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Austrian State Secretary Receives Hope College Vienna Summer School

Every student of contemporary history is curious about Soviet intentions and diplomacy, but few have the opportunity of getting first hand information on these topics which came to members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School when Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received the group in his office.

Dr. Kreisky, who is one of the outstanding leaders of the Austrian Socialist Party, had returned from an extended visit to the Soviet Union the evening prior to the meeting. For over an hour the Austrian diplomat answered searching questions on all phases of Austrian foreign policy, on the just completed negotiations in Moscow, and on war affairs.

In response to further questions the Secretary also outlined the platform of the Austrian Socialist Party which he had recently helped to formulate and commented on the unusual political structure of the Austrian government which is made up of a coalition formed by a strong Socialist Party and an equally strong Conservative Party.

Students of the Hope College Vienna Summer School were delighted by the informal manner of the State Secretary and by the obvious candor with which he answered questions posed to him. (Dr. Kreisky, who devotes his leisure time to the study of history, seemed to enjoy the discussion with the Hope group enough to ignore the repeated attempts on the part of his personal secretary to bring the meeting to a close.)

Following the reception, the State Secretary instructed his aide to escort the Hope group on a brief tour through the building on the Ballhaus Platz, which has housed the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs since the eighteenth century.

Of particular interest to most students was the large conference room in which Prince Metternich had presided over meetings of the “big five” during the Congress of Vienna which had terminated the Napoleonic War. The five impressive doors leading into this room reminded students of European history that during this Congress much of present day diplomatic practice was evolved.

Czar Alexander of Russia, the Austrian Emperor, and all the other representatives of the “big powers” claimed the right to enter the conference chamber first. Metternich’s solution was to add a fifth door so that all delegates could enter the room at the same time.

There were many other impressive rooms in the magnificent building which now also houses the Austrian Federal Chancellery. Students were able to glance into the room where the weekly cabinet sessions are held and they briefly paid tribute to the late Chancellor Dollfuss, at the place where he died in 1934 during a Nazi plot.

As the group left the building on the Ballhaus Platz students were aware that, for a brief hour, they had been able to look behind the scenes into one of the places where international policies are made.

Hope Reception Honors Professor Hugo Hantsch

Members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School enjoyed the opportunity of meeting Professor Dr. Hugo Hantsch, Head of the Institute of European Studies and Head of the Austrian Institute of Modern History at a reception given in his honor.

The genial Professor of the University of Vienna recalled the pleasant time he had spent at Hope College when he was in the United States last December. While in Holland Professor Hantsch, who was the house guest of President Lubbers, was feted at a special breakfast by students of last year’s Vienna Summer School and at a luncheon attended by some of Holland’s leading citizens. At the same time Professor Hantsch also discussed plans for this year’s program in Vienna with Hope officials.

An impressive tea table, decorated with red and white flowers, the Austrian national colors, and made attractive by hundreds of sandwiches and pastries proved the main attraction to most of the students. Professor Hantsch thoroughly enjoyed chatting informally with the students during the tea and repeatedly expressed his interest in the Hope College program.

Dr. Delfes, the Austrian deputy of the American Cultural Affairs office in Vienna, also attended the tea.

Nowotny Awarded IRC Scholarship Will Attend Hope College This Fall

Thomas Nowotny, a personable young Austrian law student from the University of Vienna has been selected to attend Hope College during the next year. Nowotny, who is regarded as the top undergraduate candidate by the Austrian Fulbright commission, will come to Hope College on a special scholarship program sponsored by the Hope College International Relations Club.

It was the purpose of the Foreign Student Scholarship drive, sparked by the International Relations Club and supported by many campus organizations, to enable an Austrian student to come to Hope College for a year. Many students felt that, since a considerable number of Hope students have already visited Austria, it is members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School, and many others are planning to do so in the future, the presence of an Austrian student on the campus would be of particular interest and value to the whole college community.

The International Relations Club and other student organizations sponsored projects in order to raise the funds for the scholarship. A smorgasbord and the Tulip Time car parking project raised nearly five hundred dollars. Over three hundred dollars was raised by the Hope College Women’s Activity League during the annual Penny Carnival which, this year, also featured a Viennese Coffee House, “Cafe Mozart.” The Fraternity Society contributed two hundred and fifty dollars and participating students contributed generously. President Lubbers agreed that the college would grant a scholarship in the same amount.

