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Hope College

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A WARM WELCOMING HANDSHAKE — greet Harry Pierce, member of the Hope College Vienna Summer School group, at a reception in the Austrian Federal Chancellery which followed an hour long question and answer period held by Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky.

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 world 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 had 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 COLLEGE ANCHOR
HOPE COLLEGE VIENNA SUMMER SCHOOL
EUROPEAN EDITION
VIENNA, AUGUST 14, 1958

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 as 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, "Café Mozart". The Fraternal Society contributed two hundred and fifty dollars of the needed funds. Dr. Fred Hantsch and 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 hopes to enter Austrian diplomatic service after he completes work for the Ph. D. 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 will give him 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

AUSTRIAN PASTRY AND STIMULATING CONVERSATION — blend well at the reception given by the Hope College Vienna Summer School in honor of Professor Dr. Hugo Hantsch. Pictured (left to right) Mrs. W. Curtis Snow, Women's Counselor and faculty associate for the German language program; Dr. Carl Nemeth, Music instructor for the Summer School; Mrs. Paul F. Kowney, Director of the Institute of European Studies, and Professor Hantsch.
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:

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Editorial Consultant . . . . . . W. Currie Snow
Advisor . . . . . . Dr. Paul G. Fried

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 futile any attempts at recalling the activities of this wonderful, wonderful summer will be.

The kaleidoscopic panoramas of days, weeks, and hours flash before me. It seems only moments ago we arrived in Europe. How time has whisked by! I think of the hours of happiness, the gay, exuberant days and then the strings of international understanding between people moulded through the experiences of this trip will remain only in memories.

There will be reunions, but the spirit of war-bombed ruins. People stand out in my memories too, the friendly, patient ones, the nosy-friendly ones... the places we been and the things we have observed are all recalled.

We have worked and played hard this summer. We have learned a great deal about the problems of international understanding. It is too soon to evaluate what we have gained from this summer and how it will fit into the jigsaw puzzle of our lives.

Now, we stand 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... a few fadded letters, a souvenir, or two, some colored slides, a hastily scruffled diary will be the only evidence of a European adventure. Or will they?

Shall we use in our daily living what we have learned and observed this summer? Shall we strengthen the strings of international understanding between nation and nation, man and man?

Shall we be "careful reporters" of our experiences, using them to forge another small link in the chain of international relations?

There is a practical need for each of us to make a practical application of the knowledge gained this summer. Let us encourage greater strides in peaceful relations between nations through better understanding, instead of greater wars in each succeeding generation.

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.

W. A. B.

Summer School in Vienna Concludes

With Farewell Party at Palais Auersperg

July 27
11:30 A.M. Church services, Vienna Community Church. Speaker: Rev. Dr. J. Manning Potts, Editor of the "Upper Room".

July 28
4:30 P.M. Excursion to Schloßbrunn Castle and tour through the Imperial apartments.

July 29
3:15 P.M. Reception by Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky.

July 30
3:15 P.M. Reception given by Hope College Vienna Summer School for Professor Dr. Hugo Hantsch, Head of the Institute of European Studies and other invited guests.

July 31
6:30 A.M. Departure for five day tour of Yugoslavia and Italy. Lunch in Graz, Austria; Dinner Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

August 1
5:30 A.M. Sightseeing in Ljubljana, travel to Trieste and Venice.

August 2
Sightseeing and shopping in Venice.

August 3
Sightseeing in Venice, visit to the Lido.

August 4
Return travel from Venice to Vienna, Luncheon near Klagenfurt, Austria.

August 5
Classes resume.

August 6
Luncheon guest: Mrs. Berta Mayer-Gruen.

August 7
Luncheon guest: Mr. Thomas Nowsotny, recipient of International Relations Club Scholarship to Hope College.

August 8
1:00 P.M. Visit to the Kunsthistorische Museum (Museum of History of Art).

August 9
1:00 P.M. Guest Lecture: by Dr. H. Mondi, Press Secretary of the Austrian Conservative party. Topic: Current Political Issues.

August 10

August 11
4:00 P.M. Reception for Nationalrat Strasser and for Miss Ann Eckstein, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer, U. S. Embassy in Austria.

