

X = schon geschrieben *Minnigerode*
EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION

Visit of East Anglian party to Germany
September 11th to 26th, 1955.

It is now possible to circulate a more definite programme for the visit of the East Anglian party to Germany from September 11th - 26th. Details are given below. It will be noted that September 24th has been left free to meet the wishes of any members who desire to make any special visit.

Members of the party will wish to know that this is a return visit following the invitation extended by the East Anglian Regional Advisory Council and the Foreign Office to a number of Germans to visit this country last year. The party, from the time of arrival in Bielefeld on 12th September until departure on 25th September will be the guests of our German friends.

The addresses to be given on 13th and 15th September will outline the general system of local government and of educational provision in Germany and there will be opportunities for discussion with our German friends at the various institutions visited.

The climate is very similar to that in England and it is advisable to take a raincoat or light overcoat. Informal dress will be worn throughout; evening dress is not required.

The postal address will be:

o/o Internat Musikakademie,
Detmold/Lippe,
Mozart Str.
Germany.

(Telephone no. 3145 Detmold).

During our stay from 12th to 25th September, arrangements will be in the hands of Dr. Minnigerode of Regierung Detmold (Tel. 3051).

PROGRAMME

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
X 11th September	11.35		Depart Harwich (Depart London 9.30 a.m. non-stop to Parkestone Quay).
	18.05		Arrive Hook
	18.37		Depart Hook
	22.42		Arrive Cologne
			Overnight in Hotel in Cologne
X 12th September		Cologne	Visit to Cathedral and coach trip around City.
	13.39		Leave Cologne
	16.45	Bielefeld	Arrive Bielefeld. The party will be met here by some of our German hosts with a coach which will take us on to Detmold, a distance of about 17 miles. In Detmold the party will be accommodated in the hostel which is attached to the Music Academy.
		Detmold	
	19.15		✓ Dinner and informal meeting with some of the Germans who were in East Anglia last year. There will be a film of the district and photographs that were taken in East Anglia last year will be shown.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
X <u>1st Day</u> Tuesday 13th September	10.00		Opening of the Conference in the Regional Government Council Chamber. Greetings from Regierungspraesident <u>DR. GAILE</u> (Provincial Governor). Address "The relationship between the local authority and the provincial and national government." " <i>Adm. Set-up in Germany</i> " Visit to Berufsschule (County College) in Kreis Detmold and also the Furniture Industry Trade School. The party will be received by <u>DR. BOENING</u> , (Chairman of the Detmold County Council).
<i>Optional:</i>	Afternoon	Augustdorf	Displaced Persons Camp, Augustdorf, Kreis Detmold.
	Evening		Hermannsdenkmal (Monument to victory of Arminius over the Roman Legions under Varus).
		Grotenburg	Dinner at Grotenburg in the vicinity of the Monument. Received by <u>DR. PETRI</u> .
X <u>2nd Day</u> Wednesday 14th September	Morning	Hameln	Visit to Hameln (Weser) including Pied Piper's Museum and the Weser Electricity Works. Lunch as guests of the Weser Electricity Company.
	Afternoon	Höxter	Visit to Höxter and the old Abbey of Corvey (Founded by the Benedictine Order in the 9th Century).
	Evening		To be received by the Chairman of the Höxter County Council, <u>HERR BUSS</u> . Dinner at Höxter. Concert by the North-Western German Philharmonic Orchestra in Corvey Castle, near Höxter.
X <u>3rd Day</u> Thursday 15th September	10.00	Detmold	Address in Detmold on the Educational System in Germany by <u>DR. BUERMAN</u> . Visit to various institutions in the City of Detmold and lunch at the invitation of the Mayor, <u>HERR KIRCHHOF</u> .
X <u>4th Day</u> Friday, 16th September	Morning	Schwalenberg	Visit to towns and institutions in the County district of Detmold, including Schwalenberg, Marienmünster and Blomberg where visits will be made to an Old People's Home, schools and a chair factory at the invitation of the <u>MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF BLOMBERG</u> .
		Marienmunster	
		Blomberg	
	Afternoon & Evening	Horn	Visit to Plywood Factory of Messrs. <u>KÜHNEMEYER</u> and Dinner in the old town of Horn.
X <u>5th Day</u> Saturday 17th September		Bünde	Excursion via Porta Westfalica (Minden Gap) to Bünde to visit Cigar Factory of <u>HERR ANDRÉ</u> and Tobacco Museum.
		Espelkamp	Late afternoon, visit to new Refugee Town at Espelkamp, including visit to a new boarding school. Dinner in Espelkamp.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
X <u>6th Day</u> Sunday 18th September	Morning 16.00	Lemgo	Free Visit to Lemgo (old Hanseatic town). Reception and tea in the City Hall by the <u>MAYOR AND COUNCIL</u> and <u>TOWN CLERK HERR SETHE</u> . Visit to museum and new swimming pool.
	Evening 19.00 20		Dinner in the Ratskeller. Organ and Choir Recital in the Marienkirche with its famous Bach organ.
<u>7th and 8th Days</u>			
<u>Monday</u> 19th September	<u>Tuesday</u> 20th September		
	Morning	Halle Bielefeld	Visit to Storck Confectionery Factory in Halle. Some of the party will take lunch there and others with the Rotary Club in Bielefeld.
	Afternoon		Visits to City and County District of Bielefeld including Rehabilitation Centre of Bethel and the British Cultural Centre "Die Brücke." Visit to theatre in Bielefeld at the invitation of the <u>LORD MAYOR</u> .
X <u>9th Day</u> Wednesday 21st September	Evening	Detmold	Free Day. A visit to Forestry Plantations has been arranged. Opening of the season of the Detmold Theatre.
<u>10th Day</u> Thursday 22nd September		Paderborn	<u>CITY AND COUNTY COUNCIL OF PADERBORN</u> . Visit to Cathedral and rebuilt parts of the town.
X <u>11th Day</u> Friday 23rd September	Morning	Bad Salzuflen	Visit to spa of Bad Salzuflen where the party will have lunch.
	Afternoon	Bad Meinberg	Visit to spa institutions of Bad Meinberg. High tea.
	Evening	Detmold	Informal social gathering at the invitation of Regierungspräsident <u>DR. GALLE</u> and <u>FRAU GALLE</u> . Some of the Germans we have met during our visit will also be present.
X <u>12th Day</u> Saturday 24th September			Free to meet the special wishes of members. Suggested visits to Trade Union School; Technical College; Youth Centre at Vlotho; traditional old Saxon farm (Sattelmeierhof) old town of Enger; and Boot and Shoe Factory. Participation and discussion at the Detmold Youth Hostel on the students' part in the organisation of schools.
	Evening		Paper by <u>DR. LINCOLN RALPHS</u> , followed by discussion on the organisation of contacts and exchanges.
<u>13th Day</u> Sunday 25th September		Dusseldorf Cologne	Depart early morning for Dusseldorf. Spend day in Dusseldorf and leave for Cologne to stay in hotel overnight.
<u>14th Day</u> Monday 26th September			Leave Cologne to catch day boat at Hook of Holland. Arrive Harwich in the evening.