Nowotny, selected by members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School group for the award, is twenty-one and has already completed three years of study at the University of Vienna where he has made an outstanding record. He is most eager to learn all he can about the United States. He has expressed particular interest in American history and political institutions and hopes that a year at Hope College will give him many valuable firsthand impressions of American political, social, and economic life.

Nowotny’s interests also include literature and the arts, as well as sports. He is an ardent skier and is looking forward to seeing an American football game at Hope College this fall. Students of the Vienna Summer School have already begun to “brief” Nowotny on life at Hope College, so he will come to the campus with a good deal more advance information than most other foreign students.

Nowotny’s arrival at Hope in September will not only mark the successful completion of the past year’s International Relations Club project, but will also signal the beginning of a new drive, designed to provide scholarships for two American students to attend the Hope College Vienna Summer School next year.

Dr. Paul G. Fried
ANCHOR GOES INTERNATIONAL

Time, Life, and the New York Herald Tribune have long been publishing international editions. Now that Hope College Vienna Summer School is entering its second year, the European edition of the Hope College ANCHOR has become a member of this group of transatlantic publications.

The European edition of the Hope College ANCHOR is published by the students enrolled in the Hope College Vienna Summer School study-tour program. The European edition of the ANCHOR is intended to provide information on the activities, impressions, and reactions of the study-tour group for parents, relatives, and friends. At the same time, the paper serves as a valuable souvenir for participants in the Vienna summer school program.

ISSUE NUMBER THREE

EDITORIAL STAFF FOR THIS ISSUE:

Executive Editor . . . . Wilford Butler, Jr.
Managing Editor . . . . Harry Perez, Jr.
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Rewrite . . . . David C. Bosch
Typist . . . . True Elizabeth McDonald
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Vienna Farewell

I have delayed, until the last possible moment, the task of bidding farewell to Vienna in these columns. I am reluctant to begin thinking about leaving Vienna and Europe. I am also reluctant to write because I know how difficult it is to recall the activities of this wonderful, wonderful summer will do.

The kaleidoscopic panoramas of days, weeks, and hours flash before me. It seems only moments ago we arrived in Europe. How time has whizzed by! I think of the hours of happiness, the gay, exuberant days and the only evidences of a European adventure.

The wonderful summer activities of this summer have given us gain, and I think of how futile any attempts at recalling the activities of this wonderful, wonderful summer will do.

Shall we try to use in our daily living what we have learned and observed this summer? Shall we try to forge another small link in the chain of relations between nations and man? Shall we use our knowledge to forge another small link in the chain of international understanding, to forge another small link in the chain of relations between nations and man?

We have worked and played hard this summer. We have learned, and observed, and we have become a member of the Vienna summer school group.

We have stood at the end of the summer. Only a few days remain before our return to the United States. Europe, this summer, the group, will never be the same again. There will be reunions, but the spirit moulded through the experiences of this trip will remain only in memories.

People stand out in my memories too, the friendly, patient ones, the not-so-friendly ones... the places we have been and the things we have observed are all recalled.

There will be reunions, but the spirit moulded through the experiences of this trip will remain only in memories.

Group Visits Roman Ruins

A visit to Carnuntum, the well preserved site of a two thousand year old Roman encampment, provided students of Dr. Fausthoffer's course in German Civilization as well as other invited guests a first hand glimpse of the Roman past. The visit was made possible through the efforts of Dr. Schmidt, recipient of International Relations Club Scholarship to Hope College.

The students first visited the ruins of Carnuntum, part of a Roman colony, and an encampment for Roman legions. The ruins were occupied by Austria, and were also as living quarters for the Romans. They were built up and destroyed many times, as the tribes from the north and east constantly besieged it. During its long existence it had been occupied Austria, and also as living quarters for the Romans. It was occupied until 1500 A.D. when the Germanic tribes finally pressed the Romans back into Italy. During its long existence it had been built up and destroyed many times, as the tribes from the north and east constantly besieged it.

