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American Under Secretary Discusses Foreign Policy
U. S. Austrian Relations

On July 15 the American Under Secretary of State, Douglas Dillon, visited Vienna. Through the generous
ity of the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and
International Relations all students enrolled in Dr. Dud-
ley's course in International Relations at the Atomic Age received invi-
tations to a meeting of the Society where Mr. Dillon
delivered a major address on American policy in Europe.

The American diplomat began by saying: "You must
know that we Americans have a very warm place in
our hearts for the Austrian people. We admire the
vigor and industry which have marked the resurgence
of Austria as a free and independent nation. We rejoice
at your renewed prosperity. We respect your special
position of neutrality, and we fully recognize that
Austria is well able to make her own interpretation of
neutrality without assistance from the outside.

"Like you, we value individual liberty and freedom of
thought above all else.

"Like you, we do not erect barbed-wire barriers on
our frontiers to keep our people imprisoned and isolated
from their brothers in the rest of the world.

"Like you, we seek instead to improve international
understanding by facilitating the free flow of men and
ideas across national boundaries.

"Like you, we do not seek to bend other peoples to
our will, nor do we attempt to subvert their institutions
and undermine their liberties.

"Like you, we do not believe that international re-
lations should be conducted on the basis of pressure
threats, or that negotiations between nations should be reduced to
the level of street brawls.

"Like you, we treasure hospitality as a quality too
precious to be abused.

"Like you, we seek a world made bright by justice
for all — a world of expanding opportunities for every
human being to pursue his legitimate aspirations in
peace and freedom.

"In our mutual pursuit of this goal, we have wit-
nessed over the last ten years a series of sweeping
changes which have opened a whole new vista of
opportunities. At the same time, these changes present us
with new problems which may be ignored only at
our peril.

"Mr. Dillon then dealt in some detail with the pro-
blems of European economic cooperation and the
American desire to see a closer working relationship
between the nations of Western Europe and the
newer seven nation European Free Trade Asso-
ciation. He pointed out that the attainment of political
cohesion and sound economic growth and stability in
Western Europe is essential to the prosperity of the
entire Free World.

"Speaking of the importance of Africa and Asia, the
American Under Secretary said: "Concentration on
immediate trade problems must not cause us to neglect
the vast difficulties facing the newly-developing areas of the
Free World — where the struggle is often not
merely for better living conditions, but for survival itself.

"The nations of the Free World stand ready to
do their share in this and other tasks associated with
meeting the greatest challenge of our time: the pressing
need to help more than a billion human beings enter
the Twentieth Century".

"In his conclusion Mr. Dillon urged an awareness
that this challenge is too huge to be met by govern-
mental action alone. A truly effective response, he said,
must reflect the energy and dedication of all elements
of our societies.

"If we all exert ourselves to the full, the challenge
can and will be met. I have confidence in the outcome
because I have confidence in the vitality of our free
societies and of the basic values which they share.

"Our goal is a world in which peace will prevail —
not the peace of the tomb or of the prison, but a peace
based upon recognition by all peoples of the right of
each of their brothers to equality of opportunity, to a just
share in the bounty of prosperity, and to respect as
free men."

Closing Convocation Stresses Five Years Role of Hope College in Growing Contact Between Austrian and American Students

The convocation of the Hope College Vienna Summer
School on Friday August 16, 1960 will mark the com-
pletion of the fifth summer during which young Americans
have studied European Art, Music, Literature, History and
German under the auspices of Hope College in Vienna.

Special guests on this occasion will be Sectionschef
Dr. Swoboda, representing the Austrian Minister of
Education; Dr. Eleanor-Myllis Allen, Exchange Officer
of the United States Embassy in Vienna, Mr. Gerald
Stourzh, Secretary-General of the Austrian Society for
Foreign Policy and International Relations, and Mr. Ge-
orge Robert Cook of Grosse Point, Michigan, who
participated in the first Hope College Program in
Vienna in 1956.

Since 1956 almost two hundred students have com-
to Vienna at members of the Hope program. At the
same time, a number of Austrians including Professor
Dr. Hugo Hantsch, Academic Director of the Institute
of European Studies and then dean of the faculty of
Philosophy of the University of Vienna, have come to
the United States to visit the college.

Other Austrian visitors to the college were Dr. Wil-
helm Schlag, Cultural Affairs Officer at the Austrian
Consulate General in New York; Mr. Paul Koutsas,
director of the Institute of European Studies, and
Mr. Hugo Bogenberger, coordinator of summer pro-
grams.

Two students from Austria studied at Hope College
under scholarship and two Hope students spent a se-
moner each in Vienna during the regular school year.

A considerable number of Hope faculty members
have come to Austria for shorter or longer visits to
the Hope Summer Campus and the next academic
year will bring to Hope College as guest professor,
Rolf Italianader, one of the members of the 1959
Vienna Summer School faculty.

