

ANNEX

Participants



Prof. Dr. Hélène Ahrweiler

Born 1926

President of the European University, Paris; Honorary President of Sorbonne University; former Rector of the Academy of Paris; former President of the Centre Pompidou; President of the European Cultural Center Delphi; President of the National Theatre of Greece; Professor at Sorbonne University; various international honorary doctorates; several books on the Byzantine Empire, on Europe and on Greece.

Pages: 24, 44, 81, 104



Jean-Baptiste Cuzin

Born 1975

Senior Advisor for European Affairs, French Ministry of Culture and Communication, Paris; Former Legal Attaché at the French Embassy in Hungary; Lecturer at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Lyon, and the University of Paris.

Pages: 72



Catherine David

Born 1954

Director of Witte de With, center for contemporary art, Rotterdam; Artistic Director of Documenta X, Kassel; former Curator of the Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume, Paris; former Curator Musée National d'Art Moderne Centre Georges Pompidou; Professor at the Ecole du Louvre.

Selected writings: Poetics/Politics, The Documenta X Book (1997).

Pages: 70, 110



Ekaterina Degot

Born 1958

Art critic, art historian, and curator in Moscow; Lecturer at the Russian State University of the Humanities, Moscow; Curator of the exhibition "Berlin-Moscow 1950–2000"; columnist (Kommersant).

Selected writings: Contemporary Painting in Russia (1995); Terroristic Naturalism (1998); History of the 20th Century Art in Russia (2002).

Pages: 48, 112



Raina A. Mercedes Echerer, MEP

Born 1963

Member of the European Parliament (Group of the Greens/EFA), Strasbourg/Brussels; artist; Member of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport; substitute member of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Internal Market; substitute member of the Committee on Budgets; the group's spokesperson for cultural and media policy; actress on stage and screen; former member of the theatre company "Theater in der Josefstadt," Vienna; former TV-presenter of "Kunststücke" (ORF).

Pages: 39, 42, 74, 110



Prof. Manfred Eichel

Born 1938

Chief Cultural Correspondent, ZDF, Berlin; Producer and anchorman of cultural magazines on the TV networks ARD (“Kultur aktuell” and “Kulturreport”) and ZDF (“aspekte” and “Literarisches Quartett”) from 1975 to 1999; Honorary Professor and Lecturer for television and cultural journalism at the University of Fine Arts, Berlin; Lecturer at the Goethe Institute; Winner of the Alexander-Zinn Award.

Pages: 36, 113



Prof. Dr. Üstün Ergüder

Born 1937

Director of the Istanbul Policy Center, Istanbul; Former Rector of Bogazici University, Istanbul; President of the Turkish Third Sector Foundation (TUSEV); Member of the Executive Board of the Vehbi Koc Foundation; Co-Founder and Executive Board Member of the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation; Member of the Governing Council of the European Foundation Center; Member of the Board of Governors of the European Cultural Foundation.

Selected writings: Post-1980 Parties and Politics in Turkey, in: Perspectives on Democracy in Turkey (1986); Restoration of Democracy in Turkey? Political Reforms and the Elections of 1983, in: The Middle-East: Implications of Recent Trends (1988).

Pages: 64, 89, 100, 118



Otto von der Gablentz

Born 1930

Ambassador (ret.), former Director of the College of Europe in Bruges and Natolin (Warsaw); After studies and research in the areas of law, sociology and political science in Berlin, Fribourg, Bruges, Oxford and Harvard member of the German Foreign Office 1959–95; former Department Director in the Federal Chancellory under Helmut Schmidt; German Ambassador in The Hague, Tel Aviv and Moscow. Currently among others President of “Europa Nostra.”

Pages: 23, 26, 30, 33, 35, 44, 54, 59, 64, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 89, 98, 100, 104, 119



Prof. Dr. Michael Gehler

Born 1962

Professor at the Institute for Contemporary History, University of Innsbruck; Executive Board Member of the Ranke-Gesellschaft; Member of the Editorial

Board of the journal “Zeitgeschichte”; Co-Founder of the Study Group for European Integration (Austria); Permanent Senior Fellow of the Center for European Integration Studies, Bonn.