Richardson, Ralph,

THE PRESENT PURPOSE AND POTENTIAL OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

To say that developments in communications and transport have in the past half century transformed the world from a vast and remote globe into a tiny compact ball, is to say the obvious. The idea of a breakfast in London followed by a lunch in New York is accepted almost without comment. We are in a new environment although we are not as yet aware of the consequences which must follow the rapidity of its change. It is clear that an international unit such as the world now is, can only be stable if it enjoys an international unity. The world of space and time has been effectively reduced, but it is still a world broken by traditional isolationisms, by differences of language, religion and cultural inheritances which are so much part of its peoples as to constitute a real danger of conflict. Our ability to deal with this fundamental dichotomy of spacial unity and ideological disunity constitutes the supreme challenge to the human race.

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The emergence of human life so far reflects an advance under the stimulus of environment. Those creatures who have been unable to adapt themselves to a changing environment and extract from its stimulus the possibilities of advancement, have fallen into extinction. The same fate could attend the human species as it has attended animal species of earlier and lower orders. In the past environmental changes were slow. They extended over aeons of time and were in the main climatic and topographical affecting the physical bodies of creatures in evolution. Today the change is supersonic - but happily the reaction is one of mind and not of physical body. It is possible for a climate of opinion in a country to change rapidly though the climate of the country itself changes but slowly. We have seen that nations may shake off, - albeit at times not without violence, - psychological and political tyrannies that the freedom of the human spirit may survive. There is, therefore, before us, a situation which is not without hope but which constitutes, as I have said, the supreme test for the human species.