The interest in a growing contact between Austrian
and American students in Vienna is best expressed by
the repeated participation of the Hope group in the
International Relations and International Law of the
American Bund scholarship students who are selected to study in the United States for a
year.

Sylvia Fischer and Tom Boster represented the Hope
group this year on a panel held on July 31 at the
American Embassy for the departing scholarship
winners.

Dr. Figl, great dad of the Hope visitors in Person.

Dr. Figl greeted each of the Hope visitors in Person.

Dr. Figl, who is Prime Minister of his country
from 1945 to 1955, served as Foreign Minister from
1955 to 1959, and became the second highest official
of Austria last year, addressed the students for forty-
five minutes. He expressed his pleasure that they had
come to Vienna to learn the language and to know the
people and to appreciate their history, art, and music.

"Austria, and for that matter Europe, exist today as
parts of the free world, only and exclusively because of
the United States," Dr. Figl told the fifty eight students.

Through UNRRA aid and the brilliantly conceived
Marshall Plan you gave us the courage to work and
struggle and sacrifice to rebuild our country.

"In 1955, when the State Treaty was signed and
Austria was once again a free country, we knew that we
had contributed significantly towards the achieve-
ment of the basic idea which undergirded the Marshall
Plan: to maintain the freedom of nations, the freedom
of the individual, and to promote the world from be-
coming engulfed by collectivism.

"We have tried to express our gratitude to the
Amercian people through our struggle for freedom and
justice. Because Austria stands at the border between
East and West, between slavery and freedom, we
believe that our obligation is not only to guard our
own country but to maintain this bastion of freedom
for all of the Western world.

"For more than a thousand years Austria has ful-
filled this mission", the President concluded, "and we
Austrians will always fight against slavery and sup-
pression because for us freedom is the most precious
thing in the world."

Dr. Figl thanked Dr. Figl on behalf of students and
faculty for his warm and inspiring welcome. Bar-
bara Bloomer and Alan DeBraal then presented
Dr. Figl with a copy of the college history, An den der
Hope, by Dr. Preston Stegenga and a copy of the
first issue of this year's Anchor published in Vienna,
which came off the press that day.

Dr. Figl reciprocated the gesture by presenting the
two students with copies of a book dealing with the
Austrian Parliament which he autographed and in-
scribed for them with the words: "Freedom is man's
most precious possession."
The European edition of the Hope College ANCHOR is written and published in Vienna, Austria, by the students enrolled in the Hope College Vienna Summer School and is the summer edition of the ANCHOR, the student campus paper published in Hope College, Holland, Michigan, during the regular academic year.

The European edition of the ANCHOR is intended to provide information on the activities, impressions, and reactions of the students for parents, relatives, and friends. At the same time it is hoped that the paper will serve as a valuable reminder of their European experience for all who have participated in the Hope College Vienna Summer School program.

A EUROPEAN TEACHER MEETS AMERICAN STUDENTS

Ed. Note.—As a guest editorial we are privileged to include the following address given by Rolf Italiaander at the 1959 commencement exercises of the Hope College Vienna Summer School.

Rolf Italiaander is a distinguished authority on African history who will come to Hope College as a visiting professor for the spring semester of 1960.

During the past four years this summer school has grown and increased in importance, and it is obvious that during the years to come, more and more Americans and Europeans will meet here in Vienna in order to learn from each other. I intentionally say "learn from each other"—since I know from many conversations that we European instructors have at least as much to learn from you, American colleagues and students, as vice-versa. This, in turn, appears to me, is the greatest merit of this summer school of Hope College, and why it is in order to extend our best wishes for its future success.

I shall never forget my first lecture which I was permitted to give during this past summer course. Many of my students took notes, writing with their left hands, holding their notebooks in a peculiar, elaborate fashion. Others stretched their legs all over or even placed their feet on another chair as though they were on a sports field.

I now turn to the middle of the sentence which I had composed, not altogether without effort as far as the subject was concerned, and which caused difficulties in pronunciation. These strange Americans seemed to me stranger than many bush Negroes in the deepest jungle, I thought to myself on this first day. This promised to become an exciting and perhaps not an entirely agreeable safari.

But then, when I became accustomed to what I thought to be American idiosyncrasies and outward appearances which I had not known before,

I learned that my own students, and also the other students whom I met, had actually a great deal in common with us Europeans and also with my African friends.

When I came here in July to teach, I had just returned from Africa. Since then I have had the pleasant experience of spending some busy weeks with my American friends. They still surprise me even now. But I welcome this, since I fully believe that there is nothing more stimulating than to learn to know new sentiments, new thoughts and new reactions.

