To some five hundred American students who have spent a semester or two in Vienna during the past several years, the Institute of European Studies on Neuer Markt has become a home away from home. For the past two years this has also been true in the summer when Hope students have centered their activities around the comfortable lounges of the Institute.

As Austrian institutions go, the Institute of European Studies is a mere youngster, having been established shortly after the Second World War. But since it is also the specialized branch of the University of Vienna, which was founded in 1365, the Institute of European Studies effectively combines the most important aspects of both the old cultural tradition of Austria and the youthful spirit of post-war Europe.

Mr. Paul F. Koutny, the founder and director of the Institute, personifies this new European spirit. Mr. Koutny, who spent part of the Second World War in a Nazi prison after he was captured as a member of the Austrian underground, came to the United States shortly after the war on a scholarship. He graduated from St. Thomas College in Minnesota. While in the United States he met so many students who expressed the desire to see Europe and to study there, that he decided to do something about it after he returned to Austria.

In 1950 the first group of thirty American students arrived in Vienna to spend the year. As the program grew, University officials agreed to incorporate the Institute and to recognize it as the "Junior Year Program" of the University. Young professors, who could lecture in English, were added to the staff and opportunity for first-hand contact with many aspects of the old and new Europe added a new dimension to the academic program of the young Americans who came to Vienna.

The IES curriculum is divided into two semesters that coincide with those of the University of Vienna. Students usually enroll for one academic year, but can enroll also for one semester. Students arrive from the United States early enough to take a three week tour of Western Europe under the supervision of the Institute. Instructors accompany them from the start and explain the customs, history, art, and political issues of the countries visited.

The contact between the Institute of European Studies and the Hope College Vienna Summer School dates back to the summer of 1956 when Mr. Koutny was in Vienna with a small group of Hope students. In 1957 representatives of the Austrian Institute of European Studies came to Vienna. Within a few weeks the two institutions had established a close relationship.

To cement further the relations between the Institute of European Studies and Hope College and to finalize plans for Hope's second summer session in Vienna, both Mr. Koutny and Professor Hugo Hantzch, dean of the University of Vienna Faculty of Philosophy and head of the Institute, paid brief visits to Holland during the past winter. Both were delighted by the warm reception they received at Hope College. Mr. Koutny has two small sons and plans to send them to the United States for at least part of their education.

In this daily shrinking world our education must broaden," states Mr. Koutny. "This is best achieved, he feels, by giving young people the opportunity to meet people of different backgrounds and cultures in their own homes, by studying and living with them. The Institute of European Studies, and in the summer, the Hope College Vienna Summer School, are dedicated to exactly this objective.

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Sharon Crawford
Varied Cultural Program Keeps Students Busy As Third Week of Vienna Program Concludes

American Dessert Treat Baffles Viennese Cooks Frau Schnee Saves Day

A request from Dr. Sickinger has developed into a major activity in our summer school program. If all promises are kept, more pies will be baked in the Institute kitchen in six weeks than an American housewife can complete stock of two hardware stores, to the Institute kitchen in the fall. Thus, another small contribution to a more pleasant international relationship has been made!

Frau Schnee
Vienna, Historic Meeting Place of East and West

Reflects Imperial Tradition and Artistic Climate

SCHONBRUNN — One of the three finest palaces of the world, Schonbrunn, patrimony after Versailles, where Mutterich presided over the Congress of Vienna.

History, Music, Art

Immortalized in Vienna

By Dr. Richard Sickinger

One of the most powerful institutions of our age, tourism, shifting infinitely more people out of their own countries and all over the world than any of the hitherto known migrations, has finally begun to reach Vienna. However, it is still little known. There are quite a few people who expect nothing more than foreign intrigue, mainly carried on in the sewer system, and gondolas instead of streetcars in Vienna. Even the This has deprived Vienna of its role as gateway between the East and West of Europe, an old crossroad, not just a big city.

The tradition of the Habsburgs, or rather thinking in supranational terms, is still very much alive here. The names of the over 100 palaces in the historical center of Vienna, referred to as "die Stadt," the city, bear equal witness to the central position of Vienna in Europe: there is hardly a country which is not represented by numerous small houses or in a telephone directory will show you the same; the Viennese, though German speaking, come from all over Europe; to this meeting place.

Even the loss of many a famed scholar due to the war and the Nazi occupation has not reduced the renown in this city of Vienna. You will find that treasures and traditions are still alive in the different fields of learning. The Viennese save the time and energy for such things as a house concert, a good chat with friends, or a stroll through the town.

-that Grand Old Gentleman— Emperor Francis Joseph I of Austria. The Habsburg tradition remains a vital force in Vienna today.

Vienna found itself once before on the border of the West. Twice, in 1533 and in 1683, Turkish armies besieged the city, which lay to a last balustrade between the Turks and Western Europe. You will still find numerous old houses with Turkish cannon balls in their walls. Go out to the hills and you will see the small church in which Jan Sobieski, king of Poland, commander of the European forces sent to free the city in 1683, attended mass before the decisive battle. Every year Polish refugees gather there to celebrate the anniversary of this event.

