

ウィーン大学短期プログラム 参加報告書

文学部 2 年

私は 3 月 11 日に日本を発ち、12 日の昼にウィーンに到着したのですが、その翌日から実際にプログラムが始まるまでは、少し不安を抱いていました。現地集合というのもそうですが、各日の解散後の行動や食事など、決まっていなかったことがかなり多かったためです。しかし、それこそがこのプログラムの醍醐味であり、一週間の滞在をより魅力的なものにし、自身の成長にも繋がる要素であったと、気づくこととなりました。家族との海外旅行の経験は何回かありましたが、自分で一から旅程を組み立て、航空券を取り、実際現地でも一人で行動することは時に不安に襲われることもありながら、始まってしまえばあつという間で、特に大きな問題なく終えることができ、自由時間にこそオペラ、ミュージカル、クラシックコンサートを鑑賞したり博物館を見学したりするなど、自分の興味や趣向に合わせてこの滞在をカスタマイズすることができました。

主にウィーン大学の先生がたに行っていたいただいた 1880 年から 1930 年代のウィーンについての芸術、音楽、社会などについての講義も大変興味深いものでした。視点は違えど、同じ期間の同じ場所について行われるそれぞれの講義は互いに深く関連しあっており、一つ一つの講義を受けるごとにかつての大帝国の首都ウィーン、その理想化された姿だけでなく、実際のありようが脳内で形をなしていくのが感じられました。また、500 年以上の歴史を持ち、ウィーンという街と歩みをともにしてきたウィーン大学の創立を記念する、それもウィーンのシンボルと言っていいシュテファン大聖堂でのミサにも参加させていただき、この街に息づく伝統を肌で感じることができました。

一週間のウィーン滞在后にはオランダのアムステルダムに二泊三日の滞在し、現在アムステルダム国立美術館で開催中の史上最大規模のフェルメール展にも足を運びました。このような貴重な体験ができたのも、ひとえに現地集合、現地解散というこのプログラムの際立った特徴のおかげであり、我々学生の自主性を信頼してそのようにしてくださったこのプログラムの立案者である吉田先生には頭が上がりません。この場を借りて、改めてお礼申し上げます。この経験は必ずや自分の将来に役に立つものになるだろうと確信を持って言うことできる、この上なく学びの多い、贅沢な十日間でした。

ウィーン学際セミナー報告書

Faculty of Letters, 2nd year

During the interdisciplinary seminar held from the 13th to the 18th, we attended lectures that discussed Vienna from various perspectives and actually visited some museums. Since the lectures were comprehensive and detailed, I was able to deepen my understanding of what I learned while experiencing the flow of Vienna's history. I particularly enjoyed the lectures on music and art because of my interest in the arts. As for art, I was deeply impressed and moved by the paintings by Klimt and Schiele because we actually saw the real paintings at the museum the day after the lectures about them.

As for my language skills, by attending all lectures and guided tours in English, I not only improved my listening skills, but I also became accustomed to understanding what I heard in English without translating into Japanese, which gave me a little more confidence in my English ability. In order to further develop my abilities, I want to have a similar experience again.

I also felt a change in my vision for the future. I have always wanted to study, live, and work abroad, but I could only vaguely imagine what I wanted to do because I lacked role models and experience. However, I think I now have a more concrete image of what I want to do in the future.

I think that learning about the history of Vienna, a different city in a different country from Japan, and gaining a deeper understanding of its history was a meaningful experience that broadened my world.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to both of prof. Mazal and Prof. Yoshida for preparing such a valueless opportunity and gave me such a wonderful experience, and I promise to use this experience for my further growth.

今回のセミナーでは特にウィーンの文化、歴史、社会制度を学んだ。ウィーンはセミナーのテーマである、1880年から1938年とその前後の期間において、大きな社会変化を経験した。ヨーロッパ全土で革命や戦争が多発し、ウィーンもその影響を受けた。また、君主国から共和国への変化、そしてナチスへの併合を経験したオーストリアの中心としてウィーンは存在してきた。さらに社会制度の大変革だけでなく、インフラや法整備も行われた。例えば、アルプスからの水を用いた水道設備を整えたことで、コレラのエピデミックは沈静化した。また、1890年に産業革命を迎えたウィーンでは労働者、特に働き手にされていた子供たちが学校に通うことができるようにするための法律制定の機運が高まった。この当時の労働者の生活様式を Museum for Social and Economic Affairs でのガイドツアーで実際に見ることができたが、15㎡程度の部屋に7、8人もの人が暮らしていたという実態が衝撃的だった。

