Having wrapped up my first academic year as Assistant Director of West European Studies, I’m delighted to update you on the exciting things happening here at WEST, or as it will soon be known, EURO. As many of you know, progress has been made on the proposal for a name change: the Indiana University Trustees recently approved the Institute for European Studies as our new title. The Institute will house both the European Studies Center (formerly the West European Studies Center) and the European Union Center. Going by “EURO” as opposed to “WEST” will certainly be an adjustment, but we are thrilled to be updating our name to better reflect the trends of comparable academic programs in the United States as well as broadening our focus to include more of contemporary Europe.

WEST played host to a number of visiting scholars as part of our European Education Lecture Series this spring, highlighting recent development in higher education both in Europe and around the globe. Dr. Holger Hinz of Flensburg University in Germany gave us a snapshot of the German education system; Dr. Isidor Wallimann of Syracuse University and the University of Applied Sciences of Northwest Switzerland discussed the harmonization of standards within the European educational space as a result of the Bologna process; and Deputy Mayor Elina Lehto-Häggroth of Vantaa, Finland, shared her on-the-ground experiences of the successes and challenges in the Finnish education system.

After a brief hiatus during the fall semester, the Institute was able to take a more active role on IU’s International Outreach Council and pick up our outreach efforts once again this spring. WEST participated in the Lotus Blossoms Bazaar in March, entertaining children and families alike with European puzzle-solving and flag-making. Our students and staff have been active in giving presentations on subjects such as Castles of the Loire Valley and an Introduction to the European Union both locally through the Global Speakers Series and via videoconference through the International Speakers Series to retirement homes and schools from Ohio to Alaska! WEST will also be participating in the IU Institute for Curriculum and Campus Internationalization in May.

Congratulations go out to seven faculty members and three students who received
FACULTY UPDATES


MICHELLE FACOS published an essay in the catalogue for the Spring 2013 exhibition at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, “Anders Zorn: A European Artist Seduces America”. She has also presented papers at the Midwest Art History Society Conference and at the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies Conference. She will be a visiting professor in the summer session at East China Normal University, Shanghai.

TIMOTHY HELLWIG and NICK CLARK’s article “Information Effects and Mass Support for EU Policy Control” was published in the December issue of European Union Politics.

EDGAR ILLAS published a book titled Thinking Barcelona: Ideologies of a Global City with Liverpool University Press.


HARRY GEDULD published his twenty-ninth book, titled ’Ole ’Arry’s Almanac of ‘Orrors.

ERIC MACPHAIL will give a paper on Erasmus and Montaigne at the international colloquium Erasme et la France to be held in Valenciennes, France on May 17, 2013.

ESTELA VIEIRA published a book titled Interiors and Narrative: The Spatial Poetics of Machado de Assis, Eça de Queirós, and Leopoldo Alas with Bucknell University Press.

NICOLAS VALAZZA published a book titled Crise de plume et souveraineté du pinceau : Écrire la peinture de Diderot à Proust.

ALUMNI UPDATES

PAUL PASS is preparing family and summer activities in his role as Education Coordinator at Asia Society Texas Center in Houston. Events will include family days on Southeast Asia and musical traditions, several family film screenings, yoga classes, and the inaugural Explore Asia Summer Camp. Paul also served as a European Union consultant for Alief Taylor High School’s Euro Challenge team, which competed at the Texas regional competition in Austin.

**All updates are self-reported. If you have an update you’d like included in our next newsletter, please email us at west@indiana.edu**
Human trafficking is one of the largest security threats to Europe and the world today. It is a multifaceted industry that affects all aspects of society and has far reaching consequences for governments and citizens around the world. International organizations and governments have attempted to estimate globally and regionally how many people are trafficked annually. Due to the illicit nature of this phenomenon, varying definitions of human trafficking, and the manner of investigations conducted by judicial forces throughout the world, statistics on the number of trafficked victims range from 800,000 people to ten times this minimum standard. As of June 1, 2012, the International Labor Organization’s 2012 report estimates that there are roughly 20.9 million men, women, and children worldwide who are in conditions of forced labor, 4.5 million of whom are sexually exploited.

