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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 program, conducted by the language departments. By contact with other people and cultures, there has been a German or history course. Today, four years later, is the nature and scope of its academic offerings. In the development of a program which provides all the 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. Students have a choice of nine different courses, including Art, German, History, Literature, and Music. The teaching faculty consists of seven European professors, as well as guest lecturers, two special tutors, and five members of the Hope College staff.

In these four years the program has not only expanded in numbers and in 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, Luxembourg, 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 Europeans during the next few weeks. Also begun 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.

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 adviser 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 Alumns Visit Group

Enroute To Vienna

Throughout our tour of Europe, we were met by alumni of Hope College. The first of these was David Kinkelma, 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 Kinkelma, meanwhile advanced to a special U.S. unit sent to Holland for NATO maneuvers, happened to spot the two large buses hearing the "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 Hook who also 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 Kinkelma, meanwhile advanced to a special U.S. unit sent to Holland for NATO maneuvers, happened to spot the two large buses hearing the "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 Hook who also graduated from Hope in 1957. He is stationed in Theonsville, France, which is near Luxembourg City. He, too, has been in the Army for some time and attended last year's Hope reunion in Heidelberg.

Later, 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 Nurnberg. Chick, too, had spent some time with last year's group in Heidelberg and Vienna. He is stationed in Dormstadt, Germany.

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

Finally, in Nurnberg we met Captain Robert Japinga, his wife (the former Sally Schrier) and their two boys, Ricky and Billy. Captain Japinga is stationed in Augsberg at present. In Nurnberg, 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 Nurnberg. 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 Nurnberg.

William Harris

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 1400 as a Dutch church. In 1607 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 Primus, 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 Nurnberg, 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 10 to June 18 in Nurnberg. We all agreed that the concert was, indeed, a worshipful experience.

Loreta Mansche
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.
HOPEITES VISIT CATHEDRAL AT CHARTRES

After leaving Paris, we looked forward to our visit to Chartres, the cathedral often considered to be the most explicit example of French Gothic Architecture. The Gothic characteristics are evident throughout the entire cathedral, except for the façade. As we walked to the cathedral, we were confronted with a non-symmetrical façade, consisting of two completely different spires. On our left we saw Gothic architecture and on our right Romanesque.

Upon entering the cathedral we were very impressed with the many rounds of highly unlikely explanations. From the entrance our vision was immediately drawn towards the nave to the altar. Because the columns bordering the nave converge at various points on the ceiling, the worshipper's attention is drawn upwards. We noted that the architect had succeeded in creating the feeling of being lifted rather than the feeling of heaviness which is so prevalent in Roman architecture.

The columns, spaced closely together, also drew us upward. Without allowing him to be distracted by activity in the side aisles, a rhythmic feeling of speeding toward the altar is interrupted by the open expanse of the transept. The resulting deceleration creates an atmosphere of reverence and humbleness before entering the sanctuary.

We were told that the length of the cathedral characterizes the hope of eternal life. The architect promoted 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 in-hoc style allows for a light, lifting feeling.

What Lies Behind Her Smile? A Look At the Louvre

What does one think when at last confronting the famed Mona Lisa? What does one think of her smile after hearing such possible explanations as she had bad teeth...?

Lynn Van't Hof

GROUP HELPS HINGAS CELEBRATE 34TH ANNIVERSARY

Strains of "Happy Anniversary" filled the air at dessert time in Innsbruck, Austria on June 30th, as Hope College Vienna Summer School students 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 was 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:
"The most enjoyable anniversary of the thirty-four was celebrated in our sixty adopted children. From "nephews" (budrivers Leopold and Gerhart) and "nieces" Dr. Paul G. Fried and Dr. M. Fink."

Mr. and Mrs. Hinga have been married thirty-four years. Mr. Hinga is Dean of the College for those same eight years. During this time the Hingas have been "Mother and Father" to hundreds of Hope College students. Besides their "adopted" children the Hingas have two children of their own and five grandchildren.

TOWERING HIGH ABOVE the rest of the city the Cathedral at Chartres symbolizes the devotion and civic pride of Medieval Europeans.
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 told us that we were to attend an audience with Archduke Otto von Hapsburg and that according to protocol we ought to address him as „Your Imperial Majesty“. During our stay in the last Austrian emperor and the pretendee to the Austrian throne. We therefore expected to find a pompous man, living in the experience of war with emperor and titles. Instead, we were surprised to meet and extremely 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 Starnberg Lake. Speaking in perfect English he referred to his many visits to the United States and to Munich and in the importance he attached to meeting with young Americans. His comments on Austrian politics showed that, though he has been exiled from his own country, he is very well informed on the political situation and is able to be a real concern for her people. He commented on Austria’s remarkable economic recovery during the past few years, which is all the more noteworthy since Austria is still saddled with heavy reparations payments to Russia. The Archduke then commented on Austria’s position between East and West, expressing the opinion that she would either have to join the Common Market, or some kind of European economic union. He commented on Austria’s remarkable economic recovery during the past few years, which is all the more noteworthy since Austria is still saddled with heavy reparations payments to Russia. The Archduke then commented on Austria’s position between East and West, expressing the opinion that she would either have to join the Common Market, or some kind of European economic union.

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, in violation of the Yalta decision. He also pointed out that the issue of the future of Vienna is still very much in dispute. The Archduke also commented on the Archduke’s role in the recent negotiations between East and West, expressing the opinion that the Archduke could be a real asset to the peace negotiations.

This is one of the real fears which the Russian leaders have at present. How strongly the Russians feel about excluding the Chinese from international discussions is a matter of disagreement. The Archduke may be illustrated by the current four power talks in Geneva. According to Otto von Hapsburg the Russians chose to make Berlin the issue, because this is the only possible point of conflict between East and West which does not concern anyone except the War-time “Big Four” so that the Chinese could have no legitimate claim to attend these discussions.