次に、文化面については、絵画と音楽について学んだ。芸術の街として名高いウィーンには数多くの美術館に、多くの価値ある芸術作品が収蔵されており、日々コンサートや劇が上演されている。そうした作品が製作された時代背景を知ることができた。特に印象的だったのは、第二次世界大戦後にナチスによる抑圧から解放された芸術家たちが自らの感性を爆発させて制作した作品群である。芸術作品がいかに世相を反映しうるのかを学ぶことができた。また、私は音楽についての知識が全くないのだが、ウィーンを中心として活躍した音楽家たちの工夫を凝らした音楽作品を味わうことができた。美術館のガイドツアーでは授業で学んだ、クリムトやシーレ、ココシュカの作品を実際に目にすることができた。

また、ウィーン大学は1365年の開学以来、現在までに哲学や法学、数学や物理学などの様々な分野に多くの才能ある人物を輩出してきたことも学んだ。フロイトやドップラー、シュレディンガーなどが学んだ大学で現地の教授たちから授業を受けることができたのはとても刺激的な体験だった。それから、大学にもナチスの影響が及び、ユダヤ人の大学関係者や政治的にナチスに対立していた人たちが大学から追い出された過去を知ることができた。私は、大学とは多様性を保つことで成長していくと考えているので、ナチスの与えた悪影響は教育の現場にも及んでいたのだろうと考えた。しかし、そうした歴史を経験したウィーン大学は現在、様々な人種や宗教をバックグラウンドに持つ人々が集まりつつ、うまく調和した居心地の良い大学だと感じた。

最後に、ウィーン大学の学生たちとの交流も楽しむことができた。会話はほとんど英語だったが、初めての海外渡航だったため、はじめは緊張してあまり話せなかったが日が経つにつれて積極的にコミュニケーションを取れるようになった。また、オプションのドイツ語集中講座と舞踏会もとても有意義だった。ドイツ語の聞き取りに苦労し、語彙力の乏しさを痛感したものの、日々の講座でドイツ語での会話が少しずつ上達していることが実感できた。舞踏会での夜通しで踊る人たちの活気に満ちた雰囲気は、初めて経験したもので私も元気をもらえたと感じた。また、舞踏会の伝統的なダンスを実際に踊ることで、その文化や歴史を体験できた。

今回のセミナーに参加したことで、もっと英語とドイツ語の語学力を伸ばしたいと感じた。また、日本について現地の大学生に聞かれても詳細に答えることができなかったので、日本の歴史や文化はもちろん、特に日本の文学作品についての知識を深めようと反省した。将来の自らの在り方を考えることができたセミナーであった。

Faculty of Letters, 1st year

Throughout a week I spent in Vienna, I was able to have many wonderful experience that I could not never have in Japan.

The program started with a mass at St. Stephen's Cathedral, which I had been always dreamed of going to. Being able to participate in the ceremony of the foundation of University of Vienna was a great honor and it was a valuable experience. I had a lecture on art in Vienna and actually went to the museum to see it and this gave me a deeper understanding of the paintings and the artists. For example, I did not know much about Klimt before, but I enjoyed taking lectures and seeing his paintings and it deepened my knowledge. Another memorable experience was the visit to the Austrian Parliament. Compared to the Japanese Diet, it has a more modern atmosphere, and I was surprised at how different it is from country to country. Besides the lectures, the visit to Schönbrunn Palace, the opera, the musical, and the trips to another city were very impressive and became precious memories that I will never forget. Through this program, I deepened not only my understanding of Vienna's history, labor, social law and art, but I was also able to make friends and although it was my first time visiting Europe, I gained the ability to plan and travel on my own. I believe that these experience will surely help me in the future.

Thank you very much for organizing this program and giving me such amazing experience.

個人渡航型ウィーン大学留学プログラムに参加して

私が最初に本プログラムに参加した目的は 3 つありました。1 つめは自身の英語力を測るため、2 つめは博物館教育の理論を研究テーマとしている私にとって、本プログラムの構成（午前座学、午後ミュージアムでの研修）を通してさらに研究テーマを深めるため、そして 3 つめは異なる文化や言語の中で生活することを経験するためでした。オプションであるドイツ語講座も含めて全てのプログラムが終了した今、最も感じることは語学力、特に英語とドイツ語をさらに向上させたいという思いです。