August 12
8:00 P.M. Attendance at a performance of "Die Fledermaus" in the Redoutensaal of the Imperial Palace.

August 13
Early lunch.

2:00 P.M. Excursion to Perchtoldsdorf to visit the homes of two famous Austrian composers: Hugo Wolf and Franz Schmidt. The widow of Dr. Schmidt has invited the Hope College group to visit her home.

August 14
Church services, Vienna Community Church.

August 15
4:00 P.M. Special guided tour through the newly reconstructed Vienna Opera House.

August 16
2:00 P.M. Visit to Prince Eugene's Belvedere Palace and the art collection there.

August 17
Final Examinations begin.

7:30 P.M. Farewell banquet for the Vienna Summer School group at the Palais Auersperg.

THEATERWAYS -- Standing at the entrance to ruins of an ancient Roman amphitheater at Carnuntum, Austria are Peter Huizinga and Dave Osterling who recently inspected the theater with other group members.

A visit to Carnuntum, the well preserved site of a two thousand year old Roman encampment, provided students of Dr. Fassbinder's course in German Civilization as well as most other 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 90 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 civilian population. It was occupied until 450 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.

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 amphitheaters could be seen, one of which held twenty-five thousand people. 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 amphitheaters could be seen, one of which held twenty-five thousand people. As Hope students wandered through the maze of ruins, Dr. Fassbinder pointed out that the Romans used a very advanced system of heating. There were no fireplaces, but the floors were heated from underneath. Some of the original furnaces were still partially intact.

During the group's stop at these ancient ruins members were attacked by a swarm of hungry gnats, at first casually, and later with vengeance. A number of the less virile members of the group retreated to the bus and safety. However, a small group of hard-core campaigners continued on foot to some of the outlying portions of the ruins. They fought bravely with handkerchiefs, but the mosquito air force successfully defended Carnuntum. A short time later, as the bus left Carnuntum and headed back to Vienna, the group was sure they had stumbled onto the real reason why the Romans had abandoned Carnuntum 1500 years earlier.

Robert Van Wart

Group Visits Roman Ruins

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Announcement

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

In the 11th 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 approximately one hundred and twenty islands through which flow one hundred and seventy-five canals. At San Marco, Campanile, the Gothic Doges palace), and the Doge Monteverdi (1567—1643) who achieved equal stature in the writing of operas, church music, and madrigals.

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 "chора spezzati". The list of prominent organists at San Marco goes back to the year 1318 and reaches its peak of excellence and splendor of Venice in past centuries.

One of the "advantages" of a summer's study in Europe is the chance to study 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 outskirts 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 marker designating a historic site — a modest three feet high, golden 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 a small group of students dressed in little more than 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.

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

By Dr. Carl Nemeth

In the 11th 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 approximately one hundred and twenty islands through which flow one hundred and seventy-five canals. At San Marco, Campanile, the Gothic Doges palace) and naturally, of music.

The music of Venice reached a height of development parallel to that of Rome with the presence of the Baroque era when the birth of European music was one of whose one hundred operas "I! pomo d'ore" of 1687 was performed in Vienna as a wedding opera for Leopold I, Legrenzi, and Monteverdi in his master period with the operas "L'incoronazione di Poppea" (1630) and "Il Ritorno d'Ulisse in patria" (1643). In March of 1657 the opera theater of San Cassiano in Venice opened its doors with a Roman ensemble. This first public opera theater of the world gave an impulse to the composition of opera and became the showcase for the large "Venetian choral opera". Also from the Venetian school came Antonio Caldara (1670—1736), 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 Vienna. Fux, the leading Austrian composer and theoretician of his epoch, and his pupils — of which he represented the chief representatives of the Austrian high Baroque.