Of course, America differs in many respects from Europe and also from Africa. But the fact that it was possible for a European to speak about Africa to Americans in Vienna, and to learn so much from each other, proves that it is altogether possible in this world of today, to come closer, to know each other, that there is a will, and whenever it concerns a high aim.

In my classes, I have stressed repeatedly that I was not primarily concerned only with facts, but rather with the intangibles of life. None of us, who have taught here during these past weeks, know what our students have learned and how much they will retain. But I do believe that we may safely assume that they have learned that Africans, Germans, Dutch, and Americans are not so different as is commonly thought, and have strong inner ties with Americans. They have not only learned in their lessons, but also on their excursions and in the warm personal friendships which this conviction stays with them, they will have learned a great deal in life.

Our statesmen and politicians, our teachers and min-

isters may make so very many speeches or may make so very many announcements, these will not be of any avail, unless each and every one of us stands up as an individual for his ideas, as though they were his own brothers, sisters, or parents. To achieve this we need to be tolerant towards each nation, each religion, each race.

The Apostle Paul was unable to answer the question, "What is truth?" Why? Truth has many faces, just as there are many mansions in the House of God. This has been confirmed anew to me personally by the association with you, my young American friends.

Moreover, I am convinced that my European colleagues and you, our students, have had similar experiences here in Vienna. This very fact to me appears to be the greatest success of this summer school of Hope College presently in Vienna.

In the name of my colleagues as well as in my own, I extend to everyone of you students, as well as to our American colleagues, my warmest wishes and a very happy return journey. At the same time I would like to say; be sure to come back to us again and to send more of your fellow-countrymen, just as you did, to visit us and to send many of our countrymen to you, who like you, are men and women of good will.

This meeting of young people from many different countries, who understand each other, and who recognize that their differences, is possible only in the free world. Therefore let us make maximum use of this opportunity for our own benefit, and for the benefit of our friends and allies, and let us pray to God that he may preserve this freedom of mind and that he will guide and protect us all.
Charming, Sentimental Vienna Extends Musical Welcome

Vienna is generally acknowledged to be the musical capital of Europe, and as such, it presented us with a host of opportunities to enjoy many musical events. Although many of the musical groups were on summer vacation, it was often necessary to choose between two outstanding concerts scheduled for the same evening.

Afternoon concerts performed in one of Vienna's many public parks provided an atmosphere filled with the combined beauty of music and nature. Hope students could often be found in Stadt Park, seated in the outdoor café, eating pastry and enjoying one of these open-air performances.

It was not unusual to see many Hope students listening to the Vienna Symphony Orchestra giving an outdoor concert in the court yard of the Rathaus. These concerts, so perfectly performed, were usually of classical nature, with emphasis on the Viennese composers: Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, and Strauss as well as other renowned composers such as Bach, Mendelssohn, and Rossini.

Organ concerts, such as those given in St. Stephen's Cathedral, also proved to be popular musical events. They presented us with an opportunity to hear some of the great baroque organ music of the world, masterfully played on the huge cathedral organ. While listening to one of these concerts, I felt it was something more than music. In a sense, a life was lived during these moments; a life of hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, ecstasy and gloom. Likewise, my feelings after such a concert were mixed; part weariness, part exaltation, but undoubtedly an overwhelming sense of peacfulness.

The excellent quality of the Viennese music was a standard for all of the Vienna concerts, and they have made a significant contribution to our appreciation of Viennese way of life.

Everyone Who is Anyone in Music

Travels to Salzburg — So Do We!

For thousands of music lovers from all over the world, Salzburg, the city where Mozart was born, has become a Mecca. The Salzburg Festival, begun just forty years ago by Arthur Toscocini and Max Reinhardt, has come to be regarded as Europe's outstanding musical attraction in the summer.

As in the past four years, students of the Hope College group are taking time out from their studies to travel to Salzburg and to attend some of the Festival events. The program for our week-end includes a Mozart Symphony concert, a performance of the famous morality play Jedermann by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, which is performed outdoors, on the steps of the sandal court of the imperial palace, and a production of the Richard Strauss opera Der Rosenkavalier in the newly completed Festival Hall.

Lisa Della Casa, Hilde Gidén, Sona Jortin and Erich Kauz in the third act of DER ROSENKALIVER at Salzburg opening.

The crystal-chandeliered banquet hall of the Hofburg Palace, where, for centuries, Habsburg emperors and their royal guests had enjoyed the music of Mozart, Beethoven, and Strauss, was the setting for a thrilling performance of The Merry Widow, attended by students and faculty of the Vienna Summer School.

Franz Lehár's famous operetta was first performed fifty years ago, in the Theater an der Wien, at a time when the Viennese operetta was at a low ebb. The Merry Widow, with its memorable tunes, delightful melodies, and a score of numbers was so well accepted that it marked the start of a new age of this most popular Viennese musical form.