One of the products of international exchange is the discovery of our differences, the national characteristics in which we take pride, and justifiably take pride. It is essential that we should know each other for what we are and that we should be aware of our differences. The more vital need of the present, however, is to discover in the new spacial unity of the world our most vital similarities. Atomic energy, as a means of destruction, has focussed upon one such unity - the desire of all people to survive. This new power, which can destroy us all, may bring us together in our common desire not to be destroyed. This common desire is a character which we all share but it is only one of the common factors of human kind. More such factors must be discovered and it is the supreme purpose of international exchanges to assist in this discovery.

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To this end international exchanges must have certain essential qualities. They should bring together compatibilities rather than incompatibilities. It is a good thing for young people to meet young people that they discover a common unity in their enthusiasm for energetic pursuits. ^{collaboration} It is a good thing for those with special interests to meet others with like interests. The language of music is international, art and architecture have a common phrase book, science, particularly medical science, offers great scope. Teachers must talk with teachers, administrators with administrators, so that it is as normal a practice, for example, for me to consult my opposite number in Bielefeld as in Birmingham, for the problems of educating the young are international in character. We may well find that in Germany you seek to provide for children a map - we in England perhaps a compass - let us journey together with map and compass that we do not lose our way.

These are the broad and valuable lines of international exchange. Similarly communities or areas with similar problems, countrymen with countrymen, townsfolk with townsfolk, building "Die Brücke" from past error to future success. The exchange, however, must provide a vital and honest contact. It can be no part of a valuable construction of international unity that we should display each other to each other, we must in charity and sympathy discover each other as we are. To this end exchanges should enable persons from the various countries to enter fully into the normal life and habits of each other. Of course we shall want to treat our visitors as honoured guests but our supreme task is to transform them from the status of visitors into the status of relations and members of our family. When they come into our homes they must feel at home, free to express likes and dislikes and to be without restraint. I am convinced that if this could be done on some sizeable scale, we should make the tremendous discovery that however much the world may appear to be divided by language, by creed or by colour, the average individual in any group has got far more in common than in conflict with the average in any other group.

The development of public rather than private diplomacy in international affairs has tended to emphasise our differences, since preliminary disagreements which must often be many, receive as much publicity as a final agreement which is often simple and single. It is, therefore, all the more important in days when radio and the press are outlining our controversies that we should build up ^{collaboration} machinery which establishes our conscious unity.

Before the war, as President of the International Confederation of University Students, I had some opportunity of seeing various ways in which young people come together. I recollect, for example, the International University Games in Paris in which the nationals of several countries sought, in the field of athletics, to compete one against the other. There are dangers in such competition and at times, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, I found it difficult to encourage a spirit of sportsmanship great enough to cope with intense national pride. But this perhaps is a

danger that needs to be grasped. We have all to learn to lose, in an existence which offers training for character in defeat no less than victory. I was more impressed by the opportunities for international co-operation which came through such bodies as International Student Service where nationals of many countries joined together in some worthwhile enterprise of construction, reconstruction or reparation. I believe that young people everywhere will respond to the supreme task of rebuilding that which man's folly has destroyed if they can be given the opportunity so to do. I would like to pay tribute to such world-wide movements of youth as Scouts and Church Organisations which are setting their hands to this task. Similarly the world-wide brotherhood associated with the idea of Rotary Service is part of this great pattern. I also believe that the efforts which we have made with your co-operation to link together this part of Germany with East Anglia have the same valuable objective. I can say on behalf of all of us that we hope they may succeed.

It is not inappropriate that these exchanges so far as we in England are concerned, have so far been associated primarily with the education service and with the Rotary Service. I believe that exchanges, close and intimate as ours have been, are essentially a part of that real education through which man will learn to resolve the dichotomy to which I have referred and in these smaller exchanges find the way to exchange a future of fear and hate for a future of co-operation and prosperity.

W. H. M. 9/9.

Übersetzung.