海外留学の経験はありませんでしたが大学院にきてから英語を使う機会が多くあったこともあり、初歩的な会話につまづくことはほとんどありませんでした。しかしながら授業では先生が英語で専門的な内容を話してくださるため時折聞き取れないことがあったほか、英語でメモを取ることに慣れていなかったため先生の話す速度についていけないこともありました。またさまざまな専門の先生が授業を持ってくださったために英語の各専門用語がわからないこともありました。留学前に先生方の授業内容に応じた事前学習の機会があれば、多少英語につまづいても内容の大枠をつかめるため理解度が上がるのではないかと感じています。

ドイツ語に関してですが、やはりその国に住みその国の母語を話す人々にとって、「とりあえず英語で話しかけられる」と「こちらの母語で話しかけてくれる」とことには関係性を育む上で大きな隔たりがあると感じる機会が多々ありました。これらはまた、英語中心主義へと傾倒しがちな留学界にとっても、「一体なぜ留学を通して英語を学びたいと思うのか」という問いを我々学生に突きつけ、改めてグローバルとは何か・どうあるべきだと考えているのかを自省するきっかけになると考えます。こうした機会を提供できる点でも、英語が通じながらもその国の母語は英語ではない国、すなわちオーストリアなどのヨーロッパ圏やそのほかの地域へ留学することは大きな意味を持つと思います。ありがたいことに私はオーストリアで何人かの知り合いができ、彼らは皆ドイツ語で会話をしていますが、私が会話に参加するときだけその場の公用語は英語になります。私はこれが心から申し訳ないと感じるものがしばしばあり、また彼らに会いにオーストリアへ戻った時のためにも、ドイツ語の向上に励もうという思いに駆られました。

参加報告書

Faculty of Law, 4th year

Although I was absent from the first half with a cold, I studied a lot through the seminar “Vienna 1880-1938 - Glory and Tragedy”. All contents of the seminar were so informative and beneficial that it was a priceless experience for me. From this seminar, I learned the importance to focus on connections between various activities and social situations at that time, especially from following lectures and guided tours.

Firstly, the lecture about Austrian labor law and social security law was very interesting for me. According to the lecture, Austro-Hungarian Empire enacted various legislations in order to react to social circumstances at that time (e.g. In order to preserve military power [the most important under Empiricism], the Empire imported Bismarck legislation from Germany). There was a strong relationship between social situations and legislation by the Parliament. The detailed explanation of the law and social circumstances developed my comprehension of a legal system: it is not an autonomous regime (as proposed by Hans Kelsen) but dependent upon other social factors. Here, it reminds me of Eugen Ehrlich, who argued that legal systems possessed “living law” as their essential part. (By the way, both Kelsen and Ehrlich studied law at Vienna University!)

Moreover, I was interested in the theoretical part of the lecture. In my University, I learned that developed countries in the early 20th century (especially the United States) had adopted “individual approach (Liberalism)”, under the large influence of Harvard Spencer. However, according to the detailed lecture about Austrian labor law and social security law, Austro-Hungarian Empire considerably took care of laborers by laws, such as Bismarck legislation. I learned from this lecture that it was important not to satisfy with superficial knowledge, but to investigate an actual situation profoundly.

Secondly, I learned the close connection between arts and social circumstances from the lecture on paintings. The most interesting was one of the post-WWII painting trends in Austria, i.e. Abstraction. Under the Nazi monarchy, abstract and avant-garde paintings were strictly prohibited, and only traditional ones were allowed. The Abstraction, therefore, had a message to protest against Nazis (and Stalinism in the USSR). In spite of the weirdness and vagueness of Abstraction paintings, they have definite messages from painters. I learned from this lecture that arts had a close connection with the social and political situations at that time.

My impressions of the program

Faculty of Law, 4th year

This is my first trip to Europe, thus everything I see was new and impressive to me. Especially, I was looking forward to visiting museums, because I'm interested in Gustav Klimt above all.

The first masterpiece of Klimt I saw in the Belvedere palace was *Bildnis Fritza Riedler*. I was caught my eyes by the pattern behind the woman's head. At first, I couldn't figure out what that was, but the curator told me that it could be interpreted as a window. Interestingly, Klimt draws three-dimensional objects in the planar form in many of his works. Although I like realistic works that use perspective, Klimt's combination of realistic depictions of human faces and flat backgrounds has the power to draw a gaze.

In the Belvedere palace, I was also impressed by the garden. There, the trees were carefully trimmed, making up artistic shapes so that they could be viewed from the windows of the palace. The garden of the Belvedere palace and typical Japanese gardens have the same feature. It is the borrowed scenery, in Japanese, *Shakkei*. It was amazing that the city of Vienna can be seen behind the garden of the Belvedere palace, and the townscape seemed to be part of the garden as if the garden would go on forever. Japanese gardens such as Tenryu-ji Temple, and Kinkaku-ji Temple also have borrowed scenery. I had learned that there are many differences between Western and Japanese gardens, but I discovered unexpected similarities.