Since the time it first opened in 1905, The Merry Widow has been a favorite both in Europe and in the United States. But in no other setting could it be produced as successfully as here, in the home of the Hapsburgs. As the beautiful music and romantic story unfolded it was easy for us to visualize the brilliant festivities of the Imperial court where the action held in this hall during the centuries when Vienna was the center of a large empire.

Lehár's tuneful and charming music, an outstanding cast including Mimi Coertse and Johannes Heesters, and the excellent staging of the operetta made this performance memorable indeed. It also made it a fitting conclusion to the gala evening celebrating the thirty third wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. Baker and the birthdays of Mrs. Snow and eighteen students whose birthdays fall into the period when they are away from home.

Everywhere you go sightseeing try to avoid guided tours.

Dr. Fried explains plot of the Merry Widow during first intermission in the Redoutesaal of Imperial Palace.

Delightful Melodies, Gracious Ballet, Royal Setting

Mark Gala Performance of Lehár's Immortal Operetta

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Here immediately lies the first difficulty for the foreign visitor. Vienna is not a growing city; there are no spasms of a rapid development. In fact the population has decreased considerably within the last fifty years — a rather unusual feature of any city today. Vienna, therefore, doesn't seize you with its movement or with its temperament as other cities do. Vienna has to be looked for, has to be wooed, has to be discovered. Perhaps the people are friendly, but the society is closed. There has been no necessity for change of friends, no necessity for adjustment to the nicely constructed machine of higher bourgeois enter- tainment like concerts and balls of a new era. So con- sequently, the American student might be repelled by what sometimes seems to be an insurmountable obstacle in the way of a fuller integration into a foreign society.

Nevertheless, I think it is possible to feel very much like a Viennese in a rather short time. Here is my program:

1) Since an American group will always carry with it a good deal of America wherever it goes, never go in groups which consist of more than two people.
2) It's a crime to study indoors if the weather is beautiful. One can rent a charming old-fashioned chair for forty groschens in the Volksgarten or the Stadt- park and the scent of the roses and the noise of the playing children is free of charge.
3) Once a day you have to drink what the Austrians call coffee. If the weather is fine take the first row in a sidewalk cafe. If it rains sip it at the "Hawelka" in the Donaurheggasse in a Bohemian environment, or at the "Landmann" near the Burgtheater in the atmos- phere of a civil-service pension.
4) Cultural life is very vigorous during the summer months, but try to attend one of the concerts in the Viennese palaces. Wherever you go sightseeing try to avoid guided tours.
5) Try to start a long conversation with the following people: the lady from the milk shop, the man who sits on the same bench with you in the park, the pretty girl from whom you ask directions which you knew before asking.

I am a little bit nervous — like somebody who has bought a present and is anxious for the reaction of the receiver. I would like you to appreciate this city very much — this old and charming, sentimental lady. Having been so very much a part of you, I wish that you might also, for a short time at least, become a part of Vienna.
Fifth Hope Vienna Summer School
Excursions, Weekend Trips

July 11 (Mon)
9:00 AM All classes begin at Lueger Platz No. 2.
5:00 PM Attendance at the film "Das Madchen aus der Kaserne" for members of Dr. Fassbinder's Literature and Drama classes at the Kuerzer Kino.

July 12 (Tue)
2:45 PM Visit to the Imperial Treasury in the Hofburg Palace for members of the Art History and Medieval History classes.

July 13 (Wed)
2:45 PM Visit to the Kunsthistorisches Museum for members of the Art History and Medieval History classes. Tour of section "The Art of the Middle Ages" with Dr. Benech. Leave from Neuer Markt.
8:00 PM Symphony Concert in the Arkadenhof by the Wiener Symphoniker, Kurt Wees, conductor. Music students receive tickets from Dr. Nemeth free of charge.

July 14 (Thu)
4:00 PM Guest lecture: Austrian Neutrality by Dr. Gerald Stourzh, Secretary General of the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations. Required for members of the Art History and Medieval History classes.

July 15 (Fri)
11:00 AM Visit to the Kunsthistorisches Museum for members of the History class.
3:00 PM Field trip to the Hofburg Palace.

July 16 (Sat)
8:30 AM Field trip to the Burgenland. Visit Roman sites. Meet at Neuer Markt.
11:00 AM Visit to the Hofburgkapelle (Imperial Chapel) and the Imperial apartments for members of Dr. Hantschk of the Austrian Ministry of Education.
1:00 PM Field trip to the Hofburgkapelle (Imperial Chapel) and the Imperial apartments for members of Dr. Hantschk of the Austrian Ministry of Education.
5:30 PM Lecture by the U.S. Under Secretary of State, the Hon. Douglas Dillon on "The Great Challenge Before Us at the Academic der Wissenschaften. Special invita-
tions for members of the modern history class available from Dr. Dudley.
8:30 PM Joint excursion to the "Geistliche und weltliche Schatzkammer". Leave by bus from Lueger Platz.