Behind the monuments to the Red Army, erected by the Russians, you will see the lovely gardens and the majestic summer palace of Prince Eugene, finally victor over the Turks and patron of the arts and sciences. His signature could serve as a symbol for the international spirit of Vienna: Eugenio von Savoy, Italian, German and French all in one name.

This palace, as a matter of fact, saw the signing of the State Treaty, which not only gave full independence to Austria in 1919, but has been so far the only successful conclusion of a conference between East and West.

The ever increasing number of students from the Near East, the expanding program of cultural relations and technical assistance with Turkey and Arabs, will again serve as a proof that traditions are not dead in this city. Vienna has not resigned itself to being only a capital city of one of the smaller states of Europe; she continues as a center of understanding.

The arcades around the courtyard of the University main building are full of busts of scholars' whose names are still alive in the different fields of learning. The University will soon celebrate the 600th anniversary of its establishment. It is second in age, north of the Alps, only to Prague and Cracow.

CHARLES CHURCH — A magnificent monument of the Baroque age which shows the strong influence of Byzantine art.

G. Sickinger

HOPE COLLEGE ANCHOR — EUROPEAN EDITION
JOAN HAMLIN TRIUMPHANT — Joan Hamlin stands in front of a Viennese Boutique shop after triumphing over the auction. From the glint in her eye we can’t tell whether or not she is going to pay the auction a return visit.

The auction in Austria is like no other in the world. We came across it one day quite by mistake, and two hours later, we realized just how large a mistake it had been.

From the outside, the Odeontheum, or “home of the auction” in Vienna, has much the same appearance as any building, except that it covers almost a city block. One might easily pass it by if he did not notice the word “Auktion” posted above the door. The fact is that Mary and I did notice the sign, and soon we found ourselves inside amid a milling throng of people. Upstairs, we discovered rooms leading off in all directions, each room displaying only specific items such as silver, gold, jewelry, clothing, and furniture. We headed to the jewelry room, and soon found that each article had a number on it and a price which we decided must be the opening bid.

We left very intelligent, and soon became engrossed in our examinations of the jewelry. After a while, we noticed that the room was emptying rapidly. We followed the crowds out of the door and headed for a central room which looked like a courtroom. Everyone was pushing and shoving for seats, so Mary and I decided to get into the spirit of things and push, too. We followed the crowds out of the door and headed for the nearest seat. However, one person else decided to bid at the same time, and, as the bidding mounted higher, Mary slowly withdrew her hand. At this point, her face was so red that I had firmly established in my own mind that this was the end of our bidding.

But “never-say-die!” Two seconds later Mary heard another bid for the same item, which was her highest again.

This time she was uncontested. Bidding me good-bye, she stalked warily up to the front. Just as we approached the rostrum, the auctioneer stopped the auction, glared at her, and directed a question to a German in her ear. With every word he said, I felt my limited knowledge of German, Mary’s only possible comment was “Nein, nein”...

(During our later found out the word was bedroom and the man did not make sense to us until the man in front uttered a little speech in German. Mary and I took this opportunity to glance around the room. The major point was our peculiar purchase. They began nudging their companions. Before long, we had a bowling mass of people pointing at us and the curtain rods, or whatever the things were. I was ready to sink through the floor, and I am certain Mary would gladly have done the same. One helpful man across from us pointed to our heads as if to indicate the curtain rods should be used to adorn it. Another lady pointed to her neck — a necklace perhaps. At this point, I didn’t care if Mary slipped through her ears or nose or hung them around her neck. All I wanted her to do was get them out of sight before anyone else noticed them, and this she did in a hurry.

It was now my turn to bid, but due to the recent developments I found myself in a state of mortal fear. However, upon hearing an opening bid of ten shillings and feeling Mary’s hand in my side, I threw up my hand. Fear descended upon me, as I saw other hands point at us and the curtain rods, or whatever the man in front announced. I said, “Eight shillings’,” I said. He gave me a receipt for my money, and directed me to another desk where I was given a white ticket for the bidding license, gave me a white receipt for my money, and directed me to another desk, or whatever the man in front announced. I took my poor misbid article. You can imagine my consternation when Mary announced I had been successful bidding. I couldn’t have felt so bad if I had not known what the thing was — our bad luck was coming that I was out to find the thing. I had not had the article was good in the air. I sat there in petrified horror as the bidding rose higher.

Suddenly there was silence. The bidding was finished on this particular article (I had no idea what it was). You can imagine my consternation when Mary announced I had been the successful bidder. I couldn’t have felt so bad if I had not known what the thing was — our bad luck was coming that I was out to find the thing. I had not had the article was good in the air. I sat there in petrified horror as the bidding rose higher.

I saw him take my white receipt, and return to his seat, and I was still roaming around looking for the claim desk. I was under the impression I had really been taken. The man at the cash desk had already left and the john curtain rods were nowhere in sight.

In a state of complete shock, I noticed a little man coming up on my left side. With a feeling of relief, I saw him take my receipt, and return a few minutes later with a silver thing that dangled. (I was not in any state of mind to examine it very closely at the time, but have later been informed it was a “steam”, a sterling silver lovalier with a chipped diamond in it.)

With mixed emotions about Viennese auctions, Mary and I went home and took aspirins.