In order to understand the driving market forces for human sex trafficking, it is necessary to look at the phenomenon of human trafficking through a non-traditional lens. In the past, human trafficking has been analyzed and defended from a moral standpoint, as a human rights violation, an immigration issue, an abolitionist plight, and a new frontier for criminal syndicates, with the results of all these approaches offering fractured policy recommendations that fail to address the entirety of the problem and therefore, the exploitation of the individual. New research has posed a business model approach in which the economics of human trafficking are derived from the supply, demand, and market drivers that ultimately fuel illegal sex trade.

Simply put, supply is represented by the women and girls looking for a better life abroad and in the process being trafficked for the purposes of exploitation by means of coercion, deceit, and sometimes violence. Essentially they are the product that is bought and sold at the market-influenced price. Demand is much more complex, as in economic terms it encompasses the wholesaler who is the trafficker, the retailer who is the slave owner/exploiter/brothel owner/pimp, and the consumer, who in trafficking jargon is called the “john”. From an economic perspective, the elasticity of demand is what drives the market, and therefore the consumers of this product.

In order to evaluate the current anti-trafficking supply and demand policies in Sweden, the Netherlands, and Germany from an economics approach, I used the formulas and figures in Siddharth Kara’s book *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*. He recommends that the best way to eliminate the demand for human trafficking is to raise the cost of trafficking operations. When this happens, there is a dilemma on behalf of the slave trader who must keep prices low and static in order to ensure a profit, and to ensure that the customers return to their establishment. If the slaveholder increases their profits to account for increases in operational costs, and this increase is larger than the money a consumer is willing to pay, the business is no longer profitable and it is no longer in the interest of the slave trader to keep their business in that country. Kara argues the best way to make a business less profitable is to raise both the costs of operation and the risk involved should the slaveholder be caught and convicted (204). He proposes a four step process to calculate this risk: 1) calculating the current risk of getting caught; 2) determining the level at which the cost of getting caught compromises profits; 3) ascertaining the best strategy to raise the cost of being caught; 4) deploying the strategy (205). As a part of his first step he uses the following three formulas to determine the current risk traffickers take of getting caught running an illegal human trafficking business.

In all three countries’ cases, the current anti-human sex trafficking policies do not provide a large enough risk to combat the cost of arrest for traffickers in the sex industry. With a conviction rate less than 1 percent in all three countries, and a profit 24 times higher than the cost in Sweden, three times higher in the Netherlands, and 300 times higher in Germany, there are significant legislative improvements that all three countries can make. Sweden’s demand-focused policy, which targets the purchaser of sex instead of the seller, has resulted in significantly curbing the number of traffickers that choose to do business in Sweden due to the fact that Sweden has roughly 100 traffickers compared to the Netherlands 1000 projected traffickers, and Germany’s 36,000 traffickers. All of these projections are based on Kara’s 4 women to 1 trafficker ratio. However, despite this policy, trafficking continues to persist. When comparing Sweden’s demand-focused approach to the Netherlands
Gergana May, Professor of Germanic Studies and West European Studies, is the Director of the Norwegian Language and Scandinavian Culture program.

Since 2006, Professor Gergana May has brought a passion for teaching and knowledge to the West European Studies and Germanic Studies departments. A native of Bulgaria, Professor May’s interest in the Scandinavian languages and cultures she would eventually teach began “somewhat randomly” with a desire to experience new and unfamiliar languages after studying Russian, German, and English in high school. She chose Scandinavia because “it seemed exotic” and wasn’t one of the commonly studied areas in Bulgaria. From there, she fell in love with the works of Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen: “I have been engaged in a long term relationship with [his writings],rediscovering them every time I read, working through my personal crisis by engaging with them, constantly learning something about myself and the world every time I opened the pages.” She went on to write her dissertation at the University of Washington on the philosophical aspects of the plays.

Since coming to IU, Professor May has taught language courses in Norwegian as well as courses on literature and culture in Scandinavia. In both summer and fall semesters this year she will offer a new course on the tales of Danish writer Hans Christian Andersen, a course she says she has wanted to teach for a long time. “I think that Andersen is largely unknown to the North American audience,” she writes. “That is, he is known as a children’s author and his tales have become most popular through their Disney (mis) interpretations.” The course, though, will explore Andersen’s popularity for both children and adults in thinking about the themes he uses as reflective of his time as well as of the broader human condition. Andersen’s tales, Professor May writes, “address through their specific language and through their other intricate features the nuances of being and the contradictions of existence.”