Selected writings: Finis Neutralität? Historische und politische Aspekte im europäischen Vergleich: Irland, Finnland, Schweden, Schweiz und Österreich (2001); Zeitgeschichte im dynamischen Mehrebenensystem (2001); Der lange Weg nach Europa. Österreich vom Ende der Monarchie bis zur EU (2002); Europa. Von der Utopie zum EURO (2002).

Pages: 30, 50, 77, 102



Danuta Glondys

Born 1955

Director of Villa Decius (Willa Decjusza), Krakow; Consultant in the field of local government and cultural policy; former Regional Director of USAID's programme

for the development of local government; former Head of the Culture Department of Krakow; lecturer at the Jagiellonian University, Krakow.

Selected writings: Chosen examples and aspects of cultural management by the City of Krakow in the period 1993–1999 (in Polish), in: *Zarządzanie w kulturze* (2001); *Festival Krakow 2000 in the Context of European Integration* (in Polish), in: *Przegląd Europejski* (2001); *Weimar Triangle and Ukraine* (ed.) (2002).

Pages: 57, 87



Monika Griefahn, MdB

Born 1954

Member of the German Parliament (SPD); Sociologist; former Cabinet Minister; Chairwoman of the Parliamentary Committee on Culture and the Media; Member

of the Board of Directors of the SPD Parliamentary Group; Vice-Chairwoman of the Economic and Environmental Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE; Member of the German Commission for UNESCO; former Environment Minister of Lower Saxony; former Member of the State Parliament of Lower Saxony; former Member of the International Executive Board of Greenpeace.

Pages: 46, 59, 114



Professor Yudhishtir Raj Isar

Born 1948

Independent scholar and consultant; Former Director of Cultural Policies and of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture at UNESCO; former Executive

Secretary of the World Commission on Culture and Development; former Professor of Cultural Policy Studies at the American University of Paris and at various international universities; Special Advisor to the World Monument Fund and the Sanskriti Foundation, New Delhi; Consultant to the European Commission, the OECD and the European Cultural Foundation. Member of the board of directors of the Institute of International Visual Arts (inIVA) and the Creative Exchange Network.

Selected writings: *The Challenge to our Cultural Heritage* (1986); “The intercultural challenge: an imperative of solidarity” in *Intercultural Dialogue* (2002); “Human rights and cultural rights: tension or dialogue” in *Notes et Documents* (2002); *Towards the “European Observatory of Cultural Co-operation”*: Stakes, Objectives, Governance (2003).

Pages: 73, 93, 108



Hywel Ceri Jones

Born 1937

Chairman of the Executive Board of The European Policy Centre, Brussels; Chairman of the European Institute for Education and Social Policy, Paris; former Deputy Director-General of the DG Employment, Social Policy and Industrial Relations, European Commission; former European Adviser to the Secretary of State for Wales and Chairman of Committee on Wales and Europe; Visiting Professor at the University of Glamorgan (Wales); various international honorary doctorates; “Commander of St Michael and St George” (awarded 1999).

Selected writings: Teaching and Learning (1979); Education in a Changing Europe (1992); The National Assembly for Wales and the European Union (1998).

Pages: 65, 118



Dr. Ursula Keller

Born 1940

Director of the Literaturhaus Hamburg; Freelance journalist, filmmaker and dramatic advisor. *Selected writings:* Zeitsprünge (1999); Böser Dinge hübsche Formel. Das Wien Arthur Schnitzlers (2000); Nun breche ich in Stücke. Leben, Schreiben, Suizid (2000); Perspektiven metropolitaner Kultur (2000).

Pages: 55



Dr. Bernhard Maaz

Born 1961

Curator of the Old National Gallery, Berlin; art historian. *Selected writings:* Christian Friedrich Tieck, 1776–1851 (1995); Alte Nationalgalerie Berlin (1997); Von Caspar David Friedrich bis Manet. Meisterwerke der Nationalgalerie Berlin (1999); Die Alte Nationalgalerie. Geschichte, Bau und Umbau (2001).

Pages: 54



Doris Pack, MEP

Born 1942

Member of the European Parliament (PPE-DE), Brussels; teacher; Executive Board Member of the European People’s Party; President of Europe in Schools; EPP-Coordinator for education and culture; Deputy Chairwoman of the German Association of the European Cultural Foundation; Member of the ZDF Television Council; former Member of the German Parliament (CDU/CSU); former Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the WEU; Honorary and former Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Pages: 40, 46, 87, 115



Prof. Dr. Ugo Perone

Born 1945

Director of the Cultural Department of the Italian Embassy, Berlin; Director of the Istituto di Cultura, Berlin; Former City Councillor for Culture in Turin;

former President of the Italian Association for the Promotion of Young Artists; Professor of Philosophy at the Amedeo Avogadro University, Eastern Piedmont; Founder and co-Editor of the journal “Filosofia e teologia.”