July 17 (Sun)
Free day — Lunch at Kruger Strasse.

July 18 (Mon)
2:30 PM Medieval History class only — visit to the Austrian State Archives.

July 19 (Tue)
12:45 AM Excursion to the Austrian Refugee Camp at Traiskirchen with lecture on problem of Hungarian refugees by Dr. Lex, Dr. von Bismarck, and Mr. Strahammer.
3:00 PM Walk to Ruprecht Church and Maria am Gestade for Medieval History class with Dr. Lehmann. Meet at Neuer Markt 2.
3:30 PM Guest lecture by Dr. Anton Macku on Bruckel at the Kunsthistorisches Museum. Meet with Dr. Benech in front of Museum.

July 20 (Wed)
3:00 PM Walk to Kupfergrund with lecture on the "Geistliche und weltliche Schatzkammer". Leave from Neuer Markt.
5:00 PM Visit to the Museum der Stadt Wien for members of the Viennese Drama class.

July 21 (Thu)
3:00 PM Guest Lecture by Dr. Walter Toman, Associate Professor of Psychology at Brandeis University, on the "Psychology of Totalitarianism" for members of contemporary history class.

July 22 (Fri)
2:00 PM Visit to the Akademie der bildenden Kuenste for members of the Art History class.
3:00 PM Visit to the Museum der Stadt Wien for members of the Viennese Drama class.

July 23 (Sat)
8:30 AM Bus trip to the Burgenland. Visit Roman camp at Carnuntum. Haydn birthplace at Rohrau and Haydn Church in Eisenstadt; tour Medwed Fichtenstein fortress. Lunch at Millstatt.

July 24 (Sun)
1:00 PM Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Special guests: Rev. Kenneth Ziebell, minister of the Vienna Community Church, and Mrs. Ziebell.

July 25 (Mon)
1:00 PM Field trip through the Inner City for Intermediate German group.
3:00 PM Attendance at the film "Das Madchen aus der Kaserne" with Dr. Fassbinder will take members of his Intermediate German class to the "Geistliche und weltliche Schatzkammer".
2:00 PM Visit to the Austrian Gewerkschaftsbund for lecture by Mr. Paul Blau on "The Austrian Labor Movement. Modern History class meet with Dr. Dudley in front of the Gewerkschaftsbund.

July 26 (Tue)
2:00 PM Visit to the Historium for Medieval History class.
3:00 PM Field trip to Intermediate German class to the "Geistliche und weltliche Schatzkammer".
5:30 PM Birthday dinner for Mrs. Snow and 18 others whose birthdays are during the tour. After dinner entire Hope College Vienna Summer School group attends performance of the Lehar Opera "Die Fledermaus" in the Rudolstädter of the Hofburg Palace.

July 27 (Wed)
11:00 AM Visit to the Kunsthistorisches Museum (Paintings of the 16th Century) with Dr. Benech for Art History class.
2:00 PM Field trip to the Cistercian Monastery Heiligenkreuz for Art, Music, Medieval History and Intermediate German classes. Leave by bus from Lueger Platz.
2:00 PM Visit to the Kapuzinergruft (burial place of Hapsburg emperors) with Herr Schmalfuss. Leave from Lueger Platz.
8:00 PM German Conversation class and Viennese Drama attends a performance of the play "Im zeichen Steck at the Theater in der Josefstadt.

July 28 (Thu)
12:30 PM The President of the Austrian Parliament, Dr. h. c. Dipl. Ing. Leopold Figl, receives the students of Hope College in the Parliament.
1:00 PM Modern History and German Conversation class will have lunch in the restaurant of the Parliament.
2:00 PM Modern History and German Conversation class will attend lecture by Dr. Ludwig Weiss on State and Church in Austria. This will be followed by a guided tour through the Austrian Parliament.

July 29 (Fri)
Morning Midterm examination for Modern History class.
2:00 PM Field trip through the Inner Stadt for Beginning German with Mr. Schmalfuss and Mr. Strahammer.
3:30 PM Dr. Fassbinder will take members of his Viennese Drama class on a walk through "Alt Wien". Meet at Neuer Markt.

July 30 (Sat)
13:00 noon Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Free day.

July 31 (Sun)
8:45 AM Meet at Westbahnhof for an Excursion to Melk Abbey. Lunch will be in Melk. Return Danielwasser through the Wachau past Durnstein and other historic castles. Dinner on shipboard.

August 1 (Mon)
9:30 AM Field trip to the Hofburgkapelle (Imperial Chapel) and the Imperial apartments for Intermediate German class.
Provides Variety of Cultural Activities

Augment Class Room Studies

August 4 (Thu)
11:00 AM Visit to the Hapsburg tombs in the Kapuzinergroß for Elementary German class.
12:00 noon Following regular class, music students will visit the Music Manuscript Collection in the Albertina with Dr. Nemeth.
2:30 PM Guest lecture by Professor Engl-Janosi on the history of the Hapsburg followed by a tour of the Austrian State Archives.

