

Abbreviations

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
BP	British Petroleum
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CNN	Cable News Network
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
FAZ	Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICC	International Criminal Court
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRA	Irish Republican Army
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force (Afghanistan)
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Association
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPAD	New Economic Policy for African Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
USAIDUS	Agency for International Development
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

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International Perspectives, editor (1994); Rich Relations: The American Occupation of Britain, 1942–1945 (1995); One World Divisible: A Global History since 1945 (2000); From Munich to Pearl Harbor: Roosevelt's America and the Origins of the Second World War (2001).

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Glossary

Bretton Woods System

International post-World War II monetary system agreed in July 1944 at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (USA). Signatories agreed to establish stable exchange rates based on the gold standard, with the US dollar as the international reserve currency. The agreement also created the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The Bretton Woods System collapsed in 1973.

<http://www.polsci.ucsb.edu/faculty/cohen/inpress/bretton.html>

Doha Round of World Trade Talks

The November 2001 Declaration of the 4th Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, pays considerable attention to the interests of developing countries. It outlines steps for improving integration of these countries in the WTO system through technical support, expansion of capacity, and special attention to the needs of these countries.

www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm

G8

The Group of Eight (G8) consists of Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, Canada, Russia, and the United States, with an additional European Commission representation. The G8 is most visible through its annual economic summits,

which are attended by members' heads of state and government, generally for a weekend in the spring or summer. In 2001 the G8 summit took place amid massive protests in Genoa, Italy; in 2002 in Kananaskis, Canada, and 2003 in Evian, France.

www.g8-evian2003.org/

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative – HIPC Initiative

The principal objective of the Debt Initiative for the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) is to bring these countries' debt burdens to sustainable levels, subject to satisfactory policy performance, so as to ensure that adjustment and reform efforts are not put at risk by continued high debt and debt service burdens.

<http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/>

International Monetary Fund – IMF

The IMF was founded in 1945 to promote international collaboration in the field of monetary policy. Its objectives are to assist growth in global trade, stability in exchange rates, the establishment of a multilateral system of payment, and to help member states experiencing difficulties in their balance of payments.

<http://www.imf.org/>

International Criminal Court—ICC

Since July 1, 2002, the International Criminal Court has been responsible for the global prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. According to its statutes, which were established in Rome on July 17, 1998, the ICC takes action if national courts fail to prosecute crimes under its jurisdiction, or if prosecutors or the United Nations Security Council determine a requirement for investigations. Fifteen judges belong to the ICC as of February 6, 2003.

<http://www.un.org/law/icc/>

Kyoto Protocol

International treaty produced in 1997 that lays down the key requirements for protecting the earth's atmosphere and reversing climate change. For signatory nations it includes obligatory emissions reductions as well as the so-called flexible mechanisms of Emissions Trading (ET), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI). The treaty's future has grown increasingly uncertain since the United States, which is the world's number one producer of CO₂ emissions, refused to ratify it in March 2001.

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html>

North American Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA

In 1992, the US and Mexican presidents and the Prime Minister of Canada signed the treaties that founded NAFTA, the North American Free Trade

Agreement, which took effect on January 1, 1994, after having been ratified by the three countries' legislatures. It seeks to establish a free-trade bridge for 20,000 commercial goods, services, and capital flows between the signatory states and South America.

<http://www.nafta-customs.org/>

New Economic Policy for African Development – NEPAD

NEPAD is an African program agreed in 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia, to help overcome marginalization and poverty on the continent. It was presented at the 2001 G8 summit in Genoa as a joint project of five African states, the “New African Initiative.” It concentrates on middle- to long-term political and economic steps to guide Africa along the path toward sustainable development.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/events/nepad.pdf>

North Atlantic Treaty Organization – NATO

Founded in 1949 by Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States, NATO is a collective security alliance that has come to include further European members. It was founded amid the perception of a growing political and military threat to Western states during the Cold War. The epochal political transformations in Eastern Europe in 1989 led to the adoption of a new NATO strategy. In response to

the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, it declared the case for mutual defense for the first time in its history by invoking Article 5 of the NATO Treaty, which states that armed aggression against any one member state is considered an attack on the alliance as a whole.

<http://www.nato.int/>

Versailles, Treaty of (1919)

Peace treaty between Germany and the Allies, signed in the Versailles Palace on June 28, 1919, that officially ended World War I. The victorious powers negotiated the peace terms toward Germany among themselves. Germany accepted sole war guilt and was made to pay war reparations.