Commenting on the prospects for peaceful coexistence between Russia and the West, the Archduke quoted a remark by Khrushchev and said he had made to the British Prime Minister MacMillan recently: “We both wear silk shirts — sooner or later we will come to an agreement. The Russian leaders are old and they enjoy the comforts of “bourgeois” life, therefore it is unlikely that they will risk a war. Now, since the West must drive a hard bargain and can not relax its guard.

For nearly two hours the man whom we were told to address as “Your Imperial Majesty” talked and answered our questions more frankly and openly than anyone else whom we had met. He impressed us with his broad knowledge of world affairs, and so much poise and personal charm that even the most anti-monarchist Republican in our group came away with a feeling that, given the opportunity to return to the throne, the Archduke Otto von Hapsburg might well become a most popular enlightened monarch and that, perhaps, there was something to be said for monarchy, after all.

Ralph Wright

Summer Schoolers Find Ten Day Trip Over Interesting and Relaxing

EDITOR’S NOTE: In this article, tour member George Birdsong recounts some of the highlights of the voyage from New York to Le Havre, France aboard the student ship, the S. S. Waterman.

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 staterooms were crowded. There were enough room for two people to stand between the beds, if both weighed less than 150 pounds and stood outdoors. The Archduke had two where he could have walked through which we had been walking relatively quiet, until we began approaching the vicinity of the ship. There all was bedlam!

Big vans with gears grinding, pick-up trucks rattling, people bustling here and there shouting instructions — this was the scene that met us. As we walked farther the city came more alive. With our eyes wide with amazement, we wandered through the streets, passing by fruit stalls, carts, trucks, and vegetable stands. People while they unloaded their trucks and set up their goods.

Anyone for a Steak?

A new smell filled the air and upon following our noses, we came to a large building in which rows and rows of freshly butchered cows, sheep, hogs, and whatever. Everyone had two square feet of room and three cubic feet of air. All the men in red-stained white aprons were unloading the meat.

One Small Box

Walking on, our eyes lighted upon crates of perfectly formed deep red raspberries, and our mouths watered. Attempting to buy one small box out of a complete crate was no easy feat, as the French seller wanted us to buy the whole crate. In spite of our limited French, we managed to get our point across and continued down the street eating the sweet raspberries.

French Onion Soup

By then it was about 3:00 a.m. and fashionable men and women, coming from the night clubs and opera, were beginning their nightly parade through the streets of the Market to the cafés for the traditional custom of onion soup and red wine. Following their example, we stopped at a café also. Steaming bowls of soup were set before us — onion soup with gooey cheese and chunks of French bread in it. Perhaps we were extra hungry or maybe it was the atmosphere, but we found it most delicious and filling! Finally about 3:30 a.m. we decided we should begin to head back to the hotel.

Tennis Shoes in Paris?

To find our way through the maze of fruits, vegetables, people, and stalls of the Parisian market (which is almost unknown to tourists), we were given a very helpful guide in the form of a young man wearing tennis shoes and a sweater. He pointed to the signing of the Austrian State Treaty in 1955, by which the Russians agreed to withdraw from the Austrian orbit.

Austin College Anchor — European Edition

JULY 1959
Radio Free Europe Broadcasts News and Truth

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 no small 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 newscast of RFE in Munich handles 250,000 words daily, which are edited, translated, and distributed to the various sections of RFE within the hour they are received.

RFE glean news from a wide variety of sources, including the usual teletype services and a number of its own correspondents located throughout the world. Thirteen 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 in 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 15 transmitters at one area, usually an area which has been jammed most consistently.

THE FORMAL SETTING —

Radio Free Europe Broadcasts News and Truth

Connaisseurs of broadcasted music are charmed by the selections from the European operatic repertoire. The summer of 1959 saw an extensive series of broadcasts of a number of new operas. The BBC, BBC Transcription Service, and other broadcasting stations in Europe added an unusual dimension to RFE broadcasts. The summer rain!

F. Robert Lehmeyer

Rain Falls To Dampen Alps

Alpine journey in that the mountain streams so appropriate in describing the Hope College group's recent voyage. Dr. Mayne also discussed the governmental organization for the movement of goods among European countries.

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**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 unmarred by huge steel cranes and unsightly warehouses.

The ancient canals of Bruges, which were used during the fourteenth century to carry the traffic of the world, have become one of the few places where a person can braid in a medieval atmosphere. During this golden age the narrow channels were bustling with merchant ships of every flag. It is said that strangers used to flock to Bruges to hear the latest news from all four corners of the globe. This great prosperity, however, depended on a small thread of a river called the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river. Desperate efforts proved in vain against the crippling silt, and soon the Zwyn, and in the early part of the sixteenth century a heavy silt formed in the river.

History surrounds the tourist who glides through the canals in a excursion boat. Buildings such as the stately Belfry, built in 1105, and the weathered Groote- house, 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. Brunsiface bridge, over which passed some of the most noted kings of the time. Further down the canal one can see the "Lac d'Amour," 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 1587 of Peter Longnecker, collector of taxes, and advisor to Maximilian of Austria.

When the canal trip ends, the tourist wanders down the cobblestone streets, alongside the meandering canal, looking at the yellow-lighted buildings — the buildings which were once the mans 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

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**Dutch Briefings Emphasize Nationalism-Internationalism**

On our first day of traveling through Holland's near 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 cooperation. Among the international gifts in the Palace are onyx 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 amicable settlement of disputes between nations.

-William Dean

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**Rhine Journey**

The Vienna Summer School went up the Rhine in a beautiful steam boat. 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 horticulture 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 boy!" quoth I. "Ah, lovely castle, good boy."

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