In fact, studying Scandinavian culture and literature in general offers a particularly situated view of Western Civilization, Professor May posits, making it an important and attractive field of study. She argues that the populations of the Scandinavian countries possess a unique perspective from “the edge of the world” where they are able to both fully participate, as well as observe from the outside, which, artistically, yields fascinating results. “Approaching Europe with high expectations, the Scandinavian artists eventually remain unsatisfied and have to embark on their own creative journey, on their own creative discovery,” she says, “and the results are astoundingly innovative.”

Beyond the study of Scandinavia’s rich culture, studying a Scandinavian language is also advantageous, Professor May advises. “Proficiency in a less commonly taught language will make any job applicant stand out in a pile of resumes,” adding that Norway is an attractive country for scholars, having consistently topped the United Nation’s Human Development Index in recent years. Furthermore, Scandinavian literature and culture is becoming increasingly popular on a global scale. Literature from this area is making its way around the world in the form of Scandinavian crime fiction, and two writers from Norway, the playwright Jon Fosse and the novelist Karl Ove Knausgaard, have conquered Europe’s reading and theatre audiences. The popularity of these two authors means that their work captures, “something special from our zeitgeist,” Professor May says, and this area represents an exciting new subject for research for her.

As far as teaching these subjects goes, Professor May says her favorite class to teach is a course on the plays of the Norwegian Henrik Ibsen and the Swede August Strindberg. “But I really enjoy all the courses I teach,” she says. “They allow me to explore and reflect anew on topics and themes that have occupied me persistently.” Interacting with students is her favorite part of being a professor; she says her students are “curious and smart young people with an abundance of energy.” They are also among the many people who appreciate Professor May’s enthusiasm both for research and in the classroom.
Professor Timothy Hellwig, Associate Professor in Indiana University’s Political Science Department, will be the new director of the Institute for European Studies. Professor Hellwig’s directorship will begin on July 1st, 2013, for a term of three years. He was welcomed in person at WEST’s annual Spring Reception on April 15, 2013.

Professor Hellwig’s interests include comparative and international political economy, mass political behavior, and European politics. His work appears in several journals and book chapters, including the American Journal of Political Science, British Journal of Political Science, and the Journal of Politics. His research currently emphasizes how signals from the world economy and from political institutions shape how voters evaluate politicians. He is also currently involved with a working group on the European Debt Crisis with Professor Frank Hess (WEST). Professor Hellwig holds a BA from St. Cloud State University, an MA from American University, and a PhD from the University of Minnesota. Before coming to IU, he was on the faculty at the University of Houston and has been a visiting researcher at the University of Essex. Professor Hellwig teaches courses on comparative political economy, comparative elections, European politics, world politics, and quantitative methods.

Mellon Travel Awards in the latest April application cycle. WEST faculty member Frank Hess was promoted this semester to Senior Lecturer, and we commend him for his engagement with both students and the Institute over the last five years. I am also pleased to announce this year’s recipient of the Roy Gardner MA Thesis Award as Sonja Rother, for her thesis entitled, “I Think I Should Like to Die Here: Proust, Mann, and James in Venice.” WEST’s exchange program with the Free University in Berlin continues to attract WEST MA students and provide a wonderful opportunity for study abroad – Jeff Heerdink is recently returned from Berlin, Mary Hennessy is currently overseas, and Jeff Hertel will travel to Germany for the fall 2013 semester.

The year may be over, but WEST will be offering a wide variety of courses this summer for both graduate and undergraduate students: Professor Frank Hess will be teaching a course on Understanding the Eurozone Crisis in Greece; Professor Gergana May will discuss the Tales of Hans Christian Andersen; Professor Esther Ham will once again teach Dutch language courses both on campus and online; and political science Ph.D. students C. Kevin Taber and Luke Wood will cover the Politics of Immigration and Democracy and National Security, respectively.

Yet another change is in the air here at WEST – as of July 1, we will be welcoming Professor Tim Hellwig from the Department of Political Science as Director of the Institute for European Studies. Professor Hellwig will be spearheading a variety of activities next year, including preparation of two grant applications: a Department of Education Title VI grant as well as a European Union Center of Excellence grant. We are delighted to welcome Professor Hellwig to WEST and look forward to his leadership and direction over the next three years.