This program taught me a lot about art, music, history, and society. As our ancestors have cultivated culture and developed society overcoming many difficulties, I want to think about people all over the world, not just myself, and strive for a better society.

Vienna 1880-1930 Glory&Tragedy

Faculty of Law, 4th year

This seminar gave me a lot of knowledge, impression. When I was a high school student, I studied global history as a just subject which is necessary to pass the entrance exams for the University. So I have learned the history about Austrian Empire and the collapse of it. However the subject mainly focused on the political history. Then I was not familiar with the history of society and art.

The period I learned in this seminar can be decided into three main time; First, the last time of imperial period. Second, the WWI and after the war. Third, the era of fascism.

During the imperial period, Austria was a very large country. There was an aristocracy, thus music and other activities were prepared for the nobility, and “Staatsoper” and “Musikverein” were built. What was interesting, however, was that during the imperial period, the water supply system was established. Moreover, it was done by the mayor of Vienna. Municipalism was in place from this time on. The empire collapsed after World War I. Even after the empire collapsed, the authority of the mayor did not change much from the imperial period. After World War I, Austria suffered from poverty due to the economic crisis. Public housing was built for the poor during this period. Electricity and public health education were also provided. Vienna during this period was called "Red Vienna" and social security policies were actively implemented.

After learning about this in lecture on the first day, the museum for Social and Economic affairs gave me an idea of what it was like at the time. The tour was a great opportunity to learn about the situation in Austria outside of Vienna as well as in the city of Vienna. Also, I voluntarily went to the public housing in Heiligenstadt. This seminar is very wonderful because I can see the authentic thing which I learned in the lecture.

I got really interested in the relationships between the social situation, such as political economical changes, and the art, such as drawing, sculpture, music. Thanks to this seminar I can easily understand not only the history but also art. I have been wondering why the modern art is appreciated. I first saw one of the modern arts, I couldn't help seeing as a just splash of paint. Also I feel I can draw these art. But now, I know this was a way of expression for artists.

When I learned history in high school, the history is separated into such as political history, economic history, art history. But history is deeply related to the daily life of human beings. The Art or music reflect the daily life of people from the rich to the ordinary. I realized this by taking this seminar.

I really thank prof. Mazal and prof. Yoshida. I appreciate it to prepare such a grate opportunity and to facilitate the lecture and tour.

The report on “Vienna 1880 – 1930” in Vienna with the University of Vienna

Faculty of Law, 3rd year

The seminar on “Vienna 1880 – 1930” in Vienna with the University of Vienna brought me important learnings and it was a delightful experience. In particular, I'd like to reflect on three of them: learning from diverse points of view, about cultures in Vienna and about nationalities

Firstly, in virtue of the preparation that our teachers had made, the lectures and guidance we participated in were genuinely detailed and took me to fields of learning I had never had before with new facts and diverse points of view. The seminar consisted of attending on unique lectures tailored for this seminar and visiting museums and facilities about Vienna's law, history, culture and so on. Students from Vienna University supported us throughout the seminar and I learned many things from them too. We also had the chance to go sightseeing in the afternoon, and thanks to friends' support, I learned various ways of enjoying travel, such as going to the opera, musical concerts, taking a walk and going to the cafe.

Secondly, it was a great opportunity to learn about Vienna. By spending time with students and teachers from Vienna University and visiting places as a group in , I was able to see an important part of what life people in Vienna is like. For example, every time you walk around the town to get to the faculty or supermarket, you would have the chance to see how communications are made, how people walk and what expressions they have . It was very influential for me and motivated me strongly to see people..

Thirdly, the seminar made me think about what nationalities are. For some people, it could seem unrelative to everyday life when you are in your home country. For some people, it is something that has been thoroughly thought about. The gap is something that catches my attention for various reasons. I believe the struggles you may experience in time spent in these opportunities may especially show you a new point of view on them both in their possibilities and challenges.

The three mentioned above were especially important learnings for me, and the seminar had more. All of them are something that has been brought to me because of this seminar, and I will continue to keep learning on them so that I understand better and so that I nature ideas, both to resolve the concerns I am happy to keep facing.

