nations.

Barbara Emmich

Rhine Journey

The Vienna Summer School went up the Rhine in a beautiful steamboat. The day was as grand as one could demand. So I quickly abandoned my coat.

When I looked high up on the cliff above, I saw in the distance far, a ruined Schloss all covered with moss.

"What a lovely castle you are," said I, "What a lovely castle you are."

The castle looked down on a quaint little town. Like a crown on a bourgeois queen. Up the cliffs in lines, Marched acres of vines. In harlequinade of green.

My pencil flew as I drew and drew.

But the boat moved faster than I. "Oh, wait a minute — I'm not quite through!

"Ah, lovely castle, good bye!"

I sketched landscapes and towers for three solid hours. As happy as jam in a jar.

Quoth I, "turn back the pages to the High Middle Ages."

As one could demand, the currency, the diligence and technical skill of the German worker, and last but not least, the Marshall Plan aid given by the United States to help Germany back to her feet. Though we may explain the reasons for this Wirtschaftswunder, no one who has not actually seen the thriving prosperity of Germany and the new pride the Germans have in their country can fully appreciate the extent or significance of the miracle which has occurred here in the past ten years.

William Dunn

West Germany Makes Startling Economic Gains

Free time to shop is always a welcome break from the long hours of travel, and we spent much time examining the beautiful shopping districts of Germany though we soon realized that going into shops could do considerable damage to our ever dwindling supply of travelers checks.

As we strolled down the streets of Munich, Cologne, Heidelberg and other German cities we found it almost impossible to believe that less than fifteen years ago Germany had been little more than a smoking heap of rubble and desolation, brought on by Hitler's war. Today, only a few back streets and outlying districts show the scars of the Second World War. Most of the cities we visited show signs of alert and energetic prosperity, easily matching the life of any city in the United States.

As late as 1948 Germany showed few signs of recovery from the war. The country was split into four zones, industry lay prostrate, exports were almost nonexistent, and some ten million refugees from the East had to be housed in the West. Yet, the past decade has brought unprecedented prosperity back to the western part of Germany, now known as the German Federal Republic, so that today Western Germany has again become one of the wealthiest and strongest countries in Europe.

This comeback has been called the Wirtschaftswunder, the economic miracle, and that it is. Many reasons have been given for this miracle: a free economy, a sound currency, the diligence and technical skill of the German worker, and last but not least, the Marshall Plan aid given by the United States to help Germany back to her feet. Though we may explain the reasons for this Wirtschaftswunder, no one who has not actually seen the thriving prosperity of Germany and the new pride the Germans have in their country can fully appreciate the extent or significance of the miracle which has occurred here in the past ten years.