August 5 (Fri)
2:00 PM Exhibition in the Museum of the City of Vienna, with Dr. Nemeth at Neuer Markt.
3:00 PM Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Tickets for music students will be made.
8:00 PM Symphony Concert at Arkadenhof available for the evening.

August 6 (Sat)
9:30 AM Departure from Königssee for Salzburg, followed by attendance at Mozart Marionette.
11:30 AM Lunch in Salzburg. Bus Inderman will remain in the city to take students home directly after the performance. The other bus will return directly to Vienna.

Gary Hesser practices his German with one of the natives.

August 8 (Mon)
1:30 PM Field trip to the Imperial Palace at Schönbrunn for Intermediate German class.
2:00 PM Guest lecture on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency for members of the Contemporary history course. Others invited.

August 9 (Tue)
2:00 PM Guest lecture on Austrian painters of the Biedermeier Period by Professor Macku at the Belvedere Palace.
2:00 PM Field trip to Heiligenkreuz and Mayerling for Elementary German class.
4:30 PM Visit to Museum of the City of Vienna, Medieval Section, for members of Medieval history class.
8:00 PM Attendance at modern play Him & Her by Hervath in the Kammerspiele Theater for members of Intermediate German class.

August 10 (Wed)
2:00 PM Art tour to examine paintings for the nineteenth and twentieth Century. Meet with Dr. Benesch at Neuer Markt.

The White Horse Inn on the shores of beautiful St. Wolfgang lake near Salzburg.

Gary Hesser practices his German with one of the natives.

August 11 (Thu)
2:00 PM Visit to the Music Instrument collection in the Imperial Palace with Dr. Nemeth. Music students only.
2:15 PM Intermediate German and German Conversation classes visit University of Vienna founded 1365 and Vienna Church with Mr. Grande and Dr. S. Lehmann.
2:15 PM Field trip to medieval castle Krenzenstein for members of Medieval History class.

August 12 (Fri)
Classes end at noon. Lunch at Kruger Straße. Afternoon free.

August 13 (Sat)
Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Tickets for Symphony concert at Arkadenhof available for the evening.

August 14 (Sun)
Free day. Lunch will not be served at Kruger Strasse. Refund will be made for both lunch and supper.

August 15 (Mon)
Austrian National Holiday. No classes will be held. Refund for both lunch and supper will be made.

Students of Art and History find the Monastery at Helligenkreuz interesting.

August 16 (Tue)
2:00 PM Guest lecture: Austria in the late Middle Ages by Dr. Hans Pflaumer, Research Assistant at the University of Vienna. Required for students in Medieval history others invited.
2:30 PM Visit to the Austrian gallery in the Belvedere Palace for Dr. Thussbinder's Viennese Drama class. Meet in front of Upper Belvedere.
8:00 PM Recital of Lieder and Operatic Arias by Paul Schöffler in the hall of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

August 17 (Wed)
2:30 PM Special recording of Franz Schmid's The Road with Seven Seals and commentary by Dr. Nemeth for music class and guests at Lueger Platz.

August 18 (Thu)
Morning Final examinations begin in all courses, continue throughout the afternoon as scheduled by individual instructors.
7:30 PM Farewell party for students and faculty of Hope College Vienna Summer School at the Palais Auersperg.

August 19 (Fri)
10:00 AM Closing Convocation Hope College Vienna Summer School Session. With special guests from the Austrian Ministry of Education and the American Embassy.
11:45 AM Lunch at Kruger Strasse. End of Vienna program. Independent travel begins.

September 2 (Fri)
6:00 PM Hope College Vienna Summer School Charter plane departs from Rome. Students flying from Rome are asked to contact Dr. Fried at the hotel twenty-four hours before departure.
8:30 PM Alitalia charter stops in London to pick up members of Hope College group. Students leaving from London please contact Dr. or Mrs. Baker, or Mrs. Snow, twenty-four hours before departure at Hotel Imperial, Russell Square, London.

September 3 (Sat)
8:35 AM Approximate arrival time at Idlewild International Airport in New York.
AUSTRIA PROVIDES HOME FOR REFUGEES

Through barbed wire fences and mine fields, under spotlights and machine guns, thousands of refugees have fled across the borders of Communist Czechoslovakia and Hungary to freedom and asylum in Austria.

On July 10 the Hope College Vienna Summer School traveled to Trakiskien to visit an Austrian Refugee Camp. As the journey progressed our minds reflected on the 86,000 Hungarians who fled to Austria. Kruschkev had used tanks and machine guns to put down their insurrection against Russian oppression.