Reflection of the program

Faculty of Law, 3rd year

One of the most impressive things I learned through this time was the effects of World War I. It was very interesting to me that we could see the remains of atmosphere of the war, such as paintings, music and developments of social security systems. I did not know much about Klimt and Schiele until I came to Vienna, but their unique paintings had strong messages of what our life is, especially during a war period. Speaking of a “war”, many Japanese people firstly come up with the image of World War II, however, it is different in Western Europe especially. After I visited the Arsenal Museum on Monday afternoon, I thought that human beings had repeated similar mistakes and choices in different ways. While living in Japan or staying in Vienna, it seems that wars or conflicts are very far things from me, but I thought that our peaceful daily lives are not a thing which had been given from the beginning. I felt today’s world had been built like accumulating very thin paper in a long period. I was able to get a new perspective of looking at history through this opportunity. I also remember the stairs which leads to underground rooms in the building near Schtephants Cathedral and new buildings among the historical architecture. It tells me about the difficult period which Austrians had to gone through in the past.

One of my favorite books is “Les Misérables”, so when I learned the lifestyle of Viennese of inter-war-period at the Austrian social and economic museum on Wednesday, I thought that the hard situation was common in many of the world. Although Vienna is known for its beautiful and fine culture, I was a little shocked when I heard that the image of a capital of music had come from a kind of propaganda. I saw and felt both dark and bright side of Vienna through my stay and attending this program.

I was very glad to visit Vienna, learn many new things, see a lot of beautiful scenes and eat delicious cakes almost every day. However, at the same time, there are people who are suffering from poverty, fear, hunger and war. From the bottom of my heart, I think I have responsibility to make this world better and protect it. I would like to contribute to a peaceful world where we do not have to use our brain in order to invent new weapons or make strategies to defeat and lead to kill thousands of people like World War and what happens in Ukraine now. Thank you very much.

Faculty of Economics, 1st year

What I learned from this seminar

After I attended this seminar, I feel that my understanding of Europe has deepened in many ways through this course. I have never been to Europe; this program was my first trip. This program has deepened my understanding of the city of Vienna through the theme of Vienna and the Habsburgs Empire, and at the same time, I have gained a better understanding of Europe, both vertically and horizontally like textiles. In the classes I have taken in Japan so far, Europe has always been discussed from a Japanese perspective, and I have gained knowledge from an external perspective. In this seminar, I was able to deepen my knowledge by learning about European history from the center of Austria (the Habsburg Empire) like the history is my own native country.

In particular, Professor Mazal's lecture gave us a very clear insight into the origins of labor law since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, and the Museum for social and economic affair gave us a deeper understanding of what life was like for the working class and the wealthy 10% of the population in Vienna at that time. Concerning the evolution from Industry 1.0 to Industry 5.0, Professor Mazal said like "I teach you about the past, it's up to you to know and change the future", which I still remember today and will keep in mind in the future. In other classes, such as the art class and the music class, I felt that changes in social circumstances had a lot to do with the promotion of opera and art in the post-war after Austria gained freedom from other countries, and I understood why we learned about themes which are from many perspectives in this program. I love this program of wonderful lectures and explanations at the many museums that contain a lot of invaluable historical collections.

The seminar also gave students a lot of freedom to explore their own interests. I am interested in urban structures, so I walked around the city centre and suburbs of Vienna, and after the seminar, I traveled to Amsterdam to walk around the city. There, I was able to feel the city's atmosphere, which derives from a planned concentric urban structure that is completely different from that of Japan. Together with the knowledge I had gathered before the seminar, I was able to deepen my understanding of the geographic aspect of the city.

Overall, the experience of learning practical German in the German language course and learning about the history of Vienna and the Habsburg Empire, as well as European history, thoughts, and culture, was invaluable. I really appreciate for providing this experience.

私たちは、ウィーンに来て最初のミーティングを兼ねた食事会において、ウィーンで達成したい目標について 1 人 1 人言っていく、ということをした。ある人はウィーン大学の学生と仲良くなりたいと言い、またある人は建築に興味があるから色々な様式の建物をこの目で見たい、と言った。またドイツ語のレベルがある程度高い人は、ドイツ語を実際に使ってみたい、と話した。私は、本場のオペラをとにかくたくさん見たい、と言った。オペラやコンサート、バレエはいい席に座って観ると本当に高くつく。しかし、一つか二つだけは良い席で鑑賞して、あとは立ち見でもよいならば、食事よりも安く済むのが_____それが過去の政策上のキャンペーンの結果であったとしても_____「音楽の都」と標榜するウィーンの醍醐味の 1 つであったと振り返る。

