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The Anchor, European Edition: Hope College Vienna Summer School: Vienna, Austria, August 1960

Hope College

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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 generosity of the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations all students enrolled in Dr. Dudley's course Europe in the Atomic Age received invitations 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 resurrection 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 relations should be conducted by the pressure of armed 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 everyone to pursue his legitimate aspirations in peace and freedom.

In our mutual pursuit of this goal, we have witnessed over the last ten years a series of sweeping changes which has 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 problems of European economic cooperation and the American desire to see a closer working relationship between the American continent and Europe, the emerging Europe, and the newer seven nation Europe Free Trade Association. He pointed out that the attainment of political cohesion and sound economic growth in Western Europe is essential to the prosperity of this 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 governmental action alone. A truly effective response, he said, must reflect the energy and dedication of all elements of our societies.

"Like you, we must turn 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 their brothers to equality of opportunity, to a just share in the bounty of providence, and to respect as free men."

Hope Students Received by Parliament President

Dr. Figl, who was 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 achievement 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 becoming engulfed by collectivism.

"We have tried to express our gratitude to the American 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 fulfilled this mission", the President concluded, "and we Austrians will always fight against slavery and suppression because for us freedom is the most precious thing in the world."

Dr. Fried thanked Dr. Figl on behalf of students and faculty for his warm and inspiring welcome. Barbara Bloomer and Alan Dr. Dr. Bill, then presented Dr. Figl with a copy of the college history, Anchor of Hope, by Dr. Preston Stegeng, 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 inscribed 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.

EUROPEAN EDITION
ISSUE NUMBER TWO AUGUST 1960

EDITORIAL STAFF:
Editor in Chief . Howard O. Plaggemars
Associate Editors . William Buice . Margaret Kortenhoven
Managing Editor . Gary Hesser
Layout Editors . Douglas Jagging, Tom Klaassen
Typists . Helen Hungerink, Sybil Brown
Rewrite . Paul Armstrong, Bill Connor
Advisor . Dr. Paul G. Fred

Contributors to this issue:

A EUROPEAN TEACHER MEETS AMERICAN STUDENTS

Ed. Note. — As a guest editorial we are privileged to include this interesting address given by Rolf Italiaander at the 1959 commencement exercises of the Hope College Vienna Summer School, where his friend, Rolf Italiaander is a distinguished authority on African History who will come to Hope College as a visiting professor for the spring semester of 1961.

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. During these past weeks, I have learned that my own students, and also the other students whom I met, had actually a great deal in common with we 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 each other. Everywhere there is a will, and whenever it concerns a high aim.

Our statement and politicians, our teachers and ministers may make ever so many speeches or may make ever so many announcements, these will not be of any avail, unless each and everyone of us stands up as an individual for his convictions, just as we 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 in the association with you, my young American friends.

Moreover, I am convinced that my European colleagues and you, our students, have had similar experiences, and that this very fact to me appears to be the greatest success of our 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 very sincere wishes for 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 with you, just as we promise to visit you 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 disregard every sensible and unsensible difference, 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 all mankind, and let us pray to God that he may preserve this freedom of the mind and that he will guide and protect us all.

Letter to the Editor

It has been almost one full month since our group arrived in Senegal, and so much has happened in that time that it is difficult to give an accurate resume of my experiences. But I would like to give you an idea of the sort of situation in which we find ourselves in the newly-independent Federation of Mali.

We arrived here on June 17, and the first three weeks were spent at the University of Dakar and seven days were taken up with a trip into the much less civilized rural areas of eastern southern Senegal. But in the northern part of the country we have a hot, dry climate much like that of Mexico, but in southern Senegal's jungles, we encountered intense humidity, scorpions, cobras, malaria, etc. Eight girls from our group were, unfortunately, hospitalized for several days with malaria. The rest of us have only suffered from such un-exotic maladies as colds and dysentery.

Since last Saturday, we have been situated in our work-camp in Rufisque, a small, typically African town located about 35 miles from Dakar on the coast. We are currently in the process of building a schoolhouse in another village very near here, but we have gotten so much done in such a hurry that we are nearly finished after only 5 days' work, and we are now ready to begin another project. Just what that project will be is not yet certain, but we will know shortly.