The theatre with other group members. Peter Huizenga and Dave Ousterling who recently inspected the theatre with other group members.

Like most Roman colonies, Carnuntum was modeled after Rome, so that its occupants could enjoy the same society as their fellow Romans. Remains of two amphitheatres could be seen, one of which held twenty-five thousand people. As Hope students wandered through the maze of ruins, Dr. Fausthoffer pointed out that the Romans used a very advanced system of heating. There were no fireplaces, but the floors were heated from the maze of ruins. Dr. Fassbinder pointed out that the term "tabernae" is often used by archaeologists to describe the type of room found at Carnuntum. He explained that these rooms were heated from the north and east constantly besieged it.

As I bid Vienna "Auf Wiedersehen:" the moon, high in the sky, illuminates the familiar shadows of the Vienna skyline. I leave, regretfully, knowing some day I must return.

Theatergoers — Standing at the entrance to ruins of an ancient Roman amphitheater at Carnuntum, Austria are Peter Huizenga and Dave Ousterling who recently inspected the theater with other group members.

Robert Van Wart

Summer School in Vienna Concludes

With Farewell Party at Palais Auersperg

A Summer School farewell party is to be held at Palais Auersperg the evening of the 25th. At 12:30 P.M. the summer school program ends with Luncheon at Neuer Markt 1.

August 15—25

Independent travel through Europe.

Group Visits Roman Ruins

A visit to Carnuntum, the well preserved site of a two thousand year old Roman encampment, provided students of Dr. Fausthoffer's course in German Civilization as well as other invited members of the Vienna Summer School group with the visual reminder of the age-old importance of the Danube as a border between East and West.

Carnuntum, built before the birth of Christ in the time of Emperor Augustus, is located about 50 kilometers south and east of Vienna. In its early days it served as an encampment for the Roman legions who occupied Austria, and also as living quarters for the Roman population. The site was occupied until 1500 A.D. when the Germanic tribes finally pressed the Romans back into Italy. During its long existence it had been built up and destroyed many times, as the tribes from the north and east constantly besieged it.

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Robert Van Wart
Venice Played Important Role in Development of Classical Music

In the 14th century the republic of Venice became an independent state ruled by an elected Doge, a group of wise counselors, a smaller group of officials, and a senate. The houses of the republic were erected on a center point of the musical renaissance continuing into the 17th century for the height of opera. The achievement of the Venetian opera was decisively attained by Cavalli, Marc Antonio Cesti (1623—1666), one of whose one hundred operas "Il parnasso eretto" of 1667 was performed in Vienna as a wedding opera for Leopold I, Legrenzi, and Monteverdi in his master period with the operas "L'incomparabile di Poppea" (1642) and "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in patria" (1643). In March of 1677 the opera theater of San Cassiano in Venice opened its doors with a Roman ensemble. The first public opera theater of the world gave an impulse to the composition of opera and became the showplace for the large "Venetian choral opera". Also from the Venetian school came Antonio Caldara (1670—1737), who worked as vice-kapellmeister under Johann Joseph Fux (1660—1741) at the court of Charles VI in Vienna and whose works were highly popular in Venice. Fux, the leading Austrian composer and theorist of this epoch, and his successors, represent the chief representatives of the Austrian high Baroque.

Venetian Churches, Palaces Illustrate City's Prominence in European Music History

Venice, the showplace of world commerce, of artistic greatness and power, became also the center of painting (Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese), architecture (Byzantine-Romanesque buildings, San Marco, Campanile, the Gothic Doges palace) and naturally, of music.

The two organs in the Cathedral of San Marco are so situated, one on each side of the apse, so that it is possible to work with two groups of singers antiphonally. This arrangement inspired other composers to write psalms, motets, and other church music which can be used by two choirs and organs either together or in the manner of a question and answer. This technique of composing is called "chori spezzati". The last of prominent organists at San Marco goes back to Mastro Zucchetto in the year 1318 and reaches its flowering peak in the late Renaissance and early Baroque periods with Claudio Merulo (1533—1604) and two Gabrielli. Andrea (1700—1786) and Giovanni (1737—1692), the latter a pupil of Orlando di Lasso (1532—1594) in Munich.