<http://history.acusd.edu/gen/text/versaillestreaty/vercontents.html>

Vienna, Congress of (1814/15)

The Congress of Vienna was an international conference that was called to remake Europe after the downfall of Napoleon I. The Austrian Chancellor Metternich played a leading role in the negotiations. Many territorial decisions were made at the conference, which was held in Vienna, Austria, from September 1814 to June 1815. The main goal of the conference was to create a balance of power that would preserve the peace.

www.napoleonguide.com/convienna.htm

World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development – IBRD)

Organization founded in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference as a multilateral, UN-affiliated agency based in Washington. Its purpose is to promote sustained economic development, especially in poor countries, through loans financed by fees paid by its more than 170 member states.

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

World Trade Organisation—WTO

Based in Geneva, the World Trade Organization was established in 1995 as the successor organization to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT. The WTO's guiding principle is that free trade spurs economic growth and improves living standards.

<http://www.wto.org/>

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Previous Round Tables*

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1961	1	Schwächen der industriellen Gesellschaft	Prof. Dr. F. W. Schoberth, M. A., University of Erlangen/Nürnberg	Dr. H. B. Tolkmitt, Unilever, Hamburg
	2	Kulturkrise in der industriellen Gesellschaft	Prof. Dr. Erik von Sivers, Technical University of Stuttgart	Prof. Dr. Fritz Voigt, University of Bonn
	3	Glanz und Elend der Entwicklungshilfe	Prof. Dr. Fritz Baade, MdB, University of Bonn	Dr. Günther Buch, Hamburg
	4	Welche Fragen stellt uns die gesellschaftliche Entwicklung im Osten?	Prof. D. Helmut Gollwitzer, Free University of Berlin	Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt
1962	5	Die Fragwürdigkeit der Bildungspolitik in unserer freien industriellen Gesellschaft	Dr. Rüdiger Altmann, DIHT, Bonn	Josef Müller-Marein, "Die Zeit", Hamburg
	6	Die Erziehung zum Europäer. Ein geschichtlicher Auftrag in der freien Welt	Stéphane Hessel, Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Paris	François Bondy, "Preuves", Paris
	7	Die Bewältigung des Preis-Lohn-Problems und die Autonomie der Sozialpartner	Prof. Dr. Theodor Pütz, University of Vienna	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel
	8	Die Preis-Lohn-Dynamik in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Dr. Hans-Constantin Paulssen, BDA, Cologne	Prof. Dr. Fritz Voigt, University of Bonn
1963	9	Maschine – Denkmaschine – Staatsmaschine Entwicklungstendenzen der modernen Industriegesellschaft	Prof. Dr. Pierre Bertaux, University of Lille	Prof. Dr. Arnold Gehlen, Technical University of Aachen
	10	Kybernetik als soziale Tatsache Anwendungsbereiche, Leistungsformen und Folgen für die industrielle Gesellschaft	Prof. Dr. O. W. Haseloff, PH Berlin	Dr. h. c. Frhr. v. Stackelberg, EMNID-Institute GmbH, Bielefeld

* a complete list of all participants since 1961 is available at www.bergedorfer-gespraechskreis.de

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	11 Die westliche Gesellschaft und die kommunistische Drohung Zur Psychologie der Aufweichung	Winfried Martini, Munich	Prof. Dr. Th. Eschenburg, University of Tübingen
	12 Wohin treibt die EWG? Europa mit oder ohne England?	U. W. Kitzinger, Oxford Roland Delcour, “Le Monde” Paris-Bonn	Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt
1964	13 Planung in der freien Marktwirtschaft	Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel
	14 Wohin Deutschland in Europa?	Prof. Alfred Grosser, University of Paris Karl Theodor Frhr. zu Guttenberg, MdB, Bonn	François Bondy, “Preuves”, Paris
	15 Entwicklungshilfe – Mittel des Aufstiegs oder des Verfalls?	Dr. Walter Rau, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Bonn Dr. E. F. Schumacher, National Coal Board, London	Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel
	16 Industrielle Gesellschaft – menschlich oder unmenschlich?	Prof. Dr. Raymond Aron, University of Paris	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, University of Konstanz
1965	17 Vermögensbildung in Arbeitnehmer- hand – ein revolutionäres oder evolu- tionäres Ziel?	Prof. Dr. Helmut Meinhold, University of Frankfurt Prof. Dr. H. J. Wallraff, SJ Philosophical-Theological University of Frankfurt	Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt
	18 Hemmen Tabus die Demokratisierung der deutschen Gesellschaft?	Prof. Dr. Alexander Mitscherlich, University of Heidelberg	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin

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19	Automatisierung – eine gesellschaftliche Herausforderung? Soziale Konsequenzen aus Tatsachen und Ideologien	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel Dr. Günter Friedrichs, IG Metall, Frankfurt Dr. Kurt Pentzlin, H. Bahlsens Keksfabrik KG, Hannover	Prof. Dr. Hans Wenke, University of Hamburg
20	Ein Dilemma der westlichen Demok- kratien: Kurzfristige Soziallösungen contra langfristige Regionalpolitik – das europäische Koordinationsproblem	Prof. Dr. Leo H. Klaassen, The Dutch Institute of Economy, Rotterdam	Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel
1966	21 Die „unterentwickelten“ hochindustrialisierten Gesellschaften	Prof. Dr. Friedrich Heer, University of Vienna	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin
22	Muß unsere politische Maschinerie umkonstruiert werden?	Dr. Rüdiger Altmann, DIHT, Bonn Joseph Rovau, “Peuple et Culture”, Paris	Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt
23	Wissenschaftliche Experten und politische Praxis – Das Problem der Zusammenarbeit in der heutigen Demokratie	Prof. Dr. Helmut Schelsky, University of Münster Dr. Ulrich Lohmar, MdB, Bonn	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin
24	Ist der Weltfriede unvermeidlich?	Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, University of Hamburg	Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel
1967	25 Bedroht die Pressekonzentration die freie Meinungsbildung?	Prof. Dr. Helmut Arndt, Free University of Berlin	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin
26	Neue Wege zur Hochschulreform: Differenzierte Gesamthochschule – autonome Universität	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Ph. D., University of Konstanz	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin

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	27	Beherrschen die Technokraten unsere heutige Gesellschaft? Erfahrungen und Perspektiven	Alfred Mozer, European Economic Commission, Brussels	Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt
1968	28	Freiheit als Störfaktor in einer programmierten Gesellschaft	Mrs. Prof. Dr. Jeanne Hersch, University of Geneva	Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, University of Hamburg
	29	Fördern die Bündnissysteme die Sicherheit Europas?	Prof. Wladimir Chwostow, Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, Moscow	Prof. Alfred Grosser, Fondation Nationale des Science Politiques, Paris
	30	Haben wir im entstehenden Europa noch eine Chance für die freie Marktwirtschaft?	Dr. Hans von der Groeben, European Commission, Brussels	Prof. Dr. Hans Peter Ipsen, University of Hamburg
	31	Mögliche und wünschbare Zukünfte	Dr. Robert Jungk, Berlin Centre for Futures Reasearch, Berlin	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin
1969	32	Die Biologie als technische Weltmacht	Prof. Dr. Adolf Portmann, University of Basel	Prof. Dr. Hoimar von Ditfurth, University of Heidelberg
	33	Verstärken oder verringern sich die Bedingungen für Aggressivität? Die Rolle der Gewalt in der modernen Gesellschaft	Prof. Dr. Friedrich Hacker, Beverly Hills /USA	Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt
	34	Welchen Spielraum hat die Entspannungspolitik? Eine Diskussion zwischen West- und Osteuropäern	Prof. Alfred Grosser, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris	Dr. Theo Sommer, „Die ZEIT“, Hamburg
1970	35	Zugänge zur Friedensforschung. Soziale und politische Perspektiven	Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg Prof. Dr. Richard Löwenthal, Free University of Berlin	Prof. Dr. Karl Carstens, Council on Foreign Relations, Bonn