The political situation here is most fascinating, but it creates certain difficulties for us. We are here as guests of the government of Mali, but the students, who are the people with whom we live and work and have the closest contact, are unanimously opposed to the government. They demand with a great deal of justification, that the government of Leopold Senghor is too "bourgoise" and has too many accords with the French government. In fact, they believe that the economy of Mali is still entirely dominated by French commercial interests. The students are all Marxist Socialists, and they are out to destroy the government who assert that they want to turn Mali into a Soviet state. We are caught between two opposing forces — if we show too much favoritism toward the government, the students will not support the project. But then, when I became accustomed to what I thought to be American idiosyncrasies and outward appearances which I had not known heretofore, I learned that my own students, and also the other students whom I met, had actually a great deal in common with we Europeans and also with my African friends.

In my classes, I have stressed repeatedly that I was not primarily concerned only with fact with the intangibles of life. None of us, who have taught here during these past weeks, know what our students have learned that Austrians, Germans, Dutch and others need for their future. But I do believe that we may safely assume that they have learned that Austrians, Germans, Dutch and perhaps not an entirely agreeable safari.

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

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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.

African organ 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 cafe, 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 peacefulness.

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 Arturo Toscanini 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 Old Cathedral, also proved to be popular musical events. The program for our week-end includes a production of the Richard Strauss opera Der Rosenkavalier in the newly completed Festival Hall.

While I was in America I was often asked to explain some peculiar sentiment or feeling that I have about Vienna. It was difficult for me to give a reasonable answer except wishing rather wholeheartedly that those people who were asking the question might feel for themselves the vague moods, the atmosphere, the mild elude of this city in which I have been residing.

I don't know if it is easy to get to know and love Vienna. Sometimes I have the feeling that the city is nothing but a village grown large. Sometimes it seems to be the incarnation of a very human idea. Probably it is a combination of these two extremes.

MARK GALA PERFORMANCE OF LEHAR'S IMMORTAL OPERETTA

The crystal-chandeliered banquet hall of the Hofburg Palace, where, for centuries, Hapsburg 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 Lehar's famous operetta was first performed fifty years ago, in the Theater an der Wien, at a time when theViennese operetta was at a low ebb. The Merry Widow, with its memorable tunes, delightful melodies, and a ballet which numbers was so well received 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 which where held in this hall during the centuries when Vienna was the center of a large empire.

Lehar's tuneful and charming music, an outstanding cast including Mimi Coertze and Johannes Hcheers, 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 fifth wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. Baker and the birthdays of Mr. and Mrs. Snow and eighteen students whose birthdays fall into the period when they are away from home.