The music of Venice reached a height of development parallel to that of Rome with the presence of the Renaissance composer Adrian Willaert (c. 1496—1562) as kapellmeister at San Marco in 1527. As in the Papal Chapel in Rome, San Marco in Venice was the center point of the musical renaissance continuing into the Baroque era when the birth of European instrumental music was realized. The long line of kapellmeisters at San Marco can be traced back to the year 1491 and includes the most outstanding names in music history of the period. Among them find the most important composer of the Italian middle Baroque period, Claudio Monteverdi (1567—1643) who achieved equal stature in the writing of operas, church music, and madrigals; Francesco Cavalli (1601—1676) whose flowered harmonic richness served as an example for his successors Giovanni Legrenzi (1625—1690) and Antonio Lotti (1667—1749).

The Institute has also thoughtfully provided still more cultural events to complement the tour of the students. With the students purchase (independently) their evening meals in one of Vienna's low cost restaurants. On one such excursion, a small group of Americans discovered an "authentic" Viennese hole-in-the-wall vaguely reminiscent of a place in a foreign intrigue movie. Un fortunately for the dictionary- laden group the menu might as well have been written in an Outer-Mongolian dialect. Coming to their rescue, the fatherly old waiter suggested they try the speciality of the house, "Huhn mit Eier. Brains with eggs." Oh well, the group wasn't really that hungry anyhow.

The Hope College Vienna Summer School students expand and practice their newly acquired language skills in various life situations throughout Vienna.

Conversing With Natives Provides Many Surprises

One of the "advantages" of a summer's stay in Europe is the chance to speak relatively the languages learned theoretically in college. However, suddenly one discovers that the languages one thought one had, one has not.

Because the majority of our group lives in the outlying districts of the city many of us have come face to face with the various means of commuting to and from the center of town. Of course, the German speaking "ability" of the students makes the job of commuting much easier (or does it)?

For example: Two of the more athletically inclined girls in the group decided that the best way to get around Vienna was to rent a gadget consisting of two iron wheels connected by three rusty pipes for lack of a better term, "bicycles"!

A Home is No Museum

Upon returning from Neuer Markt one day, the girls were caught in a sudden afternoon shower. Seeing the customary market designating a historic site — a modest three feet high, gold and white plaque crowned by a series of crimson and white flags — the girls decided to deposit their bikes in the entrance way and tour the famous house for the duration of the storm. As a result of their frantic knocking, the door swung open, and they pushed the dripping bikes into the foyer. Suddenly their placid tourist interest was shattered by the sight of an old woman sitting in one of the front rooms. The girls' splendid command of the German language soon enabled them to realize that the man's screaming and arm waving indicated that they had invaded a private home and not a public museum.

Streetcars Can Be Expensive

Avoiding such perils, another contingent chose the supposedly easier streetcar system. Upon entering the car, this group observed the Viennese engaged in a game of exchanging small coins for slips of paper of various hues and sizes. They rushed the line to join in the fun and profit. Upon being greeted with a mumble of German and a bagful of tickets, they conversed politely with the conductor, picked out carriage tickets, and blissfully took their seats little realizing they had purchased a six week pass.

Adventures in Eating

The Institute also suggested they try the famous "Golden House" located on the Grand Canal. This well known tenement is the "Golden House" located on the Grand Canal.
Swiss Alps, Scottish Highlands, Scandinavia Beckon
As Students Arrange for Final European Vacation Days

To think of leaving this enchanting city, which is endowed with both past and present beauty is a sad thought. However, we are making plans for our independent travel from August 13 to 25. During this travel period, we will be able to encounter members of the group in almost every Western European country.

The British Isles hold a fascination for many of us, and to order a meal or ask directions in our native tongue will be a refreshing challenge to our knowledge of the English language. Traveling by train, James Konman, Gloria Taylor, Barbara Klompers, and Susan Monar plan to stop in Switzerland for a few days before reaching England. True McDonald hopes to tour three United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris. Mrs. Snow and Wilford Butler are most anxious to enjoy the quiet serenity of the Burns' United Kingdom countries after enjoying a brief stay in Paris.