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36 <i>Leningrad</i>	Europäische Sicherheit und Möglichkeit der Zusammenarbeit. Wege für einen stabilen Frieden und die Sicherheit in Europa	Prof. Alfred Grosser, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris Nikolai E. Poljanow, „Istwestija“, Moscow	Nikolai E. Poljanow, „Istwestija“, Moscow
37	Demokratisierung der Demokratie? Möglichkeiten und Schwierigkeiten stärkerer Teilnahme an den Entscheidungsprozessen	Prof. Joseph Rován, University of Paris/Vincennes	D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne
1971	Arbeitsgespräch: Aufgabenstellung und Verfahrensfragen einer internationalen Konferenz für -Europäische Sicherheit	—	Dr. Franz Karasek, Vienna
38	Infrastrukturreform als Innenpolitik – Möglichkeiten, Grenzen, Prioritäten	Minister-President Dr. Helmut Kohl, Mainz	D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne
39	Globalsteuerung der Wirtschaft – Illusion oder Realität?	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel	Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Institute for World Economics, Kiel
40	Der bevollmächtigte Mensch – Kann sich die freie industrielle Gesellschaft zur Stabilität und Reife entwickeln?	Prof. Dr. Dennis Gabor, London/Rom	D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne
1972	41 Sprache und Politik. Können Begriffe die Gesellschaft verändern?	Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Minister for Cultural Affairs, Munich	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin
	Arbeitsgespräch: Demokratie und Nationalbewußtsein in der Bundesrepublik	Prof. Dr. Richard Löwenthal, Free University of Berlin	François Bondy, Zurich

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	42	Das erweiterte Europa zwischen den Blöcken	Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, Brussels Jean-Pierre Brunet, Paris Sir Con O'Neill, London	Dr. Rudolf Kirchschräger, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna
	43	Wo bleiben die alten Menschen in der Leistungsgesellschaft? Interdisziplinäre Diskussion in der Gerontologie	Prof. Dr. Helge Pross, University of Gießen	D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne
1973	44	Die „neue Mitte“: Schlagwort oder Strukturwandel?	Dr. Richard Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, MdB, Bonn	D. Klaus von Bismarck WDR, Cologne
	45	Umsteuerung der Industriegesellschaft? Sollen Technik, Wirtschaft und Politik die wachsenden materiellen Ansprüche weiter befriedigen?	Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Federal Minister, Bonn Dr. Hugo Thiemann, Geneva	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel
Vienna	46	Neutralität – Wert oder Unwert für die europäische Sicherheit	Dr. Rudolf Kirchschräger, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Luxemburg Józef Czyrek, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Warszaw	Prof. Dr. Olivier Reverdin, Geneva
1974	47	Revolution der Gleichheit – Ende oder Beginn der Freiheit?	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Brussels	D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne
	48	Rohstoff- und Energieverknappung – Herausforderung der Industriegesellschaft?	Prof. Dr. H. B. G. Casimir, Eindhoven Dr. Manfred Schäfer, Saarbrücken	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel
	49	Entwicklungshilfe – eine Illusion?	Prof. Dr. Peter T. Bauer, London Prof. Dr. Karl-Heinz Sohn, Cologne	Dr. Max Thurn, Vienna

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1975 <i>Moscow</i>	Arbeitsgespräch: Entspannungspolitik, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Zusammenarbeit	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London Dr. H. Ehrenberg, MdB, Bonn Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg Prof. Dr. C.-F. Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg Prof. Dr. G. Arbatow, Moscow Prof. Dr. O. Bogomolow, Moscow Schalwa Sanakojew, Moscow Georgij Shukow, Moscow	First day: Dr. Kurt A. Körber, Hamburg Second day: Lew Tolkunow, Moscow
50	Kooperation oder Konfrontation – Stürzt die Wirtschaft in eine welt- politische Krise?	Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, MdB, Bonn	Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Luxemburg
51 <i>Bonn</i>	Welche Zukunft hat die parlamen- tarische Demokratie westlicher Prägung?	Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Luxemburg	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
52	Ordnungspolitik oder Verteilungskampf? Eine Strategie der Innenpolitik	Prof. Dr. Kurt H. Biedenkopf, Bonn	Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg
1976 53	Die Berufsgesellschaft und ihre Bildung. Bilanz und Ausblick	Minister of State Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich	Prof. Dr. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin
54	Nach der Wahl '76: Welchen Spielraum hat die deutsche Innenpolitik?	—	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
55	Entspannungspolitik nach Helsinki – eine Zwischenbilanz	Prof. Dr. G. Arbatow, Moscow Leonard H. Marks, Washington Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg Ryszard Wojna, Warsaw	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
1977 56 <i>Bonn</i>	Ein anderer „Way of Life“ – Ist der Fortschritt noch ein Fortschritt?	Dr. E. F. Schumacher, London	Prof. Dr. Hans K. Schneider, Cologne