Selected writings: In lotta con l’Angelo (1989); L. Feuerbach, il finito e l’infinito (1992); Le passioni del finito (1994); Cartesio o Pascal? Un dialogo sulla modernità (1995); Il racconto della filosofia, in: Annuario filosofico (1998); Trotz dem Subjekt (1998).

Pages: 43, 80, 116



Jan Roß

Born 1965

Journalist; Editor at DIE ZEIT; former Features Editor at the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Selected writings: Die neuen Staatsfeinde (1998); Der Papst. Johannes Paul II., Drama und Geheimnis (2000).

Pages: 36, 105



Arne Ruth

Born 1943

Journalist; Former Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper “Dagens Nyheter”, Sweden; Visiting Professor for Journalism at the University of Stockholm and Oslo

University; Advisor to the Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research; Member of the Board of Governors of the Swedish Helsinki Committee for Human Rights and the Article 19 Association; Member of the Board of Advice of “Index on Censorship.”

Selected writings: Trans Europe Express (1979); Samhället som teater (Society as Theatre) (1984).
Pages: 33, 38, 78, 106



Prof. Dr. Karl Schlögel

Born 1948

Professor for Eastern European History, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder; Historian; Journalist; winner of the European Award ‘Charles Veillon’ for

essay writing (1990) and the Anna-Krüger Award (1999).

Selected writings: Moskau lesen (1984); Go East oder Die zweite Entdeckung des Ostens (1995); Berlin Ostbahnhof Europas. Russen und Deutsche in ihrem Jahrhundert (1998); Die Mitte liegt Ostwärts. Europa im Übergang (2002); Petersburg. Das Laboratorium der Moderne 1909–1921 (2002); Promenade in Jalta und andere Städtebilder (2001); Im Raume lesen wir die Zeit. Über Zivilisationsgeschichte und Geopolitik (2003).

Pages: 27, 52, 86, 104



Dr. Gary Smith

Born 1954

Director of the American Academy, Berlin; 1992–1997 Founding Director of the Einstein Forum, Potsdam; Honorary Professor at the University of Potsdam; Lec-

turer at Boston University, University of Massachusetts, Free University Berlin, and University of Chicago.

Selected writings: On Walter Benjamin: Critical Essays and Recollections (1991); Benjaminiana—eine biografische Recherche (1991); Vom Nutzen des Vergessens (1996); Amnesie oder die Politik der Erinnerung in der Demokratie (1997); Die Ungewisse Evidenz: Für eine Kulturgeschichte des Beweises (1998).

Pages: 49, 97, 117



Prof. Dr. Johano Strasser

Born 1939

Writer; President of the German PEN-Club; Former Publisher and Editor of the journal 'L'80'; Member of the Basic Values Commission of the SPD; Winner of the

Gerty-Spies Award (2002).

Selected writings: Bei Regen über Regen reden (1983); Der Klang der Fanfare (1887); Dengelmans Harfe (1992); Stille Jagd (1995); Ein Lachen im Dunkeln (1999); Leben oder Überleben (2001); Die Tücke des Subjekts. Handreichungen für Unverbesserliche (2002).

Pages: 31, 37, 84, 98



Hortensia Völckers

Born 1957

Artistic Director and Chairwoman of the Kulturstiftung des Bundes (Federal Culture Foundation Germany), Halle/Saale; Member of the University Advisory

Council of the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts; former Personal Advisor to the Minister for Culture and the Media, Prof. Dr. Julian Nida-Rümelin; 1998–2002 Director of the Vienna Festival Weeks; 1995–1997 Director of Documenta X; 1991–1995 Artistic Director of the Munich Festival "Dance"; Co-founder of the AWAR dance company.

Selected writings: Zeit-Räume (1991); Remembering the Body (2000).