Southern Europe attracts many of our group. Robert Van Wart will travel along the French Riviera on his way to Barcelona, Spain. Julius Manrique, after spending several years studying Spanish, does not want to miss an opportunity to visit Madrid. The fun-loving people and masterpieces of Italian culture which one encounters in Rome interest Don De Jongh, Richard Brockmeier, Henry Pierce, James Sikkes, and Gerald Draayer. Montmartre plan to stop in Switzerland for a few days before leaving for London. Steve Sedenstop, Harvey Gessler, Susanne Huizenga, and Sharon Crawford. Nancy Demarest will tour the beautiful chateau lands of Southern France.

Tour Members Gain Insight on Yugoslavian Life During Weekend Visit to Large Yugoslav City

Yugoslavia today is a mystery to most Americans at home and abroad. Although there is no restriction on Yugoslavian travel, the average American tourist in Europe does not include a visit to this interesting and unusual country on his itinerary. In fact, the American tourist usually stays far away from the Communist bloc nations and communist areas. Those more adventurous souls who do make trips into Communist countries usually "plunge way in" and take a specially conducted tour of Moscow and other principal Russian interior attractions.

Yugoslavia, then, remains more or less off the beaten tourist path. As part of their mid-term holiday, and to further understanding of what life is in communist-dominated countries is like, members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School recently paid a brief and interesting visit to Lublijana, Yugoslavia.

Lublijana — dominated by its medieval fortress which once served as an Austrian frontier town. Today Lublijana is one of the leading cities of Yugoslavia.

Lubljiana, located not far from the Austrian-Yugoslav border is one of the largest cities in Tito's Yugoslavia. The city, once a medieval fortress on the Austrian border, is a bustling, busy metropolis. There is a certain feeling that Americans receive when first entering the heartland area of Yugoslavia. The border seems more restricted and the border formalities more precise. One begins to think of what might happen if he lost his passport or misplaced declared camera equipment and he couldn't produce it upon leaving the country.

There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. It is not even implied, but you can feel it in the stern eyes of Tito staring out from the huge portrait in the hotel lobby and in the huge meeting square, the stark architecture.

Yugoslavia is a land of contrasts, exciting, and awesome, the total picture makes one want to leave. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia.

The pleasant Yugoslav countryside with rolling hills, flat, rich farmland, and unusual houses with thatched roofs soon fills minds as the bus travels the winding road toward Lubljiana, the evening's destination. After arrival and an unusual dinner at the hotel, there is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia. There is an atmosphere of foreboding, almost ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugoslavia.

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Traveling up the scenic Rhine Valley of Germany presents a new experience each time. Robert Waffl plans to view its breathtaking beauty during his return visit. World wide friendships made through former correspondence will become a reality when Patricia Herlihy visits her pen pals in several parts of Germany. Friends of William Brookstra will make his stay in Copenhagen a happy one. Dave DeRanter also plans to stop at this enchanting Danish city. Relatives will be honored to have as a guest Paul Van Wyk in Rotterdam, Holland.

David Bosch is traveling to Switzerland and Denmark prior to his flight to Stockholm, Sweden, where he will visit relatives.
European-American Faculty Associated in Vienna Academic Program

Mrs. W. Curtis Snow, Dr. Paul G. Fried, Dr. Richard Sickinger.

Dr. Paul G. Fried

The establishment and growth of the Hope College Vienna Summer School is the fulfillment of a long cherished dream of its Director, Dr. Paul Fried. As during the past summer, Mrs. W. Curtis Snow, Dr. Paul G. Fried, Dr. Richard Sickinger.

Dr. Richard Sickinger

Richard Maria Leopold Johannes Wolfgang Joseph Sickinger is not only a professor, but a friend to faculty and students alike. He met least year's group at Le Havre and conducted them on a two week's tour of Western Europe. This year, he was unable to join the group until the last two days of the tour because of his schedule conflicts.