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57 <i>Luxemburg</i>	Europa und die Weltwirtschaft – Politische und ökonomische Ansätze zur Lösung des Nord-Süd-Konfliktes	Claude Cheysson, Brussels Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Kiel	Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Luxemburg
58	Energiekrise – Europa im Belagerungszustand? Politische Konsequenzen aus einer eskalierenden Entwicklung	Dr. Guido Brunner, Brussels	Prof. Dr. Hans K. Schneider, Cologne
1978 59	Terrorismus in der demokratischen - Gesellschaft	Prof. Walter Laqueur, London	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
	Arbeitsgespräch: Alternativenenergien unter besonderer -Berücksichtigung der Sonnenenergie	Joachim Gretz, Ispra	Prof. Dr.-Ing. Werner H. Bloss, Stuttgart
60	Europäische Arbeitslosigkeit als Dauerschicksal – oder brauchen wir einen anderen Arbeitsmarkt?	Dr. Volker Hauff, Federal Minister, MdB, Bonn Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fels, Kiel Prof. Dr. Erich Streissler, Vienna	Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, Basel
61	Wachstum und Lebenssinn – Alternat-ive Rationalitäten?	Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
1979 62 <i>Moscow</i>	UdSSR und Bundesrepublik Deutsch-land – wirtschaftliche und politische Perspektiven in den 80er Jahren	Federal Minister Dr. Klaus von Dohnanyi, Bonn Alexander E. Bowin, Moscow	Dr. K. A. Körber, Hamburg Boris A. Borrisow, Moscow
63	Jugend und Gesellschaft. Chronischer Konflikt – neue Verbindlichkeiten?	Univ.-Prof. Dr. Leopold Rosenmayr, Vienna	Minister of State Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich
64	Weltrezession 1980? Befürchtungen und Hoffnungen	Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Kiel Karl Otto Pöhl, Head of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt	Prof. Dr. Hans K. Schneider, Cologne
1980 65	Der Westen und der Nahe Osten – Krise im Zeichen der islamischen Revolution? Kulturelle, wirtschaftliche, politische Aspekte	Dr. Arnold Hottinger, Madrid Prof. Dr. Hans A. Fischer-Barnicol, Heidelberg M. A. H. Hobohm, London	Dr. Udo Steinbach, Hamburg

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	66	Europas Sicherheit. Probleme der westlichen Welt in den 80er Jahren	Dr. Christoph Bertram, London Dr. W. R. Smyser, Washington	Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg
	67	Voraussetzungen und Ziele der Entspannung in den 80er Jahren – Der europäische Schauplatz	W. A. Matweew, Moscow Prof. Dr. Stanley Hoffmann, Cambridge, Mass./USA	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
1981	68	Der Ausbau des Sozialstaates und das Dilemma des Staatshaushaltes – ein -internationales Problem	Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, London Parliamentary State Secretary Anke Fuchs, Bonn	Prof. Dr. Armin Gutowski, Hamburg
Washington	69	Europe and America facing the crises of the 80's – lastings foundations and new forms of cooperation	Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, London Prof. Dr. Stanley Hoffmann, Cambridge, Mass./USA	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
	70	Was bleibt noch vom staatsbürgerlichen Grundkonsens? Jugendprotest, Wertwandel, Krise der politischen Kultur	Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Berlin Prof. Dr. E. Noelle-Neumann, Allensbach	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
1982	71	Repräsentieren die Parteien unsere Gesellschaft?	Minister Dr. Werner Remmers, Hannover Prof. Dr. Richard Löwenthal, Berlin	Dr. Hans Heigert, Munich
Bonn	72	Wirtschaftspolitik in der Krise? Zur Situation in den Vereinigten Staaten, Großbritannien, Frankreich und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Prof. J. Tobin, New Haven/USA Prof. M. Feldstein, Cambridge, Mass./USA Sir Alec Cairncross, Oxford A. A. Walters, London Prof. P. E. Uri, Paris Prof. P. Salin, Paris Prof. A. Gutowski, Hamburg Dr. H. Schulmann, Bonn	Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Kiel
1983	73	Die politisch-kulturelle Herausforderung Europas – Ein Weg zur Erneuerung der Industriegesellschaft	President Gaston Thorn, Brussels	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
	Zurich			