Pages: 65



Gijs de Vries

Born 1956

Representative of the Dutch Government to the European Convention; Member of the Dutch House of Representatives of the States General (VVD); Former

State Secretary for the Interior and Kingdom Relations; former Member of the European Parliament and Leader of the Liberal-Democratic Group in the European Parliament; former lecturer at the University of Leiden.

Pages: 35, 62, 82, 99, 100



Gottfried Wagner

Born 1950

Secretary General of the European Cultural Foundation; Former Director of KulturKontakt Austria; former Commissioner for Educational Policy Cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe in the Austrian Ministry for Education and Cultural Affairs.

Pages: 32, 84, 109



Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker

born 1920

1984–1994 President of the Federal Republic of Germany; 1981–1984 Mayor of West-Berlin; 1969–1981 Member of the German Parliament; 1979–1981 Vice-

President of the German Parliament; former Member of the Federal Executive Board of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU); former President of the German Lutheran Church Council; Winner of the Heinrich-Heine (1991) and Leo-Baeck (1994) Awards; Chairman of the Bergedorf Round Table of the Körber Foundation.

Pages: 21, 41, 100, 119

Kurze
Beschreibung
der
In
Europa
Besintlichen
Völkern
Und
Ihren
Eigenschaften.
fen.



Namen.	Spanier.	Frankoh.	Wälisch.	Teutsch.	Engländer.	Schwöb.	Polack.
Sitten	Hochmüthig.	Leicht sinig.	Hinderhaltig.	Offenherzig.	Wohl Gestalt.	Stark und Groh	Bäurisch
Und ^{Natur} Eigenschaft	Wunderbarlich	Und ^{schicklich} gesprächig	Eifersichtig.	Ganz Gut.	Lieb-reich.	Graus-sam.	Hochwild
Verstand	Klug un. Weis.	Sirsichtig.	Scharfsinig.	Wizig.	Unmuthig.	Harthnäkig.	Gering Ucht
^{Verzierung} deren Eigenschaften	Männlich.	Kindisch.	Wie iederwill.	Über Allmit	Weiblich.	Unertendlich	Müllmäß
Wissen-schaft	Schriftgelehrt	In Kriegsachen	Geistlichen Rechte	Weltlichen Rechte	Welt Weis.	Freuen Künsten	In ^{Unerschick} Uchten Sprach
Der ^{Tracht} Kleidung.	Schrebaar.	Unbeständig	Schrsam.	Macht alles Nach	Französischheit	Von Löder.	Lang Röd.
Untügent.	Hoffärtig.	Betrügerisch	Geillichlig.	Verchwenderisch	Unruhig.	Über Glaubenisch	Braller.
Lieben.	Schriob und Rüm	Den Krieg.	Das Gold.	Den Trumck.	Die Wohlust	Köstlichheissen	Den Udt.
Krankheiten.	Verstopfung.	An Ligner	An bösser seüch.	An bodogra.	Der schwindfucht	Der Wasserfucht.	Den durchbr
Ihr Land.	Ist fruchtbaar	Mohlgearbeit	Und Wohlthig	Gut.	Fruchtbaar.	Bergig.	Waldich
Kriegs Tugent	Groh Müthig.	Grg listig.	Sirsichtig.	Unüberwindlich	Ein See Held.	Unuerzack.	In Gestin
Gottesdienst	Der aller beste.	Gut.	Schwas besser.	Noch Andächtiger	Wie der Mond.	Sifigin Glauben	Glaubt Alle
^{Personen} für Ihren herrn	Einen Monarchen	Eine König	Einen Bäterärch	Einen Kaiser.	bald den ball jeme	Freue Herrschaft	Einen Erweld
Haben Ueberfluh	An Srüchten.	An Waren	An Wein.	An Getraid.	An sich Weid.	An Uch Kruben	An Bölkwe
^{die Zeit} Verreiben.	Mit Spillen.	Mit betrügen	Mit Schwächen.	Mit Trinken.	Mit Arbeiten	Mit Essen.	Mit zand
^{Vergleichung} Mit denen Thieren	Ein Ubsanthen	Ein Fuchsen.	Einen Luchsen.	Einen Löben.	Einen Pferd.	Einen Ochsen.	Einen Ber
Ihr Leben Ende	An Böth.	An Krieg.	An Kloster.	An Wein.	An Wasser.	Auf der Erd	Im stall