On behalf of the staff and students, I would like to thank outgoing Interim Director Professor Toivo Raun for being an incredible asset to the Institute this past year. It has been a joy to work with him, and he will be sorely missed. Thanks also to WEST’s exceptional graduate assistants and inimitable secretary Wendy Hill for their dedication and willingness to go above and beyond to make the office and its activities run smoothly. I look forward to a productive and exciting year to come!
Estonian Foreign Policy in 2013: Marina Kaljurand, Ambassador of Estonia to the United States

This spring, WEST sponsored two events connected to Estonia, first hosting Marina Kaljurand, Ambassador of Estonia to the United States, for a lecture as well as the presentation of the Order of the White Star from the Estonian government to WEST’s director, Toivo Raun. WEST also joined with the IU Baltic and Finnish Studies Association to celebrate Estonian Independence Day.

On January 16, the West European Studies Center played host to Marina Kaljurand, Ambassador of Estonia to the United States since 2011. Ambassador Kaljurand presented a lecture titled, “Estonian Foreign Policy in 2013,” in which she discussed the foreign policy challenges faced by Estonia as a small country in northeastern Europe, especially relations with neighboring Russia and Estonia’s role in NATO and the European Union. She is particularly qualified to speak on such subjects, having herself served as ambassador to the Russian Federation for three years, as well as serving as head of the legal team involved in Estonia’s accession to the European Union in 2004.

After Ambassador Kaljurand’s lecture, she presented Professor Toivo Raun with the Order of the White Star, the highest honor given to civilians in Estonia, for service to the Estonian Republic. Professor Raun received the honor for his contribution to the preservation of Estonian history as well as his role in cultivating the Estonian language program at Indiana University, which traces its origins back to 1953.

In a continuation of the Estonian theme, WEST celebrated Estonian Independence Day on February 25. Along with the IU Baltic and Finnish Studies Association, the Russian and East European Institute, the Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center and the Department of Central Eurasian Studies, WEST put together an evening of food and entertainment to mark the 95th anniversary of Estonian Independence.

Updates - continued from page 2

STUDENT UPDATES

JEFF HERTEL received a Mellon Travel Grant, which, in conjunction with his graduate exchange fellowship with the Free University Berlin in Germany for the coming fall semester, will facilitate his thesis research in Berlin.

THOMAS LEONARD will be conducting fieldwork for his thesis, “Transregional and Transnational Migrant Networks for Entrepreneurship between the Sahel and the Benelux”, through travel to West Africa, Belgium, and the Netherlands.
Austerity’s Effects on Prosperity and Posterity

By Jeff Hertel

There’s a bailout coming but it’s not for me
... There’s a bailout coming but it’s not for you


In a survey by Accenture released in 2012, 450 business executives were asked some questions about the Eurozone crisis and their investment patterns in the Eurozone. A full two-thirds of respondents saw the crisis as “an opportunity to gain competitive advantage.” 48% said that they had already begun “to reduce staff” in their companies (slang for mass-layoffs). Within the Eurozone, 62% said they were “accelerating investments” with a subtotal within the Eurozone of 43% saying they were planning to invest in “high growth emerging markets” and only 18% were planning to invest “within the Eurozone.” 51% of survey respondents said that the current crisis was either grounds for increased outsourcing or “an opportunity to invest in more flexible supply chain capabilities.” What does all this mean?

Well, the business leaders are moving their production elsewhere. They are investing in “emerging markets,” while the Eurozone itself stagnates as a result of austerity measures – “…several, if not all, members of the euro-zone are attempting to improve their position through cutbacks, they will find that they are pedaling ever harder to remain in more or less the same place.”

As it turns out, austerity is bad for the economy, according to the IMF. Some pretty illogical things happened in terms of the Greek bailout. There was austerity, but no real growth strategy in the aftermath. There was even an example of how the Greek government received bailout funds which were not allowed to be touched, but which simply returned to debtors after a few days. Throughout the Eurozone, for every euro cut in austerity, this resulted in a loss of 1.5 euro in economic growth.

Sustainability is one of the buzzwords these days. As the IMF teaches us, “as health care spending continues to increase quickly, more measures will be needed to contain the growth of entitlements to a sustainable rate,” which indicates that yes, cuts have to be made so that sustainability can be assured. But how can the Eurozone have sustainability if there’s no retainability for investments. Spain received a bailout, and 49% of their business leaders said they were going to invest “in high growth emerging markets,” compared to 11% who wanted to invest in the Eurozone.