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74 <i>Berlin</i>	Die deutsche Frage – neu gestellt	Mayor Dr. Richard Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Berlin	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
1984 <i>Moscow</i>	Zukunft Europas: Probleme der politischen und militärischen Entspannung. Perspektiven der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit zwischen der UdSSR und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn Juri Shukow, Moscow
76 <i>Rome</i>	Ist die Spaltung Europas das letzte Wort? Europa der Gegensätze auf dem Wege zu sich selbst	Franz Cardinal König, Vienna Helmut Schmidt, Former German Chancellor, Hamburg	Ambassador Prof. Luigi Vittorio Graf Ferraris, Bonn
1985 <i>Bonn</i>	77 Neue Strukturen für die soziale Sicherheit? Der Sozialstaat an der Wende zum 21. Jahrhundert	Prof. Dr. Helmut Meinhold, Heidelberg Senator Ulf Fink, Berlin Olaf Sund, Former Senator, Düsseldorf	Fides Krause-Brewer, Bonn
78 <i>Bonn</i>	10 Jahre Helsinki – die Herausforderung bleibt	Ambassador R. Burt, American Ambassador to Germany, Bonn Prof. Dr. S. Tichwinskij, Moscow Dr. M. Szürös, Budapest Ambassador Prof. L. V. Graf Ferraris, Italian Ambassador to Germany Bonn Prof. Dr. M. Dobrosielski, Warszaw Ministerial Director H. Teltschik, Bonn	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Konstanz
1986 <i>Brussels</i>	79 Findet Europa wieder die Kraft, eine Rolle in der Weltpolitik zu spielen?	President Jacques Delors, Brussels General Secretary Lord Carrington, Brussels Helmut Schmidt, Former German Chancellor, Hamburg	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn

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	80 Bürger und res publica – die Zukunft der Verantwortung	Minister of State Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Konstanz
1987 <i>Moskow</i>	81 Die Beziehungen zwischen der Sowjetunion und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Eine mittelfristige Perspektive	Volker Rühe, MdB, Bonn Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow Egon Bahr, Hamburg	Valentin Falin, Moscow Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg
	82 Die Modernität in der Industriegesellschaft – und danach?	Prof. Dr. Hermann Lübke, Zurich	Ambassador Prof. Luigi V. Ferraris, Bonn
	83 Zusammenarbeit als Mittel zur Vertrauensbildung. Die Zukunft der Ost-West-Beziehungen in Europa	Dr. M. Szürös, Budapest Helmut Schmidt, Former German Chancellor, Hamburg Prof. Dr. R. Bogdanow, Moscow Prof. Dr. H. Sonnenfeldt Washington	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
1988 <i>Berlin</i>	84 Systemöffnende Kooperation? Perspektiven zwischen Ost und West	Prof. W. Leonhard, New Haven Prof. Dr. Harry Maier, Flensburg	Jürgen Engert, Berlin
	85 Die ökologische Wende – hat sie noch Chancen?	Dr. H. Frhr. v. Lersner, Berlin State Secretary Alois Glück, Munich	Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Former Minister of State, Munich
	86 Das gemeinsame europäische Haus – aus der Sicht der Sowjetunion und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
1989 <i>Dresden</i>	87 Globale Umweltproblematik als gemeinsame Überlebensfrage – neue Kooperationsformen zwischen Ost und West	Prof. W. Mundt, East-Berlin Prof. Dr. W. Haber, Munich	Prof. Dr. Max Schmidt, East-Berlin

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88 <i>Bonn</i>	Auf dem Wege zu einem neuen Europa? Perspektiven einer gemeinsamen westlichen Ostpolitik	Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, Washington, D. C. Ambassador Sir Christopher Mallaby, British Ambassador to Germany, Bonn Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn	Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford
89 <i>Prague</i>	Chancen für die europäische Kultur am Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts – Gemeinsamkeiten, Gegensätze, systemübergreifende Kooperationen	Dr. Valtr Komárek, Prague Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Bonn	Dr. Hans Heigert, Munich
1990 90 <i>Dresden</i>	Wie geht es weiter mit den Deutschen in Europa?	Willy Brandt, Former German Chancellor, Bonn Konsistorialpräsident Dr. Manfred Stolpe, Berlin-Brandenburg Minister-President Dr. Lothar Späth, Stuttgart	Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford
91 <i>Moscow</i>	Europa im Aufbruch – auf dem Wege zu einer neuen Friedensordnung	Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn	State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn
1991 92 <i>Moscow</i>	Perestrojka: Kontinuität, Ende oder Wende?	Prof. W. Wladislawlew, Moscow Dr. F. W. Christians, Düsseldorf	Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford
93 <i>Berlin</i>	Nach dem „Sozialismus“: Wie geht es weiter mit den neuen Demokratien in Europa?	Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Former Prime Minister, Warsaw Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford	Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich
1992 94 <i>Dresden</i>	Wege zur inneren Einheit – was trennt die Deutschen nach der Überwindung der Mauer?	Minister-President Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Dresden Wolfgang Thierse, MdB, Bonn	Dr. Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt, Bonn