f.	Ynger.	Muskawith.	Tirk oder Griech.
h.	Yntrey.	bohaffl.	^{Das} Abrihweter.
er.	AllerGrauffambst	Gut Yngerisch	^{Ein} Lung Teüfel.
ent.	Nochweniger.	Gar Nichts.	Oben Luß.
ig.	Blutbegirig.	Ynentlich froh.	Härtlich.
en	^{Ein} Ladeinischer Sprach	^{Ein} Griechischer Sprache	^{Ein} Sallcher Politicus.
ig.	Viel Särbig.	Mit böltzen.	^{Darf} Weiber Art.
	Verätther.	Gorllerättherisch	^{nach} Veräterischer.
	Die Aufruhe.	Den Brügl.	Selbstleigne Lieb
uch	Un der freis.	Un Reichen.	Un Schwachheit
.	Und gold Reich.	Voller Lih.	Ein Liebreiches.
nt.	Aufriererisch.	Miesamb.	Gar faul.
erley	Ynmüeffig.	Ein Abtriniger.	Sweneinsolchen
den.	Lineall Unbetiebigen	Lineal Freimiligen	Ein Thiran.
rch.	In Allen.	In Immen.	Und weichen sachen ^{an 3art}
en.	Mit Müeffigeben	Mit schlaffen.	Mit Kränkeln.
n	Lineal Wolffen	Ein Esel.	Ein er Katz.
.	beym sawel.	In schnee.	In betrug.

“Short Description of the Peoples Living
in Europe and their Characteristics”
Oil on canvas, Styria/Austria, early 18th Century
Austrian Museum of Folk Life and Folk Art, Vienna

Cf. reference on page 24

Recommended Literature

- Ahrweiler, Hélène: *The Making of Europe, Lectures and Studies*, Athens 2000.
- Anderson, Benedict: *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, London 1999.
- Arizpe, Lourdes (ed.): *The Cultural Dimensions of Global Change. An Anthropological Approach*, Paris 1996.
- Ashford, Sheena und Noel Timms: *What Europe Thinks. A Study of Western European Values*, Dartmouth 1992.
- Benda-Beckmann, Keebet von: *Nationalism, ethnicity and cultural identity*, Utrecht 1995.
- Bjelic, Dusan and Obrad Savic: *Balkan as a Metaphor*, Cambridge 2002.
- Burgess, J. Peter: *Cultural politics and political culture in Europe*, Amsterdam 1997.
- DeSoto, Hermine: *The Curtain Rises. Rethinking Culture, Ideology and the State in Eastern Europe, Atlantic Highlands* 1993.
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- Duncan, Peter J.: *Towards a New Community—Culture and Politics in a Post-Totalitarian Europe*, Hamburg 1993.
- Eisenstadt, Shmel Noah: *European Civilization in a Comparative Perspective: A Study in the Relations Between Culture and Social Structure*, Oslo 1987.
- European Community: *Texts Concerning Culture at European Community Level*, Luxembourg 1994.
- Gordon, Christopher and Simon Mundy: *European Perspectives on Cultural Policy*, Paris 2001.
- Habermas, Jurgen: *Post-National Constellation*, Cambridge 2001.
- MacMahon, Joseph: *Education and Culture in European Community Law*, London 1995.
- Mikkeli, Heiki: *Europe as an Idea and an Identity*, Hampshire 1998.
- Salah, Hassan et al.: *Unpacking Europe. Toward a Critical Reading*, Rotterdam 2001.
- Stråth, Bo (ed.): *Europe and the other and Europe as the other*, Berlin, Brussels 2000.
- Stromberg, Roland: *European intellectual history since 1789*, Englewood Cliffs 1975.
- Winders, James: *European Culture Since 1848: From Modern to Postmodern and Beyond*, New York 2001.
- Wintle, Michael J.: *Culture and Identity in Europe. Perceptions of Divergence and Unity in Past and Present*, Aldershot 1996.

Glossary

Acquis Communautaire (Community acquis)

This collection of European laws is the common foundation of rights and duties that are compulsory for all members of the European Union. This body of laws continues to develop progressively. It includes the provisions of European treaties and judgments handed down by the Court of Justice, as well as international treaties signed by the EU. Candidate states must adopt, implement and enforce the *acquis communautaire* before they are permitted to join the EU.

<http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/cig/g4000c.htm>

Marc Augé (born 1935)

French anthropologist and ethnologist. The central theme of his work is the question of the “other.”