The Translation and Staff

AUGUST 14, 1958

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ALONG THE GRAND CANAL — The gondolas and the busy traffic on the canal in front of the church Santa Maria della Salute are among the best known landmarks of Venice. Photo EN IT

Conversing With Natives Provides Many Surprises

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The music of Venice reached a height of development parallel to that of Rome with the presence of the Renaissance composer Adrian Willaert (c. 1480—1562) as kapellmeister at San Marco in 1529. 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 instrumenta-

al 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 are found the most important composers of the Italian high Baroque period, Clau-

dio Monteverdi (1567—1643) who achieved equal sta-

tue in the writing of operas, church music, and madrigals; Francesco Cavalli (1601—1676) whose flower-

ing harmonic richness served as an example for his succes-

sor Giovanni Legrenzi (1625—1690) and Antonio Lotti (1667—1749).

THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF

OF THE

HOPE COLLEGE

VIENNA SUMMER SCHOOL

EXTEND GREETINGS

TO ALL

ALUMNI AND FRIENDS

SYMBOLIC of the wealth and splendor of Venice in past centuries 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 15 to 25. During this travel period, one 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; to order a meal or ask directions in our native tongue may be a refreshing challenge to our knowledge of the English language. Traveling by train, Jane Koe- man, Gloria Taylor, Barbara Klompard, and Susan Morris 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 country and surrounding areas of Scotland. Stratford-on-Avon and London lure Joan Hamlin and Mary Miel- curiel. Also traveling to the British Isles is Henry Steffens.

Southern Europe attracts many of our group. Robert van Wart will travel along the French Riviera on his way to Barcelona. Spain. Julius Martrigue, 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 we encountered in Rome interest Don De Jongh, Richard Broekmeier, Harry Pierce, James Sikkema, and Gerald Drayton. A memorable visit to Florence, Siena, Montefino, Harvey Gendler, Susanne Huizenga, and Sharon Crawford. Nancy Demarest will tour the beautiful chateaux 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 Yugoslav 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 wavy” and take a specially conducted tour of Moscow and other principal Russian tourist 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 in communist-dominated countries is like, members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School recently paid a brief and interesting visit to Lubljana, Yugoslavia.

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

Lubljana, located far not from the Austrian-Yugo- slav border is one of the largest cities in Tito’s Yugoslav. 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 reproduce it upon leaving the country.

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 Lubljana, the evening’s destination.

After arrival and an unusual dinner at the hotel, walking the streets of the city proved interesting. The first thing noticeable was the lack of lights and ominous feeling that creeps inside of you in Yugo- slavia. 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. And, leave we did, the next morning. Subconsciously we breathed a sigh of relief to be on the other side of our border. They were short, and really unevenful, but indescribably ominous.
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 the third successful year in Vienna draws to a close, Dr. Fried's faith in the project has been more than justified, and the time and energy he has expended has brought rich rewards.

Fried is a native European. His family originally came from Vienna. He entered the United States in 1939 and became a United States citizen in 1943. He served in the United States Army from 1944—1945, and received the Bronze Star and Certificate of Merit. As a staff sergeant he was a member of the United States Army Anzio Beachhead, and was engaged in the war he spent 30 years as chief of one of the translation sections during the Nuremberg trials.

He holds a Bachelor's Degree from Hope College, a Master of Arts Degree from Harvard, and received his Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Erlangen, Germany in 1949. He served as a visiting professor at Mexico City College for two summers and is a member of the American Historical Association.

Dr. Fried's interests are varied. He especially enjoys reading, music, and travel. He is a connoisseur of good European food and is well-informed on the "finest hotels" in all the countries he has visited, and is an expert on the "finest music" in the world.

MRS. W. CURTIS SNOW

As during the past summer, Mrs. W. Curtis Snow of the Hope College German faculty serves as Women's Counselor and as "mother" to all the students participating in the Hope College 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 a spiritual associate for the music program in 1957 and as supervisor for the German language program. During the current year she is associated with Dr. Fassbinder in the German Civilization course and continues to supervise the German language program.

Mrs. Snow graduated from the Morningside Conservatory of Music in Sioux City, 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 Fritz von Sammern-Frankenegg had told Mrs. Snow three summers ago that she would be spending the next two summers walking all over Western Europe she might have said it was impossible. But in the summer of 1956 he sent her and the Hope College students on a tour of Europe. The students returned to the United States with a thesis for Dr. Fassbinder, and Mrs. Snow agreed to help.)