さて、私は有言実行した。つまり、他に予定のない日はほぼ毎日、私はウィーン国立歌劇場、フォルクスオーパー、楽友協会の Großer Saal のいずれかに足を運んだ。実は、私は以前他国のオペラ座にて本場のオペラを鑑賞してみたいと思い、そして、どうせならよく見える席の方がいいだろうと良い席でオペラを鑑賞したことがある。しかし、その時私が感じたのは、1 つ見ただけではオペラと言うものはどんなものか、そして、個人的に気に入ったところなどを、感覚として掴み取ったり、見つけたりすることは難しい、ということだった。あるいは、日本で上演されるオペラならいざ知らず、外国では少なくともその国の言語、あるいは古典的なものの多くはイタリア語で作曲されているため、英語の字幕を見ても話の筋を理解するのが難しかったりする。更に、訪問時に上演されるオペラはその時々で異なり、いつも有名作品を観られるとは限らないどころか、最近は現代オペラが実験的に供されている場合も少なくないのではないだろうか。様々な要因が重なって、せっかく高級な席で観たにも拘らず、私なりのオペラの楽しみ方を完全に見つけることは出来なかった。しかし、高級席とあっては、そう何度も通う訳にもいかない。そのジレンマに私は歯痒い思いをした。それが、私にとって、オペラとの最初の出会いだった。翻って、ウィーンには、沢山の劇場、私が実際に利用しただけでも 2 つのオペラ座、歴史あるコンサートホールがある。その多くに立見席なるものが存在し、座らないというだけで沢山のオペラやコンサート、バレエを鑑賞できる環境が手に入るという事実を目の前にしたとき、私は本当に嬉しかった。

最後に冒頭で触れた、ウィーンの「音楽の都」というイメージが少なくともその一部が故意に作られたものであることについて、触れることとする。私がそれを知ったのは、まぎれもなくこのセミナーの講義においてであるからだ。最終日、その日の午前の講義のテーマは「音楽」だった。一口に音楽と言っても、さすがはウィーン、18 世紀はモーツァルトからハイドン、ヨハネス・シュトラウス、ベートーヴェンが活躍した地として、19~20 世紀には Gustav Mahler や Arnold Schönberg、Alban Maria Johannes Berg、Anton Webern, Franz Lehár, Ernst Krenek が新しい音楽を生み出し続けた都として知られる。その系譜を受けて、世界大戦後、政策の一つとして「音楽の都」としてのイメージ形成が試みられた。パリやイタリアなど、オペラやバレエの歴史を紐解けばその発祥地はウィーンの外にあり、音楽の都がどこか突き止めようとするれば、その答えはひとつではないだろう。しかし、それらが今もなお人々の生活の身近にある場所と言う意味では、その呼称が正しいことは確かだ。

Faculty of Engineering, 2nd year

Before I participate in this seminar, I completely don't know about the Austrian history. However, through each class I could get to know not only Austrian history in detail but also its background. At first, I felt difficulty catching up with the lecture, but every lecture covered from basic to detail of history about Austria. This helped me to understand what I couldn't understand in other lectures. All professors gave us wonderful lectures, they prepare a lot for us as I felt. I'm very thankful to them.

The other most important factor that I can easily understand the content of seminar was that through this seminar we could learn things by lecture and seeing real thing. Even when I misunderstand things due to my lack of English comprehension, I had the other chance to learning the same things in a different form that is we can also learn in museums and tours. This feature was very much helpful for me. Thank you so much.

What impressed me most was the picture painted by Gustav Klimt. At first look of his picture, I couldn't found his pictures' specialty, because it looked plain and vague outlined picture. However, through a lecture and explanation of museum staff, I could understand the specialty. When I was an elementary school student, I often went to the museum accompanied by parents. I felt boring in such situation as I don't know how to see picture and for me it was very tiresome to walk around in museum. Since then, going to museum to see pictures is one of the most disgusting things for me. However, I had a chance to take specialist's lecture before watching the real and when appreciating picture, detailed explanation was available. This led me to understand how to appreciate pictures. This is the very first time for me to realize that how enjoyable to appreciate picture in museum is! Finally, I could really understand Klimt's specialty. This mind change will be my great legacy of this seminar forever!

Lastly, I thank every professor, student and guide who gave us wonderful lectures regarding this wonderful seminar. I wish everyone's luck. I'm very very happy to be a participant of this seminar.

Participant report

Faculty of Engineering, 3rd year

It was my first time to visit Vienna. I went to lots of sightseeing spots including museums, concert halls, churches, and university buildings. There are two points about Vienna which fascinated me the most.