Francis Bacon (1561–1626)

British statesman, scientist, historian and philosopher. Bacon is known as the founder of modern inductive philosophy and a leading proponent of utilitarianism “for the use and benefit of men.” He is considered a father of the empirical sciences.

Barcelona Process

At a meeting in Barcelona in 1995, the EU foreign ministers approved the extension of the Union’s Mediterranean policy to include non-member states at the political and technical levels. The Eu-

rope-Mediterranean Partnership comprises the member states of the EU and twelve countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed

Jean Baudrillard (born 1929)

French sociologist, philosopher and media critic. Baudrillard is considered one of the most influential contemporary French thinkers. His extensive body of work (translated into at least 12 languages), including “Hystericizing the Millennium,” “Simulacra and Simulations” and “Telemorphose” has confirmed his reputation as an outspoken and incisive critic of consumer society and the media.

Walter Benjamin (1892–1940)

German-Jewish theorist and critic. Benjamin’s chief works include “Ursprung des deutschen Trauerspiels,” “The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction” and the fragment “Passagenwerk.” Benjamin emigrated to Paris after the Nazis came to power in 1933. He maintained close contact with Brecht and Adorno, who made sure that Benjamin’s work was edited and published after his death.

“Blue Banana”

A geographic metaphor for that part of Europe with the greatest economic potential, a curving stripe of land stretching from London at one end,

through the Netherlands, the Rhine-Ruhr and Rhine-Main regions, and ending in Milan in the south.

Fernand Braudel (1902–1985)

French historian and social scientist. Braudel is one of France's leading 20th century historians. After studying at the Sorbonne, he taught in Algiers, São Paulo and Paris. As a POW in Germany, he wrote "La Méditerranée," in which he attempted a "global history" of the Mediterranean world at the time of Philip II of Spain, in which he unified what was known of geography, history, religion, agriculture and technology with the intellectual climate of the time.

Bretton Woods

Town in the US state of New Hampshire that hosted an international conference in 1944 that laid new foundations for the international economic and financial system. It established the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The conference's regime of fixed exchange rates collapsed in 1973 after the United States abandoned the gold standard.

www.imf.org

www.worldbank.org

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Proclaimed by the European Council in Nice in December 2000, the Charter of Fundamental

Rights codifies the EU's existing fundamental rights for citizens in layman's terms. With its six chapters (Human Dignity, Liberty, Equality, Solidarity, Civil Rights and Legal Rights), the charter collects the Union's general economic and social rights in one supra-national document.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/de/infoservice/download/pdf/eu/04487.pdf>

Charter 77

Oppositional, dissident movement against the Socialist regime in Czechoslovakia. Charter 77 released its first declaration on January 1, 1977, in which it chiefly demanded respect for human and civil rights. The regime responded by increasing repression, banning all Charter 77 publications, and arresting and deporting many of its signatories. The group generated a great deal of interest in the West. In November 1992 it ceased activities after declaring that its historical mission had been fulfilled.

Chartres Cathedral

Built between 1194 and 1226, the cathedral of Notre Dame de Chartres was one of the first purely Gothic cathedrals. It is ranked among the greatest masterpieces of European architecture and is a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site.

Chechnya

The disputed status of the northern Caucasus republic of Chechnya is at the core of the conflict

between the Russian government and Chechen separatist rebels. While Chechnya has sought complete independence from the Russian Federation since 1991, Moscow has insisted on maintaining the territorial status quo and has been prepared only to revise the terms of Chechen autonomy. This led to the Chechen conflict of 1994–1996 and to the resumption of violence in 1999. The conflict has since taken on a new dimension. In recent years, Chechen fighters have carried out terrorist attacks within Russia, chiefly in Moscow, to which the Russian government has reacted by increasing its pressure in the Caucasus region.

James Clifford

Anthropologist known mainly for his pioneering study “The Predicament of Culture,” which presents how the Western anthropologist’s position regarding his subject has become unstable. Other works include “Routes: Travel and Translation in the Late Twentieth Century.”

Commedia dell’arte

Improvisational farce performed in Italy in the 16th and 17th centuries. It included a fixed repertoire of characters, each with an own mask, with a predetermined succession of scenes, but with improvised dialog. Performed by professional actors who always appeared in the same mask.