Delightful Melodies, Gracious Ballet, Royal Setting

Dr. Fried explains plot of the Merry Widow during final intermission in the Redoutensaal of Imperial Palace.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 11 (Mon)</td>
<td>All classes begin at Luger Platz No. 2.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1:00 PM Attendance at the film &quot;Das Madchen Rosemarie&quot; for members of Dr. Fassbinder's Literature and Drama classes at the Kurer Kino.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 12 (Tue)</td>
<td>Visit to the Imperial Treasury in the Hofburg Palace for members of the Art History and Medieval History classes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 13 (Wed)</td>
<td>Excursion to the Austrian Refugee Camp at Carnuntum, Haydn birthplace in Rohrau and Haydn Church in Eisenstadt; tour Medieval Forchtenstein fortress. Lunch at Mattersburg.</td>
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<td>July 14 (Thu)</td>
<td>12:45 PM Excursion to the Austrian Refugee Camp.</td>
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<td>2:00 PM Guest Lecture by Dr. Walter Toman, Associate Professor of Psychology at Brandel University, on &quot;The Psychology of Totalitarianism&quot; for members of contemporary history class.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 15 (Fri)</td>
<td>1:00 PM Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Special guests: Rev. Kenneth Ziebell, minister of the Vienna Community Church, and Mrs. Ziebell.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3:00 PM Walk to Kappelsteg and Maria am Gestade for Medieval History class with Dr. Lemann. Meet at Neuer Markt 2. Guest lecture by Dr. Anton Macku on Breughel at the Kunsthistorisches Museum. Meet with Dr. Benesch in front of Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16 (Sat)</td>
<td>Free day — Lunch at Kruger Strasse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 17 (Sun)</td>
<td>Free day — Lunch will be at Kruger Strasse at 1:00 PM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 18 (Mon)</td>
<td>Medieval History class only — visit to the Austrian State Archives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 19 (Tue)</td>
<td>12:15 AM Excursion to the Austrian Refugee Camp at Traiskirchen with lecture on problem of Hungarian refugees by Dr. Hantschk of the Austrian Ministry of Interior. Required for Contemporary History and German Conversation classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 20 (Wed)</td>
<td>3:00 PM Walk to Kappelsteg and Maria am Gestade for Medieval History class with Dr. Lemann. Meet at Neuer Markt 2. Guest lecture by Dr. Anton Macku on Breughel at the Kunsthistorisches Museum. Meet with Dr. Benesch in front of Museum.</td>
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<td>July 21 (Thu)</td>
<td>11:00 AM Visit to the Kunsthistorisches Museum (Paintings of the 16th Century) with Dr. Benesch for Art History class.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2:00 PM Field trip to the Cistercian Monastery Heiligenkreuz for Art, Music, Medieval History and Intermediate German classes. Leave by bus from Luger Platz.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8:30 AM Bus trip to the Burgenland. Visit Roman camp at Carnuntum, Haydn birthplace in Rohrau and Haydn Church in Eisenstadt; tour Medieval Forchtenstein fortress. Lunch at Mattersburg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 22 (Fri)</td>
<td>10:00 AM Dr. Nemeth free of charge.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11:00 AM Visit to the Kunsthistorisches Museum for members of the Art History class.</td>
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<td>8:00 PM Visit to the Kapuzinergruft (burial place of Hapsburg emperors) with Herr Schmalfuss. Leave from Luger Platz.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10:00 AM Modern History and German Conversation class and Viennese Drama attends a performance of the play &quot;Lehrer in rotem Stieffel&quot; at the Theater in der Josefstadt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 24 (Sun)</td>
<td>9:30 AM Field trip to the Hofburg Palace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 25 (Mon)</td>
<td>1:00 PM Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Special guests: Rev. Kenneth Ziebell, minister of the Vienna Community Church, and Mrs. Ziebell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 26 (Tue)</td>
<td>2:00 PM Visit to the Himmelsmuseum for Medieval History class.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3:00 PM Field trip for Intermediate German class to the &quot;Geistliche und weltliche Schatzkammer&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 27 (Wed)</td>
<td>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 Lieder Operetta &quot;Die Herzenspinne&quot; at the Residenztheater Hofburg Palace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 28 (Thu)</td>
<td>12:30 PM The President of the Austrian Parliament, Dr. c. Dipl. Ing. Leopold Figl, receives the students of Hope College in the Parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 29 (Fri)</td>
<td>Midterm examination for Art History class at Neuer Markt 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 30 (Sat)</td>
<td>Lunch at Kruger Strasse. Free day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31 (Sun)</td>
<td>8:45 AM Meet at Westbahnhof for an Excursion to Melk Abbey. Lunch will be in Melk. Return on Deuben steamer through the Wachau past Durnstein and other historic castles. Dinner on shipboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1 (Mon)</td>
<td>Field trip to the Hofburgkappel (Imperial Chapel) and the Imperial apartments for Intermediate German class.</td>
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</table>

Fifth Hope Vienna Summer School
Excurions, Weekend Trips

The Schönbrunn Palace as seen from the formal gardens.

Medieval Fortress Forchtenstein overlooks Hungarian plains.
Provides Variety of Cultural Activities
Augment Class Room Studies

August 5 (Fri)
11:00 AM Visit to the Hapsburg tombs in the Kapuzinergruft 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 Augment Class Room Studies

Gary Hessel practices his German with one of the natives.