First of all, I was attracted by the variety of artworks which decorated the buildings. In other words, every artwork in buildings gave me strong messages. For example, in churches, religious paintings on the wall or the stained glasses gave me a sacred sense. It was as if I was standing in the world of the Bible. I think that even a person who cannot read the Bible could understand the message if he once entered the church. Another example of artwork could be the paintings at the ceremony hall of the University of Vienna. There were 4 paintings of Gustav Klimt on the ceiling which expresses the first 4 faculties in the university. In my opinion, those pieces are not only interiors to express the history of university, but it also makes us think about what students and researchers can do or should do for the society. The last example is the statue of eagle at the Austrian Parliament. It expresses the Austrian history of overcoming Nazi. When we look at the iron statue in the parliament, it recalls us of the importance of democracy from the historical point of view. In short, those artworks were very attractive because they gave me the impressions which I cannot gain only by the existence of building itself.

Second, I was attracted by the waltz party and concerts in Vienna. In the first place, I expected that only young people would come to the party because I thought it was a kind of matchmaking party in Japan. However, there are many elder couples in the ball. Everyone in the ball seemed to enjoy speaking each other, drinking wines, and dancing with other couples. The main purpose of the ball was not to find partners, but to enjoy conversation with other people. I felt the same thing for the concert at Musikverein. People in the concert were very eager to enjoy drinking and chatting, in addition to the music itself. In contrast, you usually don't drink wines or beers at concerts in Japan. Both the concerts and the balls are the means of communication in Austria. In my opinion it's a good method for forming a peaceful society.

ウィーン大学短期プログラム参加報告書

Graduate School of Engineering, 1st year

In this program we learned about the history of Vienna (also Austria), the changes in law and the formation of culture such as music and art, including following the establishment of the University of Vienna in its history. First of all, I found it is particularly good that this program using the mix of lessons and museum visits. I often felt a sense of "unreal authenticity" when walking through the museum after studying relative knowledge. All the objects in museum proved that the history I studied really existed, and it intrigued me greatly. Although my major is science, I still hope to learn more about the history of Vienna, art and music history through books after this program.

Secondly, I feel the choice to take part in the German course is totally right. I felt that the process of learning a language in Europe was very different from the one I had in Japan or my home country. I felt that the focus here was more on listening and speaking than on reading and writing in Asia. It's hard to say which is the right way to learn because there is a natural language environment here. However, I did grow up very quickly in this environment. I went from having conversations in English on the first day to being able to understand some simple German and initiate some conversations in German towards the end of the project. This approach has inspired me to learn the language in such a way. After returning to university, I would like to continue to learn German in this way that focuses on listening and speaking.

Finally, I was most impressed by the rich cultural heritage of Vienna and the egalitarian nature of society. Outside the program I visited the Kunsthistorisches Museum, the Freud Museum, the Mozart House and many others. The atmosphere of those museums was very different from Asia. The amount of text in the museums here is very large and people can really learn a lot, and I often stayed much longer than I expected to. I often met students taking notes, elderly people in wheelchairs, parents with prams or babies in their arms. I was struck by the culture of learning as part of the entertainment when I saw a mother telling her baby about Klimt's paintings. I also felt at the same time the equality of females, seeing active women in the workplace during my visit to the United Nations, policewomen in uniform on the streets, female visa officers at the airport, posters calling for equality in the underground. When I saw a girl in ball with scars on face but still smiling happily, I was reminded of the last sentence on a large poster in the Sisi Museum during my visit to the

Hofburg Palace: “Remember women for who they were, not for what they looked like.”

This experience in Vienna not only deepened my understanding of foreign cultures, but also provided me with a lot of confidence about growing up, growing up as a female and a new generation. I am really deeply grateful to the Kyoto University and University of Vienna for preparing this program for us.

Graduate School of Agriculture, 1st year

This was my first time in Vienna, and I had a delightful week. It was indeed a valuable experience. I sincerely thank Prof. Mazal and Prof. Yoshida for organizing this program.

First, I would like to describe my impressions before and after my visit to Vienna. My image of Vienna had three keywords: music, art, and historical city. After my visit, that impression has not changed, but the concept of a historical city has changed a little. This is because the buildings in Vienna were cleaner and newer looking than I had expected. Before visiting Vienna, I had seen the historic districts of Strasbourg and Lyon, which, like Vienna, are also on the World Heritage List. Both cities had old buildings, so I had the same image of Vienna. However, the buildings in Vienna were cleaner and newer than I had expected. I understand why the buildings were newer through the lectures. I learned that the main buildings in Vienna today were mainly built during the Glory Age, about 130 years ago, and the Red Age, about 100 years ago. During the Glory Age, the Opera House and some famous buildings that can be seen today were built, and during the Red Age, public housing was built. Vienna has a long history, but that does not mean its buildings and urban structure have remained the same.