We were greeted at the Refugee Camp by Dr. Hantschk, a high ranking official in the Austrian Department of the Interior, who has charge of the refugee problem in Austria. In his opening address he emphasized the role Austria has played as a home for refugees from the Eastern nations. He also indicated, however, that the expense of supporting these refugees poses a considerable problem for the Austrian government.

The camp personnel and Dr. Hantschk were very hospitable and went out of their way to inform the group of the refugee problem — past and present. As we toured the camp we had an opportunity to speak to several of the refugees as best we could. The refugees are all protected, as communist sympathizers sometimes infiltrate them to persuade them to return. As many of their families are unable to escape, it increases the need for their protection. The refugees work to feel at home as they are very well treated by the camp personnel.

All refugees must pass through an interrogation period which lasts several weeks before they can be legally granted asylum under the rules of the Geneva convention. After this period they are placed in the free portion of the camp where they may come and go at will, please until they are placed in different homes in Austria. Many refugees, of course, seek to establish homes in other free countries and a large number eventually settle in Australia and Canada.

Why Refugees Flee

Most of the refugees escape in order to establish themselves with the higher standard of living in the Western nations. The majority of the refugees now in the camp are from Yugoslavia as it is relatively easy for them to escape. While we were at the camp we also saw many Hungarians and Czechs who had escaped in the face of war because of political and moral reasons. In our discussion with them we seemed to be eagerly looking forward to their settlements in Austria or another free nation. The reason why the refugees seek asylum in Austria is easy to see when one briefly examines the history of the area.

Following the end of W. W. II Europe was in a state of almost complete physical and financial ruin. The German speaking nations were particularly hard hit during the latter years of the war and as a result were almost completely helpless.

Following the end of the war Austria was restored as a republic. Although a large area was occupied by Russian soldiers the earlier helplesless Austria played an important role in the world freedoom. As a result of its geographical borders and the changes brought about by Communism in Eastern Europe, Austria became a refuge for people escaping totalitarianism and for German speaking people (Volkdeutsche), expelled from Eastern Europe.

As a neutral nation and because of the rules laid down by the Geneva Convention, Austria cannot encourage escape from the Communist nations, but they are doing everything possible to assist those who do. Refugees have often been caught with the barbed wire fences to find a place in the free world. At one time, following the war, 15% of the people living in Austria were not Austrian citizens.

The Austrian government has provided thousands of flats for the refugees. The flats are so well constructed and furnished that the Austrians jokingly say that they can live on the refugees. However, there are 15,000 refugees still living in camps and of this number 7,700 are naturalized Austrian citizens awaiting settlement. It is a responsibility of the free nations to help Austria, and it is felt that Austria is a good example for other countries who wish to pursue a neutral policy.
Austrian Labor Movement Explained by Lecturer

In line with their program of becoming acquainted with various aspects of present day Europe, and especially of modern Austria, the students of the modern European history class heard a report given by Mr. Paul Blau, Director of the Labor Science Division of the Austrian Trade Union Federation. Mr. Blau gave a very lucid and informative description of the history of the labor movement in Austria and its present status.

Labor's emergence as a power in Austria came about politically rather than economically. In 1880 the Social Democratic Party was formed by laborers and various other dissatisfied groups, including anarchists and Marxists. Only later was the trade union movement formed. During those times the labor movement has traditionally had three pillars of support: the political party, the cooperative movement, and the trade unions.

The power of labor grew through the years, but for a long time there was an overwhelming tendency toward a class movement. The Austrian Civil War of 1919, which pitted the conservative party against the Social Democrats, was actually a war between the agricultural workers and the industrial workers. There was no chance for the politicians to influence the situation.

Today the Socialists of Austria include themselves among Communists hitest. Focus. No longer do they represent merely a class. As their relations with the Church have improved, they have grown stronger in the rural areas. Differences between the city and the rural workers have lessened. These workers, however, have not been able to change the situation to a great extent.

At present there are well over two million laborers in Austria. Of these nearly two-thirds are union members. This is an amazing figure in a nation in which union shops and closed shops are nonexistent, and is surpassed in the free world only by that of Denmark.

In all there are sixteen trade unions in Austria, each incorporating the work of various types of occupation. Today the Socialists of Austria include themselves among Communists hitest. Focus. No longer do they represent merely a class. As their relations with the Church have improved, they have grown stronger in the rural areas. Differences between the city and the rural workers have lessened. These workers, however, have not been able to change the situation to a great extent.

Another unusual arrangement concerns price and wage scales. Prices may not be increased without the consent of labor, and wages have been fixed to serve the demands of the American students was the fact that white collar workers make up 25% of the American population, whereas in Austria only 10% of the labor force is composed of white collar workers. Thus the size of the white collar worker, a general trend, everywhere, is expected to actually strengthen the labor movement.