Copenhagen Criteria (for EU enlargement)

In June 1993, the European Council in Copenhagen granted the states of Central and Eastern Europe the right to join the European Union once they have fulfilled the following criteria:

1. institutional stability as a guarantee for a democratic order and the rule of law, for respect for human rights and respect and protection of ethnic minorities;
2. a functioning market economy;
3. acceptance of mutual assets and vested rights (acquis communautaire): The countries must accept the objectives of political, economic, and monetary union.

<http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/cig/g4000e.htm>

Counterstrike

Martial computer game, in which online-teams fight each other with different types of weapons. Counterstrike is currently one of the most popular computer games on the market and forms part of a youth subculture which shares a common enthusiasm for these types of computer games.

Cultural authority of the federal states

A sphere in which the federal states are granted supreme authority in most aspects under German federalism. Germany’s Basic Law assigns legislative and administrative authority over education and culture to the states. Federal authority exists in only a few aspects. The Conference of

Culture Ministers exists to maintain a modicum of coordination and unity among various state policies.

<http://www.kmk.org/index0.htm>

Culture 2000, MEDIA+, MEDIA Training

The program “Culture 2000” is the framework for promotion of culture by the European Commission. It aims to establish a mutual cultural zone. The European Commission’s MEDIA+ Program supports audio-visual industries within individual states, and MEDIA Training is a training program for specialists in the audiovisual programming industry.

<http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l29006.htm>

Davos—World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a private foundation financed by its members, the world’s 1000 leading private corporations. The WEF holds its annual meeting in January in Davos, Switzerland to discuss international political and economic issues.

<http://www.weforum.org>

Jacques Delors (born 1925)

French politician and longtime President of the European Commission. In the first years of his tenure (beginning in 1985) he developed and won

approval of the Single European Act, which laid the groundwork for the establishment of a single EC market in 1993. Delors also oversaw the transformation of the EC into the EU, which moved the EC nations toward a single currency and greater cooperation on defence.

Deontology

Theory or study of moral obligation. (e.g. of doctors). The phrase was coined in 1825 by the philosopher Jeremy Bentham. In the mid-twentieth century, deontological codes of conduct were developed to define the minimum requirements on correct professional behaviour towards clients as well as colleagues.

Diaghilev, Sergei

This art theorist and impresario from St. Petersburg founded the Saison Russe early in the 20th century in Paris. The final “Russian Season” was unveiled in 1906. Over many years, Diaghilev presented a great variety of Russian graphic art, music, and, especially, ballet. His Ballets Russes prompted the development of modern ballet in western Europe and the USA. He was a co-founder of the art nouveau group Mir Iskusstvo (“World of Art”).

Elysée Treaty

On January 22, 1963, Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle signed the Elysée Treaty, the cornerstone of reconciliation between two long-time enemies, Germany and France. It included

basic provisions for cooperation, including youth- and cultural exchanges and economic cooperation.

Hans Magnus Enzensberger (born 1929)

German poet, essayist, publisher and translator. Enzensberger broke onto the German literary scene in 1957 with his first book of poems, *verteidigung der wölfe*. Subsequently he established his reputation as one of the Federal Republic's leading creative artists.

European Convention

The European Council of the Heads of State and Government set up the Convention in December 2001 to deliberate the future of Europe and work out recommendations for a comprehensive reform of the European Union. On June 13, 2003, the European Convention officially completed its negotiations and approved a joint draft for an EU constitution. This forms the basis for further discussions at the intergovernmental level, which will determine the constitution's final text. The Convention consisted of 105 politicians from all 15 EU member states and 13 accession candidates, including Turkey. Its president was Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

<http://european-convention.eu.int>

European Voluntary Service

The European Voluntary Service (EVS) is a program of the European Union. It enables young

people between 18 and 25 who are EU residents to participate in projects lasting between six and twelve months in a country of their choosing.

<http://www.evs-info.com>

Exception Culturelle

Exempting cultural assets from certain competition regulations. The principle of the "cultural exception" justifies subsidizing culture in the interest of maintaining a state's cultural autonomy. Within the EU, the exception culturelle is meant to guarantee the Union's cultural diversity. This principle is coming under increasing discussion in connection with negotiations over liberalizing services internationally (GATS). It is regarded by the US as a way of protecting European cultural corporations, especially in the music, printing and film industries, from the pressure of financially more powerful US corporations, and thereby guaranteeing cultural diversity.