On that note, Vienna has received an indication from UNESCO since 2017 that urbanization is a problem in Vienna. I will now describe Vienna as a World Heritage city. I am interested in World Heritage sites (especially natural heritage) and studied a little in Japan and learned about the concept of world heritage in danger. As the curator of the Belvedere Palace said, Vienna will have to find a compromise between the city's cultural value and its modernization (mostly modern buildings). Suppose it can find a compromise and develop without losing its cultural value. In that case, it will indeed become a model city in the world that successfully dealt with the urbanization/preservation problem. I recognize that UNESCO's cultural values here mean that modern buildings will spoil the landscape and views of historical buildings. I was a little disappointed with the city view when I was in the central district and the view from the palace. I thought that without these buildings, the view would be much more beautiful. From an economic point of view, it would be better to have no skyscrapers as a tourist resource, but new buildings would increase the number of companies and jobs, and finally good for the city as a place for people to live.

I think this contradictory relationship is similar to the structure of high tax/high welfare or low tax/low welfare that Prof. Mazal mentioned in class. While low tax/high welfare is the ideal, it is difficult to achieve, and one has to choose either side, high tax/high welfare or low

tax/low welfare. The city cannot stop developing though it has to preserve the landscape. Which side, urbanization or preservation, do the people living in Vienna consider better? It will be very interesting to see what and how the future policy will resolve and whether politics will consider or ignore the citizens' opinions.

I would like to describe what I thought during the program briefly.

- The origin of "holiday" surprised me because I had never thought about the origin of the holiday. A holiday brings new employment, and I was surprised to learn about this new concept.

- The Social Economy Museum gave us a glimpse into the lives of ordinary people. I was surprised to learn that even middle- and upper-class people in the past lived a life that was not so free and affluent in terms of today's life. I could easily imagine that the lower-class lived in poverty, though I couldn't imagine that even if they had money to spare, they were far from free; for example, girls were not allowed to go out alone.

- I was able to learn about the background of the birth of Impressionism. I thought impressionist paintings were beautiful, but realistic paintings were more attractive. It is true that photographs convey reality better than realistic paintings, so I could understand the history that impressionism became popular after realism went out of fashion when photos were available.

- I thought Vienna became the city of music for the background of the royalty liked music, but now I know that the music in Vienna developed because the citizens put their energy into it.

- Although this is not related to the program, I learned that the city of Vienna had many plants with yellow flowers. I have heard that Maria Theresa loved yellow, so I wondered if this fact had some influence on the plants in the city, too. (And now I learned that yellow flowers are related to Easter!)

Again, I express my deepest gratitude to Prof. Mazal and Prof. Yoshida for organizing this program.

The reflection of a multidisciplinary academic seminar at the University of Vienna

School of Government, 2nd year

As a whole, I learned how Viennese people led life from 1880 to 1938 through this seminar. What particularly impressed me is the difference in living standards among the royal aristocracy, upper-class people, and other “normal” people. Particularly, I was very surprised by the story I listened to at the Museum for Social and Economic Affairs. In that era, 90% of people lived in one narrow room where they can just barely sleep, while upper-class people could afford to send their children to go to school and live in luxury rooms. If I had not attended this seminar, I probably would have visited only “beautiful” places such as Schönbrunn Palace and would not have known the reality. Of course, I like to see these beautiful places, but I was lucky to get to know the “light and shadow” sides of Vienna in that era.

Besides, I realized that music and art were deeply rooted in people’s lives in Vienna. Now and then, there are so many museums and opera houses. In Fact, I saw many people enjoy listening to the music of the orchestra and seeing beautiful paintings. According to the lecture about music in Vienna, the city administration founded Volksoper which shows there was a growing demand for music. Also, each composer tried to create new music which reflected the trend. I felt that music makers and citizens have high motivation to get involved in developing arts. As for art, many artists try to express their feelings and overcome taboos. In the past, Egon Schiele drew love between religious people, and now Varie Export addresses Feminism. It is because the Viennese and Austrian people are familiar with the art that they can create new and bold expressions. And I think that point is one of the major attractions of Vienna.

Lastly, I learned from this seminar that various disciplines such as art, social security, and history interact with each other. For instance, World War I triggered the collapse of Austrian monarchies, and which changed the social security system. Also, the rise of Nazis restricted artistic activities like Entartete Kunst. After this seminar, my piece of knowledge in each discipline got connected, which was so interesting.

Thank you for planning this seminar which gave me a good opportunity to discover new things and interact with other students from the University of Vienna and Kyoto University!