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The fact that the Austrian economy is rising from the ruins of the war, in addition to the diminutive size of the Austrian nation, has given labor a sense of responsibility and has served to reduce its economic demands. One is naturally quite hesitant about striking for a higher wage when such a strike and such a pay increase might endanger the Austrian recovery. Thus Austria has an enviable strike record since the war.

Another reason for labor's sense of responsibility is its active participation in the government. The Socialists in Austria 78 of the 165 seats in the National Council (Parliament), the same number of seats of the Conservative Party. There are therefore no less than 40 members of the Council who are active members of the Austrian Trade Union Federation. Mr. Blau gave a very lucid and informative description of the history of the labor movement in Austria and its present status.

Mr. BAKER (Professor of Science Education at Hope College) is a graduate of Hope College, and holds the M.A. degree from Columbia University and Ph.D. degree from New York University. Before coming to Hope College Mr. Baker was Chairman of the Department of Science at the New Jersey State Teachers College, Paterson, N.J. He has authored several textbooks and has written numerous articles in the field of science education. He is spending his first summer in Vienna as Director of Publicity for the Hope College Vienna Summer School.

Mrs. BAKER (Women's Counsellor) is a graduate of Hope College and for a number of years taught English and German at a high school in the American high school. She is the mother of a daughter and a son and has two grandchildren. This also her first summer in Vienna and as counsellor for the women students she has enjoyed her many personal contacts with them.
PICTURESQUE MELK ABBEY RECALLS SPLENDOR OF FORMER CENTURIES

On Sunday, July 31, twenty-one members of the Hope College Vienna Summer School made an enjoyable excursion to the old abbey of Melk, located about 60 miles from Vienna. This famous abbey, situated high upon a rock overlooking the Danube River, has a long and colorful history. Melk was once the capital of Austria and the residence of the Bahemberg Dukes. In early Roman times it was used as a supply station on the Danube River. In the eleventh century it became the home of the Benedictine order under whose supervision it was completely reconstructed in the early 18th century. Today it is an important center of religion and learning in Austria.

A Baroque Exhibit

The abbey is unique as the exemplification of the baroque style of architecture. A special baroque exhibition honoring the 350th anniversary of the birth of Jakob Prandtauer, the architect of Melk Abbey and other important buildings in Austria, is on display in the abbey. Rare art treasures, baroque paintings and sculptures, jewelled altarpieces, robes embroidered with silver and gold thread and a collection of 18th century musical instruments are of special interest.

An Impressive Library

The library is one of the most impressive rooms in the abbey. The brown and gold in the leather bindings of the books, the decorations on the walls and the murals and sculptures all blend into a beautiful symphony of color and harmony. Rare books are to be seen in glass cases about the room, many of which are the product of important milestones in the spiritual and intellectual development of mankind. Following lunch in a small restaurant in town, the students boarded a Danube scamer for the return trip to Vienna. Passing through the lovely Wachau region where many famous old castles stand high on the mountains overlooking the Danube, the students were impressed anew with the beauty of Austria.

Austrian Hospitality Makes Students Feel at Home in Vienna

One noon while at lunch in our college dining hall on Krugerstrasse, we happily greeted Tom Nowotny, a graduate from Hope in 1959. Many students eagerly eagerly to walk the Viennese girls home to assure their safety. As the evening rushed to midnight and with the exit of Dr. Fried and Mrs. Snow, we became aware of the enthusiasm of living in Vienna.

We pitched camp with blankets, cooking utensils, and anything else we had been able to borrow from our Hausfrau, and started to make dinner in the chill of the mountain evening. There was the usual warmth and close connection with these wonderful people.

Rugged Woodsmen?

We pitched camp with blankets, cooking utensils, and anything else we had been able to borrow from our Hausfrau, and started to make dinner in the chill of the mountain evening. It was interesting to meet hunters and woodsmen who stopped at our camp periodically while they were hunting the trails up the mountain. Conversing in German gave us a chance to try newly learned phrases and taught us more about Austria and life in the Austrian Alps.

The muscle-building activity of the first day was a five hour climb to the top of the mountain. A substantial meal, warm sun, and a breath taking view was the most welcome reward.

Mountains, music and the fresh mountain air, haystack was a bit chilly but nevertheless a lot of fun. Listening to the “babbling brooks”, and smelling the freshly cut pines, as well as experiencing the friendliness of the Austrians we met will always bring back fond remembrances.

Mark Weekend Trip to Alps

Eight adventurous students left Vienna last weekend for Gaal, a small village in the southern part of Austria, hoping to find beautiful scenery, interesting Austrians, and no tourists. Our Volkswagen bus, loaded with food and blankets, took us to the end of a mountain road in about five hours.

Students and Faculty of the Hope College Vienna Summer School Extend Greetings to all Alumni and Friends.