August 2 (Tue)
2:00 PM Guest lecture by Professor Macku on art and history of St. Stephen's Cathedral (in German with translation by Dr. Benesch). Attendance required for Art History, Elementary and Intermediate German students. Meet at 1:50 in front of Cathedral.
3:30 PM Music class will meet for special lecture with Dr. Nemeth at Lofer Platz.
8:00 PM Performance of film "Der Idiot" at the Studio, on Mariahilferstrasse.

August 3 (Wed)
2:00 PM Dr. Brandtner, Press Secretary of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce who accompanied the Russian Prime Minister during his recent week-long visit in Austria, will talk on Personal Meeting with Kreulchenberg. Required for Modern History class, all others invited.
4:15 PM Visit the Karlskirche and Himmelstrasse with Dr. Benesch. Art History students only.

August 4 (Thu)
1:00 PM Departure for Salzburg and Berchtesgaden weekend. Buses will leave from Kruger Strasse.
8:30 PM Dinner at Hotel Königsee. Evening free.

August 5 (Fri)
10:00 AM Leave Hotel for Salzburg. In Salzburg there will be two city tours, one, led by Dr. Benesch, for Art students only, the other led by Mr. Grande. Lunch will be in Salzburg, followed by trip to Hallstatt, for visit to Salzmines. Return to Königsee for dinner. Evening free.

August 6 (Sat)
Morning free at Königssee. Drive to Obersalzberg to see remains of Hitler's home. Lunch at the Hotel Schwanenwirt in Berchtesgaden. Afternoon boat trip on the Königssee to Obersee and St. Bartholomew. Early supper at Hotel Königsee. One bus, with students who have tickets for the Rosenkavalier will go to Salzburg and return after the performance. The other bus will go to Chemnitz for a candle light concert in the palace of Ludwig II on Herrenchiemse Island.

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 Hohensalzburg 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 Hirvath in the Kammermügel 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.

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

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 Votiv Church with Mr. Grande and Dr. S. Lehmann.
2:30 PM Field trip to medieval castle Kreuzenstein 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.

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

August 17 (Wed)
2:30 PM Special recording of Franz Schmidh's The Book with Seven Seals and commentary by Dr. Nemeth for Music class and guests at Lofer 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 spot lights and machine gun watch towers, 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 Traskrein to visit an Austrian Refugee Camp. As the journey progressed our minds reflected on the 18,000 Hungarians who fled to Austria. Krushchev 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 the camp in an effort to persuade them to return. As many of their families are unable to escape, it increases the need for their protection. The refugees have begun 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 as they please until they are settled in different parts of 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 the brutal demands of their own country. The idea of becoming refugees was probably influenced by the Nazi regime.

Hitler’s intense primitive wish of conquering the entire world resulted from his feeling that the whole world was against him. Hence his goal of raising Germany, under his rule, to an all-powerful position in the world.

When faced with the prospect of defeat, Hitler tried more than ever to find means to prevent the end. As a result the cruelties of the Nazi rule showed a marked increase as the power of the regime declined. Hitler refused to believe that the war could not be won. Accepting the death of Roosevelt as a good omen, he intensified his lashing out against all opposition. In the end Hitler concluded that the German people had betrayed him, that Germany was not worthy of his genius and ought to suffer destruction, just as he ended his own existence by suicide.

To understand why a nation would follow the leadership of a despised mind one must remember that Hitler had a remarkable ability both to persuade and to lead. The German people were under economic stress and were in a position where they wanted to follow a leader.

In conclusion Dr. Thomas reminded us that, “the mind is not as unassailable as we tend to believe when we are in comfortable circumstances”.

While psychology and history are not directly related fields, the psychological explanation of the totalitarian mind brought the Nazi era into a clearer focus for all of us. Dr. Thomas gave us a vivid impression of just how a sick genius may gather the power to control a nation and gain the resources to destroy it and the world.

Guest Lecture Explains Austria’s Neutrality

“Austria’s Neutrality” was the subject of a guest lecture presented to students of the Contemporary History class by Dr. Gerald Storozh, General Secretary of the Austrian Society for Foreign Relations. Dr. Storozh’s address was the first in a series of guest lectures arranged by the Vienna Summer School to acquaint the students with the problems of Austria — past and present.