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GEGENWÄRTIGER ZWECK UND UMFANG INTERNATIONALEN AUSTAUSCHES. = = = = =

Es hiesse, allgemein Bekanntes wiederholen, wenn man sagt, dass die Entwicklungen im Mitteilungs- und Transportwesen im letzten halben Jahrhundert die Welt von einer weiten und entfernten Kugel in einen kleinen kompakten Ball verwandelt haben. Der Gedanke, dass man in London frühstückt und dann das Lunch in New York einnimmt, wird fast ohne Kommentar angenommen. Wir sind in einer neuen Umgebung, obgleich wir uns noch nicht der Folgen bewusst sind, die bei der Geschwindigkeit des Wechsels in der Umgebung eintreten. Es ist klar, dass ein internationaler Verband, wie die Welt es jetzt ist, nur Bestand haben kann, wenn er eine internationale Einigkeit genießt. Die Welt von Raum und Zeit ist drastisch reduziert worden, aber es ist noch immer eine Welt, die gespalten ist durch traditionellen Isolationismus, durch Verschiedenheiten in der Sprache, in der Religion und im kulturellen Erbe, die so eng mit den betreffenden Völkern verwachsen sind, dass sie eine wirkliche Gefahr des Konflikts darstellen. Unsere Fähigkeit, mit dieser fundamentalen Dichotomie der räumlichen Einheit und ideologischen Uneinigkeit fertig zu werden, stellt die mächtigste Herausforderung für das menschliche Geschlecht dar.

Bisher spiegelt das menschliche Leben einen Fortschritt unter dem Stimulus der Umwelt wider. Diejenigen Lebewesen, die es nicht vermocht haben, sich einer wechselnden Umwelt anzupassen und aus deren Stimulus die Möglichkeiten der Weiterentwicklung abzuleiten, sind der Auslöschung anheimgefallen. Den menschlichen Lebewesen könnte dasselbe Schicksal zufallen, wie es Tierarten früherer und geringerer Ordnungen erfahren haben. In der Vergangenheit geschahen die Umweltänderungen langsam. Sie erstreckten sich über Äonen und waren in erster Linie klimatischer und topographischer Natur, wie sie die physischen Körper der sich entwickelnden Kreaturen beeinflussten. Heute ist der Wechsel so, dass die Reaktion eine geistige und nicht eine physische ist. In einem Land kann das Meinungsklima sehr schnell wechseln, obwohl das Klima sonst sich nur langsam ändert. Wir haben gesehen, dass Nationen - manchmal nicht ohne Gewalt - psychologische und politische Tyrannei abschütteln, damit die Freiheit des menschlichen Geistes überleben kann. Wir haben daher vor uns eine Situation, die nicht ohne Hoffnung ist, aber die, wie ich schon sagte, einen äussersten Prüfstein für die menschliche Art darstellt.

Eines der Ergebnisse internationalen Austausches ist die Entdeckung unserer Andersartigkeit, der nationalen Züge, auf die wir stolz, und zwar berechtigt stolz sind. Es ist wesentlich, dass wir einander als die erkennen, die wir sind, und dass wir uns unserer Verschiedenartigkeit bewusst sein sollen. Das lebenswichtigere Erfordernis der Gegenwart ist jedoch, in der neuen räumlichen Einheit der Welt unsere wesentlichste Ähnlichkeit zu entdecken. Die Atomenergie als ein Mittel der Zerstörung hat eine solche Einheit in den Brennpunkt gerückt - nämlich den Wunsch aller Menschen, am Leben zu bleiben. Diese neue Macht, die uns alle zerstören kann, kann uns auch zusammenführen in unserem gemeinsamen Wunsch, nicht vernichtet zu werden. Dieser allgemeine Wunsch ist ein Charakterzug, den wir alle teilen, aber es ist einer der allgemeinen Faktoren der Menschheit. Es müssen mehr solcher Faktoren entdeckt werden, und es ist der oberste Zweck internationalen Austausches, bei dieser Entdeckung Beistand zu leisten.