Thus, the countries of the Eurozone who have been profoundly affected by the debt crisis received bailout funds, which returned banks to solvency, who then invested in businesses which, for the most part, see it as a smart business strategy to invest outside of the Eurozone. While a sample size of 450 isn’t spectacular for empirical purposes, the Accenture study hints that “investment opportunities” don’t exactly exist in Europe in the eyes of major business executives. Instead of having money flood out of the markets a result of the recession and then continuing the trend as a result of bailouts and austerity, something should be done to encourage domestic growth, so there might be a chance that prosperity will come to posterity.
and Germany’s legalized prostitution policy, the Netherlands and Germany both have higher number of women prostituted and trafficked, implying that legalizing prostitution does not in fact eliminate trafficking without a severe punitive action which renders the cost of being caught as a serious threat to the business. Several experts in the field of human trafficking agree with the fact that “wherever prostitution is legalized, trafficking to sex industry marketplaces in that region increase” (Farley 2009, Houghes 2000). Therefore, when analyzing ways to combat this problem, the legalization of prostitution is not equal to a more lax enforcement of anti-trafficking laws. Analyses cannot simply look at the conviction rates of traffickers in the legislative process alone, nor can the amount of jail time be enough incentive to deter traffickers from their business, because their business and the demand does not originate from the person in jail. Conversely, the fact that prostitution is illegal does not imply stricter anti-trafficking enforcement. If that were the case, 14,500-17,500 people would not be trafficked into the US each year. Therefore, having a strictly demand-driven policy or supply driven policy is not sufficient to decrease the rate of human trafficking. A hybrid model of the two must be presented.

Works consulted:
United States Trafficking in Persons Office. TIP Report. 2011

On Saturday, March 23, West European Studies participated in the Lotus Blossoms World Bazaar at Binford Elementary School in Bloomington, Indiana. The Lotus Blossoms Bazaar is an annual event organized through the Lotus Education and Arts Foundation, a foundation committed to bringing world cultural experiences to southern Indiana and especially Bloomington. Lotus brings events to Bloomington throughout the year, with its largest event, the Lotus Music Festival, in the Fall. The Lotus Blossoms Festival is targeted especially towards elementary school children in the area and features a month full of activities in the spring. Perhaps the most popular of these events, the Lotus Blossoms World Bazaar brings together representatives from cultures around the world who offer educational crafts and performances to children and their families. It is a two day event, beginning on Friday with 4th graders from around the district coming to Binford Elementary School to experience the performances and participate in the various activities offered at booths set up around the school’s gymnasium. On Saturday, students return with their families to share in the activities of Lotus. This year, the Bazaar saw dozens of volunteers from around the community bring together a vibrant tapestry of crafts and other activities for children and their families to learn about different cultures from around the world.

At WEST’s table, children and adults alike delighted in copying flags from European countries and creating their own flag designs. Participants also cooperated in putting together a puzzle of Europe with each puzzle piece the shape of a European country - a feat much harder than it looks! At the end of Saturday’s festivities, Adam Riviere, a teacher at Binford Elementary took on the role of “pied piper” leading out of the gymnasium students and their families, many of them waving flags of their own design created at WEST’s table.

Students make their own flags and put together a map of Europe at the Lotus Blossoms World Bazaar
EVENT RECAP

European Education Lecture Series

This spring, West European Studies sponsored three lectures on the European education system. The first of these lectures occurred on March 25 with Professor Holger Hinz of Flensburg University, Germany. Professor Hinz presented on “Becoming and Being a German Student in Germany: A Snapshot of the German Education System” in which he outlined the mechanisms particular to education in Germany and the changes that system is currently undergoing for a more unified experience across the country and within the European Union in general.

The second lecture was delivered by Dr. Isidor Wallimann, currently a Visiting Research Professor at the Maxwell School of Syracuse University and formerly of the University of Applied Sciences of Northwest Switzerland in Basel. His lecture concerned the Bologna reform in European higher education. Professor Wallimann drew a wide audience from a variety of disciplines to his discussion on the harmonization of standards within the European educational space. His experiences as a committee member dealing with the updating of degrees and requirements in Switzerland lent a personal and practical viewpoint to the Bologna process and the progress of globalization in higher education over the last decade.