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96 <i>Tallinn</i>	Zwischen Integration und nationaler - Eigenständigkeit: wie findet Europa zusammen?	Jim Hoagland, Washington Dr. Krenzler, Brussels President Lennart Meri, Tallinn Ambassador T. Örn, Swedish Ambassador to Germany, Bonn Minister of State B. Schmidbauer, Bonn	State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn
97 <i>Kiev</i>	Energiesicherheit für ganz Europa? Technische Voraussetzungen - wirtschaftliche Bedingungen - politische Aufgaben	Dr. Hermann Krämer, Hannover Minister Prof. W. Skljarrow, Kiev Helga Steeg, Paris Prof. Dr. Y. Rudenko, Moscow	State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn
1993 <i>Berlin</i>	98 Orientierungskrise in Politik und Gesellschaft? Perspektiven der Demokratie an der Schwelle zum 21. Jahrhundert	Dr. Antje Vollmer, Bielefeld Prof. Dr. Wolf Lepenies, Berlin	Jürgen Engert, Berlin
99 <i>Ditchley Park</i>	Will the West survive the disintegration of the East? Political and economic challenges facing America and Europe	Senator Bill Bradley Washington, D.C. Dr. W. F. van Eekelen, Brussels Dr. H.-G. Poettering, Strasbourg	Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford
100 <i>Dresden</i>	Wieviel Gemeinsinn braucht die liberale Gesellschaft?	Minister-President Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Dresden Prof. Dr. Albert O. Hirschman, Princeton/USA	Prof. Dr. Dieter Grimm, Karlsruhe
1994 <i>St. Petersburg</i>	101 Rußland und der Westen: Internationale Sicherheit und Reformpolitik - Ziele und Mittel der Gestaltung	Minister A. A. Kokoschin, Moscow Federal Minister Volker Rühle, Bonn Prof. A. A. Sobtschak, Mayor of St. Petersburg	State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn

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1995 103 <i>Oxford</i>	Die Verfassung Europas	Prof. Jean-Claude Casanova, Paris Timothy Garton Ash, Oxford Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, Bonn	Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford
104 <i>Warsaw</i>	Europa – aber wo liegen seine Grenzen?	Prof. Bronislaw Geremek Warszaw Anders Björck, Stockholm Senator J. François-Poncet, Paris	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
105 <i>Munich</i>	Ein neuer Gesellschaftsvertrag? - Wirtschaftliche Dynamik versus sozialer Zusammenhalt	Federal Minister Horst Seehofer, Bonn Prof. Dr. Barbara Riedmüller, Berlin	Prof. Dr. Hermann Korte, Hamburg
1996 106 <i>Jerusalem</i>	Europe and the Future of the Middle East – an Agenda for Peace	Dr. Mahdi F. Abdul Hadi, Jerusalem Hanan Bar-On, Rehovot Prof. Leonard Hausman, Cambridge/Mass. Jean-Paul Jesse, Tel Aviv (EU) Minister of State Helmut Schäfer, Bonn	Prof. Dr. Michael Stürmer, Ebenhausen
107	Medien – Macht – Politik. Verantwortung in der Demokratie	Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Donsbach, Dresden Senator Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hoffmann-Riem, Hamburg Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg	Thomas Kielinger, Bonn
108 <i>Moscow</i>	Was bewegt Rußland? Der Westen auf der Suche nach einem Partner	Sergej Baburin, Moscow Sir Rodric Braithwaite, London	Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Former State Secretary, Moscow
1997 109 <i>Istanbul</i>	At the crossroads of geo-politics - Turkey in a changing political environment	Ilter Türkmen, Istanbul Morton Abramowitz, Washington Hans-Ulrich Klose, Bonn	Prof. Dr. Curt Gasteyger, Geneva