Zu diesem Zweck muss der internationale Austausch gewisse wesentliche Eigenschaften haben. Sie sollten mehr Vereinbarliches als Unvereinbares zusammenbringen. Es ist eine gute Sache, wenn junge Menschen andere junge Menschen treffen, dass sie eine gemeinsame Einheit entdecken in ihrem Enthusiasmus für kraftvolle Bestrebungen. Für diejenigen, die besondere Interessen haben, ist es eine gute Sache, andere zu treffen mit ähnlichen Interessen. Die Sprache der Musik ist international, Kunst und Architektur haben einen gemeinsamen Ausdrucksschatz, die Wissenschaft - besonders die medizinische Wissenschaft - bietet ein weites Feld. Lehrer müssen mit Lehrern ins Gespräch kommen, Verwaltungsleute mit Verwaltungsleuten, so dass es z.B. ein ganz normales Verfahren ist, dass ich mich mit meinem Partner in Bielefeld berate wie mit dem in Birmingham, da die Probleme der Jugenderziehung in ihrem Wesen international sind. Wir mögen wohl finden, dass Sie in Deutschland versuchen, für Kinder eine Landkarte zu vermitteln - wir in England vielleicht einen Kompass -.Lassen Sie uns miteinander reisen mit Landkarte und Kompass, dass wir unseren Weg nicht verlieren.

Diese sind die breiten und wertvollen Linien internationalen Austausches. Ähnlich steht es mit Gemeinden oder Gebieten mit ähnlichen Problemen, mit Landleuten, Stadtleuten, die "Die Brücke" bilden von Irrtümern der Vergangenheit zu zukünftigen Erfolgen. Der Austausch muss indessen einen lebendigen und echten Kontakt schaffen. Es kann kein wertvoller Baustein für die internationale

Einheit sein, wenn wir uns einander zur Schau stellen, wir müssen in Liebe und Sympathie einander entdecken, so wie wir sind. Zu diesem Zweck sollen die Austauschbeziehungen es den Menschen verschiedener Länder ermöglichen, vollen Zugang zu haben zu dem normalen Leben und den Gewohnheiten des anderen. Natürlich wollen wir unsere Besucher als geehrte Gäste behandeln, aber unsere oberste Aufgabe ist es, sie vom Status der Besucher in den Status von Verwandten und Familienmitgliedern zu verwandeln. Wenn sie in unsere Häuser kommen, müssen sie sich zu Hause fühlen und die Freiheit haben, ihre Vorliebe und Abneigung offen auszudrücken und ungezwungen zu sein. Ich bin überzeugt, dass, wenn dies in erheblichem Umfange geschehen könnte, wir die ungeheure Entdeckung machen können, dass - so sehr die Welt durch Sprachen, Glauben oder Rasse geteilt erscheint - das durchschnittliche Individuum in irgendeiner Gruppe mit dem Durchschnittsmenschen irgendeiner anderen Gruppe vielmehr Gemeinsames als Trennendes hat.

Die Entwicklung der öffentlichen Diplomatie hat in internationalen Beziehungen mehr als die private Diplomatie dazu geneigt, unsere Verschiedenheiten zu betonen, da anfängliche und oft notwendige Meinungsverschiedenheiten gerade so viel öffentlich herausgestellt werden wie eine schliessliche Übereinstimmung, die oft einfach und einmalig ist. Es ist daher heutzutage, wo das Radio und die Presse unsere Kontroversen herausstellen, umso bedeutender, dass wir Vorkehrungen treffen, die unsere bewusste Einigkeit darlegen.

Vor dem Krieg habe ich als Präsident der internationalen Studentenvereinigung einige Gelegenheit gehabt, die Wege kennen zu lernen, auf denen junge Leute zusammenkommen. Ich erinnere z.B. an die internationalen Hochschulsportveranstaltungen in Paris, bei denen die Angehörigen verschiedener Länder ^{auf} sportlichem Gebiet im Wettstreit miteinander standen. In einem solchen Wettstreit liegen Gefahren und als Vorsitzender des ausführenden Komitees fand ich es zuweilen schwierig, einen Sportsgeist zu ermutigen, der gross genug war, mit dem intensiven Nationalstolz fertig zu werden. Aber dies ist vielleicht eine Gefahr, der man ins Auge sehen muss, Wir müssen alle lernen zu verlieren bei einem Dasein, in dem sich die Charaktererziehung in der Niederlage nicht weniger entfalten kann als im Sieg. Ich wurde tiefer beeindruckt von den Gelegenheiten zur internationalen Zusammenarbeit, die in solchen Körperschaften wie dem internationalen Studentendienst geschaffen werden, wo Angehörige vieler Länder zusammenkamen in irgendeinem lohnenden Unternehmen