During the past two years Mr. Sammern-Frankenegg has lived in Würzburg (Germany) from 1951 to 1954. Fritz received his secondary schooling in Würzburg and Lainz-Donaus (Upper Austria).

In 1951 he entered the University of Vienna, studying the history of language and literature in both German and English and in 1957 he received his teacher diploma for secondary schools. He has served as an assistant in the English-American Institute of Vienna University for one year and was professor of German and English in the private school of the Vienna Boys' Choir in 1957. At the conclusion of first summer session at Hope College, Fritz accepted the invitation to come to the United States which had been extended to him by the German Department of The Johns Hopkins University. During his nine months in the United States Fritz not only did graduate work in his chosen field and taught at the University of Minnesota, but he also found time to see a good deal of the country. He was delighted to return to Europe after he receives his doctor's degree and the would like to teach German at the college or university level.

Fritz von Sammern-Frankenegg and Dr. Friedrich Fassbinder.

Dr. Fassbinder

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

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 and English at the University of Vienna and at the Teachers' College in Vienna from 1950-1951, after receiving a degree of doctor of philosophy. For a time he worked as an editor for the Austria-American educational periodical "Erziehung" and from 1953—1955 he served as a member of the editorial staff of the "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. Many of his endeavors can be seen in his three act play "Tristan und Isolde" and his one act play "The Prayer" and his story "Meditationen".

Dr. Fassbinder has published a series of books and reviews and articles in various professional periodicals. He is known as the "leading man" of the "International Cultural" magazine. This fall he returned to the teaching profession and is at present teaching German and English at the University of Vienna.

Dr. Fassbinder is married and has one daughter, Bri- gitt. His latest and most important interest is writing, but he also enjoys discussions with friends and colleagues on a variety of subjects.

Mr. F. Sammern-Frankenegg

Though the youngest in years, Fritz Ruudiger von Sammern-Frankenegg is the oldest Austrian member of the Hope College Vienna Summer School staff. His name is known to Viennese and the many musical attractions of the city, for it was in Vienna and the many musical attractions of the city that the first experimental group came to spend several weeks in Vienna. During the past two years Mr. Sammern-Frankenegg has lived in Würzburg (Germany) from 1951 to 1954. Fritz received his secondary schooling in Würzburg and Lainz-Donau (Upper Austria).

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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 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 Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. from Columbia University. He has served teaching with the University of Iowa, the University of Minnesota, the University of Wisconsin, and Columbia University. At present, he is the conductor of the Hope College Symphonette and Orchestra and the first violinist of the Hope College Quartet.

He is a member of various professional associations including the National Association of American Composers, Conductors, and Conductors of Concerts, College Music Association, American Sympho- ny Orchestra League, Phi Mu Alpha, Pi Kappa Lambda, 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—1952 he was Assistant Conductor of the Vienna Tonkünstler Orchestra and conducted research for the Haydn Society, Inc. of Boston. For the next three years, from 1953—1956, he served as Assistant Professor at the Institute for Musicology of Vienna, Associate 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 broadcasts in Rome and Munich and at the Municipal Theater, Fiume, Yugoslavia. He was awarded the Austrian National Music Prize in 1957 by Theodore Koeerer, 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 Frane 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 a prisoner in war in a U. S. camp in Italy in 1945—1946. Flying is now his favorite pastime. If his dreams are realized, he will obtain a teaching and conducting position in the United States. He hopes to live in a region where he can own and enjoy a motor-boat.

Mrs. Rider, the former Wanda Nigh, is also a professional musician and teacher. They have one daughter, Rhonda Christine, two years old.

The main recreation of the Rider family during the summer is their boat "Phirana" on which they spend many hours making frequent trips to ports on Lake Michigan from South Haven to Muskegon.

Dr. Carl Nemeth

Dr. Carl Nemeth, genial professor of music, is teaching a course in music to Hope summer students similar to that which he conducted in 1957. This course includes attendance at musical events, trips to places of musical interest, and lectures by Dr. Nemeth.

Dr. Nemeth received his elementary school education in Hungary and Vienna and attended the Humanistic Gymnasium in Vienna. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Vienna in 1949. His major field is musicology, his minor, German literature with the related subjects of history, psychology, philosophy, and theatrical science.

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