He was born in Vienna on October 25, 1935. He attended primary school, Piaristenschule, secondary school and graduated from Piaristinum Gymnasium in 1952. He was drafted into the German army in 1952 and saw service in France and in Russia. After spending a short time in a U. S. Army prison camp, he was released and discharged from the army in 1954. In 1955, he received a teaching certificate in geography and served as a member of the editorial staff of "Historical Abstracts", then published at the Institute of Modern History of the University of Vienna. Since 1956 he has served as Assistant Director of the Institute of European Studies at the University of Vienna.

Dr. Sickinger is extremely interested in the vital subject of European integration and is well-informed on many phases of the subject. His hobbies include reading, ping-pong, chess, and a moderate amount of gardening when he visits his parent's home in the country. His latest and most important interest is Miss Anne Derbes, to whom he is betrothed. Anne comes from the Adirondack Mountains and attended Tufts University. This past year she was a student at the Institute of European Studies.

Mrs. W. Curtis Snow

At the past summer's past, Mrs. W. Curtis Snow of the Hope College German faculty serves as women's Counselor and a "mother" to all the students participating in the Summer School Program. Her long experience as a music teacher, and her vital interest in the study of German have enabled her also to serve as aural teacher. She has been especially associated with the music program in 1957, and as supervisor for the German language program. During the current year she is associate with Dr. Fassbinder in the German Civilization course and continues to supervise the German language program.

Mrs. Snow graduated from the Moravische Conservatory of Music in Stoccarda, Iowa, and attended the Oberlin Conservatory of Music before coming to Hope College, where she obtained her Bachelor's degree. Not too many years ago Mrs. Snow, who was a popular teacher of piano and organ at Hope College, decided to make a vacation of an association by taking graduate work in German. She returned to Hope College with a M. A. from Michigan State University to become a valued member of the Hope College German department.

If Dr. Fried has told Mrs. Snow three years ago that she would be spending the next two summers walking all over Western Europe she might have had a difficult task in the summer of 1956 to get her to check her temperature. For that time she was in a heavy cast, waiting to recover from a serious accident. But what may have seemed an impossible dream in the summer of 1956 has since become almost second nature to Mrs. Snow. Becoming more familiar with European problems and situations, she now ably assists Dr. Fried in planning and administering the social and academic program of the Hope College Vienna Summer School.

First among Mrs. Snow's interests are her twelve grandchildren, six boys and six girls all of whom are under nine years old. Unlike many of her male cousins, she does not produce pictures of the twelve at the slightest provocation. Rather, she takes a lively interest in the current "Kinder-kurzschrift" of her thirty "children" who have come to look upon "Friedrich" as their mother for the summer. Mrs. Snow's other interests include music, particularly organ music, as well as the cooking and eating of good food.

Dr. Fassbinder

Dr. Friedrich Fassbinder is a new member of the Summer School faculty this year and is teaching a course in German Civilization which has been added to the summer program.

Fritz von Sammen-Frankenberg and Dr. Friedrich Fassbinder.

Friedrich Fassbinder was born in 1927 in Vienna. In 1943, at the age of sixteen, he was drafted into the German army. At that time all pupils of the secondary schools who had reached the age of sixteen were trained first in anti-aircraft and then transferred to the infantry. In 1945, Fassbinder was discharged from military service and began his university study. He studied German, political science, and music at the University of Vienna and received his degree of doctor of philosophy. For a time he worked as an editor for the Austrian-american educational Periodical "Erziehungs" and from 1953--1955 he was a member of the editorial staff of "International Cultural" magazine. In 1953 he returned to the teaching profession and is at present teaching German and English at the University of Vienna. His interests are creative writing and the interpretation of modern literature in connection with other fields of art and European tradition. The results of these endeavors can be seen in this three act play "Traum einer gotischen diatrophe" or his act play "The Prayer" and his story "Meditations".

Dr. Fassbinder has published a series of books and reviews and articles in the following journals: "Das Wiener". A. Weber, T. S. Elliot, and Gerhart Hauptmann. He is also a short time in a U. S. Army prison camp, he was released and discharged from the army in 1954. In 1955, he received his doctor's degree and the would like to include his marriage in August to Miss Karin Lindell, a native of the city, but also found time to see a good deal of the country. His travels included an extended visit to Hope College, where she was enthusiastically welcomed by many of his friends.