Dr. Storozh defined two ideas of neutrality, pointing out that Austria is under permanent neutrality similar to the neutrality of Switzerland. This concept of neutrality means that Austria will not allow foreign troops or concentrations of arms within its borders, nor will it allow air bases or military fortifications of any nation or organization of nations on Austrian soil.

How this neutrality evolved is a very fascinating and amazing political story.

The Empire Drawing Room in the Aueraperg Palace was scene of the Farewell Dinner on August 18.
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. Later, the trade unions joined in, so that 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 1934, which pitted the conservative party against the Social Democrats, was actually a war between the agricultural population and industry, and the conservatives were able to resolve the conflict.

Today the Socialists of Austria include themselves among Communists' bitterest foes. No longer do they represent merely the 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, and the Church has been able to make itself heard in Austria.

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 in which one is a free man of the world only by that of a union.

In all there are sixteen trade unions in Austria, each incorporated by the state. Most of them are coalition unions, such as the Farmers' Union and the State Farmers' Union. The two most powerful are the Farmers' Union and the State Farmers' Union.

The most surprising bit of information for the American students was the fact that white collar workers make up only 5% of the population. Thus the size of the white collar worker, a general trend everywhere, is expected to actually strengthen the labor movement.

Another usual arrangement concerns price and wage scales. Prices may not be increased without the consent of labor, and wages have not been increased since this agreement was put into effect.

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 tone down its financial demands. One is naturally quite hesitant about striking for a higher wage when such a strike and such a pay increase might reflect the Russian origin of the nation's economy. 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 75 of the 185 seats in the National Council (Parliament), one of whose duties is to give a green light to legislation. Therefore no less than 40 members of the Council are laborers, and this is especially true of the Social Democrats, which has grown stronger in the rural areas.

Mr. Blau stated that the Social Democrats and the conservative party are like the eyes of a Socialist, while the average American would expect from a Socialist movement. Without this co-operation, Austria would have had a hard time in maintaining a government.
PICTUREQUE 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 Babenberg 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 300th 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 began talking with him as we were very interested to find out more about his home town, Vienna, where we had just recently arrived. Some of the students who did not know Tom were also interested in meeting him since his sister Brigitta had spent the past semester at Hope College. Together they had added much to our enthusiasm of living in Vienna.

In the evening Tom and Brigitta's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Franz Nowotny, hosted a group of students at their home where we found the warm cordiality of friends abroad.

Dr. and Mrs. Nowotny also invited some Austrian students from the University of Vienna along with the Hope students. As the evening progressed a seemingly innumerable amount of fancy sandwiches, cookies, delicious cake, and sweet breads disappeared amidst our chatter.

As the tape recorder played the Viennese music, the Viennese students became our tutors for waltzing rather than practicing German. But the English language soon came to the forefront as the rock's roll music brought a change in tutors.

As the evening rushed to midnight and with the exit of Dr. Fried and Mrs. Snow, we became aware of the friendliness of the people and their way of life. After so many weeks of traveling and hotel living it was nice to be in the midst of a family and home again. We are glad that Hope College has such a warm and close connection with these wonderful people.

Mountain Climbing and Relaxation

Mark Weekend Trip to Alps

Eight adventuresome students left Wien 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. Upon arriving, we met a seventy year old farmer who gladly allowed us to camp in his land. We learned more about him while he willingly helped us build a fire.

Rugged Woodsman?

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.

Riding in our little bus we were able to enjoy beauty of the surrounding countryside more comfortably the next day. On the way back to Vienna we saw another inviting mountain but, instead of having to climb it, we were able to take a thirty minute chair lift to the top where we chose a delightful scenic spot to munch our lunch.

Friendly Austrians

Our accommodations during the outing were a bit Spartan. Sleeping on the ground, in the bus, and in a haystack was a bit chilly but nevertheless a lot of fun. The enjoyment of living in the fresh mountain air, listening to the "bubbling brooks", and smelling the freshly cut pines, as well as experiencing the friendliness of the Austrians we met will always bring back fond remembrances.