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111 <i>Amsterdam</i>	Wie ist Europa zu sichern? Die Suche nach konzeptioneller Gestaltungskraft	Dr. Ulrich Cartellieri, Frankfurt Sir Christopher Mallaby, London Wolfgang Ischinger, Bonn Marten van Heuven, Washington Frits Bolkestein, The Hague Prof. David P. Calleo, Washington Max Kohnstamm, Brussels Elmar Brok, Brussels/Bielefeld	Prof. Dr. Michael Stürmer, Ebenhausen
1998 112 <i>Leipzig</i>	Wachsende Ungleichheiten – neue Spaltungen? Exklusion als Gefahr für die Bürgergesellschaft	Minister-President Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Dresden Prof. Dr. Heinz Bude, Hbg. Institute for Social Research, Hamburg Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Huber, Bishop of the Lutherian-Protestant Church in Berlin-Brandenburg, Berlin	Prof. Dr. Barbara Riedmüller, Free University of Berlin
113 <i>Baku</i>	Energie und Geostrategie im kaspischen Raum – Akteure, Interessen, Konfliktpotentiale	Dr. Terry D. Adams, Monument Oil and Gas plc, London Ambassador Vafa Goulizade, Azerbaijan, Baku Paul Haseldonckx, DEMINEX GmbH, Essen State Secretary of the Foreign Office Dr. Hans-Friedrich von Ploetz, Bonn	Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Former State Secretary, Daimler-Benz AG, Moscow

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<i>Berlin</i>	115 Neue Dimensionen des Politischen? Herausforderungen für die repräsentative Demokratie	Prof. Dr. Antonia Grunenberg, Berlin Former Federal Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger, MdB, Berlin	Prof. Dr. Jutta Limbach, Federal Constitutional Court, Karlsruhe
<i>Moscow</i>	116 Russland in Europa: Zehn Jahre nach dem Kalten Krieg – Politische und wirtschaftliche Herausforderungen	State Secretary of the Foreign Office Wolfgang Ischinger, Berlin Oleg Morosow, Fraction Russian Regions, Duma, Moscow Dr. Ulrich Cartellieri, Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt Andrej A. Kokoschin, Centre for Problems of the Russian National Security, Moscow	Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, DaimlerChrysler AG, Moscow
2000 <i>Berlin</i>	117 Modell Deutschland: Reif für die Globalisierung? Zum Verhältnis von Politik und Ökonomie	Dr. Henning Scherf, President of the City Council, Bremen Prof. Dr. Carl Christian v. Weizsäcker, University of Cologne	Dr. Klaus v. Dohnanyi, Former Mayor of Hamburg
<i>Berlin</i>	118 Ein föderatives Europa? Das politische Gesicht Europas im Zuge der Erweiterung	Sylvie Goulard, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI), Paris Prof. Dr. Klaus Hänsch, MdEP, Brussels Dr. Jerzy Kranz, Foreign Office, Warsaw	Prof. Dr. Rudolf von Thadden, University of Göttingen

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2001 120 <i>Berlin</i>	Verhandlungsdemokratie? Politik des Möglichen – Möglichkeiten der Politik	Prof. Dr. Dieter Grimm, Berlin Dr. Annette Fugmann-Heesing, Berlin	Prof. Robert Leicht, Hamburg
121 <i>Helsinki</i>	The Baltic Sea – a Region of Prosperity and Stability? Prospects and Limits of a Regional Policy in North-Eastern Europe	Bertel Haarder, Former Minister, Brussels Ambassador Dr. Artur J. Kuznetsov, Kaliningrad Alar J. Rudolf Olljum, Tallinn Hans Olsson, Stockholm Timo Summa, Brussels Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Erkki Tuomioja, Helsinki State Minister Dr. Christoph Zöpel, Berlin	Minister Dr. Jaako Iloniemi, Helsinki
122 <i>Moscow</i>	Russia's European Dimension and the Challenges to World Politics	—	Sergej W. Jastrschembskij, Moscow Dr. Sergej A. Karaganow, Moscow

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123 <i>Belgrade</i>	The Future of Southeast Europe – Towards European Integration	<p>Andy Bearpark, UN Representative in Kosovo, Pristina</p> <p>Dr. Erhard Busek, Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe, Brussels</p> <p>Nebojša Čović, Deputy Prime Minister, Belgrade</p> <p>Bozidar Djelić, Minister of Finance and Economics, Belgrade</p> <p>Dr. Alexandra Jovičević, Deputy Minister of Education and the Arts, Belgrade</p> <p>Dr. Herwig Kempf, Goethe Institute, Belgrade</p> <p>Gerald Knaus, European Stability Initiative, Berlin/Belgrade</p> <p>Dr. Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative of the United Nations for Bosnia and Herzegovina (ret), Sarajevo</p> <p>Goran Svilanović, Foreign Minister, Belgrade</p>	<p>Martti Ahtisaari, Helsinki</p> <p>Dr. Erhard Busek, Brussels</p>



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