This fall he plans to teach German and English in an Austrian high school and plans to continue his work on his doctorial thesis in German literature. Other plans include his marriage in August to Miss Karin Lindell, a native of the city. Fritz plays the piano, reads extensively, attends concerts and opera, is interested in philosophy and loves to dance. He hopes to go to the United States later after he receives his degree and the would like to teach German at the college or university level.

Dr. Morrette Rider

New to the Vienna Summer School staff this year is Dr. Morrette Rider, Associate Professor of Music at Hope College. Dr. Rider, who is enjoying his first visit to Vienna and that the music and cultural aspects of the city offers, serves as faculty associate to Dr. Nemeth in the Hope College Vienna Summer School music program.

Dr. Rider attended the University of Pennsylvania, received his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the University of Munich and a Ph.D. from Columbia University. He has conducted research withвал lyric, musical and dramatic literature of the period. At present, he is the conductor of the Hop College Symphony Orchestra and the orchestra and the first violinist of the Hope College String Orchestra. He is a member of various professional associations including the National Association of American Composers and Conductors, American Music Con- ference, College Music Association, American Sympho- nies Orchestra League, Phi Mu Alpha, Pi Kappa Lamb- da, American String Teachers Association, and Music Teachers National Association.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)
Reformed Chaplain Welcomes-tour
At United States Airbase in Germany

His musical activities are many and varied. From 1949—1953 he was Assistant Conductor of the Vienna Tonkünstler Orchestras and conducted research for the Haydn Society, Inc. of Boston. For the next three years, from 1953—1956, he served as Assistant Pro-

essor at the Institute for Musicology of Vienna, Assoc-
iate of the Musical Research Commission for the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and conductor of the Collegium Musicum at the University of Vienna.

In 1956 he appeared as guest conductor for broad-
casts in Rome and Munich and at the Municipal Theater, Fiume, Yugoslavia. He was awarded the Austrian National Music Prize in 1955 by Theodore Koerner, President of the Austrian Republic, for his book, Franz Schmidt, A Master After Brahms and Bruckner. At present he acts as Artistic Secretary of the Franz Schmidt and Gustav Mahler Society. Twenty-
six of his publications have appeared in European music
quarters.

Dr. Nemeth served two and one half years in the German Luftwaffe as a reconnaissance pilot and was

attempted to leave the country. Guards in watch towers
kept check on us while thickly strung electric barbed
wire separated the two worlds, making the “iron cur-
tain” a living reality.

Peter Huisinga

The Hungarian border town of Andau was a famous crossing point for Hungarian refugees in 1956 during the Hungarian revolution, and was immortalized by James Michner's book, "The Bridge at Andau." The border, which is situated outside the town, not only
looked repulsive but was. The road we were traveling showed less signs of wear as we approached the border
gate. Grass grew unmolested in the rails. We were not
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veniently placed on the Hungarian side of the road. Mines were not the only border security. Another
security was a mountain pass. It was one of the many castles which constituted a physical barrier against Turkish and Asiatic invasions of Austria during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. This castle was never over run. Among the interesting features of the castle were a well five hundred feet deep, an executioner's chair and sword which together have witnessed seventy five deaths, and a well supplied arsenal of swords, rifles, armour and cannon, dating back to the Thirty Year's War (1618—1648).

The Hungarian border town of Andau was a famous
crossing point for Hungarian refugees in 1956 during
the Hungarian revolution, and was immortalized by
James Michner’s book, “The Bridge at Andau.” The border, which is situated outside the town, not only looked repulsive but was. The road we were traveling showed less signs of wear as we approached the border
gate. Grass grew unmolested in the rails. We were not allowed to leave the bus because land mines were conveniently placed on the Hungarian side of the road. Mines were not the only border security. Another interesting feature was a plowed and raked strip of land just inside the barbed wire fence which would automatically record the footprints of anyone who attempted to leave the country. Guards in watch towers kept check on us while thickly strung electric barbed wire separated the two worlds, making the “iron cur-
tain” a living reality.

Peter Huisinga