Finally, on April 10, Elina Lehto-Häggroth came to IU from Vantaa, Finland, where she serves as Deputy Mayor, to give a talk on “Education in Finland in Practice: The Nuts and Bolts of a System That Works”. Lehto-Häggroth has been mayor or deputy mayor of several Finnish cities over the last two decades. In her current post, she is responsible for education as well as early childhood care, culture, sports, and youth activities. She discussed the structure of the Finnish education system and potential reasons behind the high ranking of Finland on PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) tests since their inception in 2000. As a member of 13 different working groups and associations as well as a vice member of the cooperation group on urban policy in the Finnish Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Lehto-Häggroth is uniquely positioned to lend insight into the successes and challenges of the education system in Finland and around the globe.

WEST Spring Reception

On Monday, April 15, West European Studies hosted our annual Spring Reception to celebrate the accomplishments of our faculty, students, and staff. The reception was held at the Wells House, where delicious food and wine were enjoyed by all.

Among those honored were faculty and student recipients of Mellon Travel Grants; the winner of this year’s Roy Gardner Best Thesis Award, Sonja Rother; and students participating in the Free University Berlin exchange. The advisory board was also recognized, as was Prof. Frank Hess for his promotion to Senior Lecturer.

Director Toivo Raun used the occasion to welcome Prof. Timothy Hellwig as the new director as well as to thank WEST’s staff for their work during the year.

WEST faculty and students enjoy good food and company at the Spring Reception
A 1995 graduate of WEST’s MA program, Charles Wilson has traveled the world as a representative of the US government in the Army, living for 15 years in a variety of European countries. He entered WEST after a five and a half year stint in Germany. After graduation, he returned to Europe, spending a year in the Netherlands completing the Dutch Staff Course before serving as a southern Balkans analyst for the Department of Defense and moving to Croatia as part of the NATO Stabilization Force. He has also worked in Belgium as the Executive Officer to the Secretary of Defense Representative Europe and as the Strategic Planner. His latest endeavor in Europe has been in the Czech Republic as the US Army Attaché. Since completing that assignment in the summer of 2012, Wilson has returned to Washington and is currently the Country Director for France, Belgium and Luxembourg in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

In his many accomplishments, Wilson says that his time at WEST served an important role in challenging him to think more deeply and develop his skills in written and verbal communication. He credits WEST’s interdisciplinary program with helping him develop skills that have served him in the varied challenges his career has offered. Wilson’s thesis, “The Netherlands and European Integration: Does the Lion Grow Weary? Nordic Defense in the Post Cold War Era” further reflects the importance of an interdisciplinary approach, allowing him to explore his interest in European integration from both historical and political perspectives.

Wilson urges current WEST students to take advantage of all the opportunities the program offers, saying, “It is about the experience as much as the degree.”
Fall semester 2013
West European Studies
Tales of Hans Christian Andersen
Explore the universe of Hans Christian Andersen through his beloved tales like The Emperor’s New Clothes and The Ugly Duckling. Discover how these famous stories reflect the unique genius of the author and his times.
WEUR-W 605
T/R 2:30-3:45
Contact Professor Toivo Raun at raunt@indiana.edu for more information.

Erasmus Mundus Master of Arts
Euroculture Semester Abroad
Spend a semester at one of eight European universities learning about politics of European integration and cultural identity.
Visit www.euroculturereamster.org
Or West European Studies at west@indiana.edu for more information.

WWII in Film and Literature
WEUR-W 605
T/R 4:00-6:00
R 7:15-9:15
Contact Professor Esther Ham at eham@indiana.edu for more information.

Mellon Travel Grants
available for Students and Faculty presenting conference papers related to Western Europe
Applications due:
Oct. 15 & April 1 for students
August 15, October 14, & April 1 for faculty
Visit www.iub.edu/~west for more information.

50th Anniversary of the Élysée Treaty
This fall, WEST will host a series of events related to the 50 years of cooperation between France and Germany. It started with the Élysée Treaty in 1963. Today, that relationship has grown into the European Union.
The celebration will begin with an installment in the Herman B Wells Library from the German Consulate in Chicago. Look for more details in the fall!
PLEASE HELP SUPPORT WEST TODAY!

Your tax-deductible financial contribution allows WEST to continue to provide a rich array of activities promoting scholarship of West Europe and the European Union.

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