Federal Cultural Foundation (Kulturstiftung des Bundes)

Established by the German government in 2002, the Federal Cultural Foundation promotes art and culture within the federal government's authority. It places emphasis on innovative programs and projects in an international context as well as cultural exchanges and cross-border cooperation.

www.kulturstiftung-des-bundes.de

Franco-German Youth Office

The FGYO is an international organization devoted to promoting German-French cooperation. It was set up by the Elysée Treaty in 1963. Article 2 (1) of the treaty reads: “The Youth Office has the objective of tightening the bonds among the youth of both countries and intensifying their understanding for one another; to this end, it is to stimulate, promote, and if necessary, to itself carry out youth exchanges.”

<http://www.dfjw.org>

Francis Fukuyama (born 1952)

Japanese-American political scientist and historical philosopher. Was a member of the US State Department’s planning staff as East Europe analyst. Today he is a professor of political economy and dean of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins. His book on “The End of History” was hotly debated worldwide.

GATS

Negotiations were taken up in 1994 within the World Trade Organization (WTO) on the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), a framework treaty on commerce in services. The talks have since already resolved individual points. Policymakers in the cultural field and working artists have called on the EU to live up to its commitments to protect Europe’s cultural diversity while conducting negotiations.

William Golding (1911–1993)

British author whose 1954 debut novel “The Lord of the Flies” became a huge success. The book now belongs to the modern canon of English literature. Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983.

Google

The “Google” website has turned into one of the most successful search machines on the internet. When searching for a keyword, it lists websites offering information on the topic according to their relevance.

Gulag Archipelago

Alexander Solzhenitsyn’s novel “The Gulag Archipelago” amounts to a critical appraisal of his experiences and exile in the penal camps of Siberia. The title became a byword in the West for the system of penal and labor camps in the USSR. Literally, Gulag is the Russian abbreviation for “Glavnoe Upravlenie Lagerei,” or “supreme camp administration.”

Graham Greene (1904–1991)

British author; one of the most famous writers of the 20th century. Central theme of his work is the struggle between good and evil. Perhaps his best-known work, “The Power and the Glory” published in 1940, won the Hawthorne Prize.

Franz Grillparzer (1791–1872)

Austrian writer of stories, poetry and drama. His best-known works include the tragedy “Sappho” and the trilogy “The Golden Fleece.”

Jürgen Habermas (born 1929)

German philosopher and sociologist. Habermas is a representative of the Frankfurt School. In 1986 he touched off the “Historikerstreit,” or historians’ dispute, with his article “Eine Art Schadensabwicklung” in “Die Zeit.” In it, he criticized tendencies among German historians to relativize the Nazi era.

Hagia Sophia

Built as a symbol of the power and majesty of the Byzantine Empire by Justinian I in 532 AD, the Hagia Sophia served both to represent political power and to illustrate and justify the emperor’s status as God’s representative on earth. When the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II conquered Constantinople in 1453, he ordered the Hagia Sophia be turned into a mosque. Today the structure is a museum.

Stuart Hall (born 1932)

Jamaican-British author and philosopher. A leading personality in the “New Left,” he was the first editor of “The New Left Review” (1959–1961). In 1964 he was invited to join the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at Birmingham University, and became its director until 1979. Until

he retired in 1979, he was professor of sociology at the Open University.

**Hamburg literature symposium—
“Europe Writes”**

A literary symposium held jointly by the Körber-Foundation and the Literaturhaus Hamburg in conjunction with the 125th Bergedorf Round Table. Authors from 33 states met to discuss the European aspects of their work under the title “Europe Writes: What is European about the Literatures of Europe?”

Eric Hobsbawm (born 1917)

British historian and author. 1971–1982 Professor of economic and social history at the University of London, since 1984 Professor of political science and society at the New School for Social Research, New York. An unrepentant Marxist, Hobsbawm is one of the most popular historians of our time.

Samuel P. Huntington (born 1927)

Political scientist, adviser to the US State Department, and Director of the John M. Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard. He helped found the journal “Foreign Affairs.” In his numerous publications, he has explored the prospects for global policymaking in the 21st century. His book “The Clash of Civilizations” was a controversial bestseller.

Kemal Atatürk (1881–1938)

Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Turkish statesman and army commander, founder of the modern Turkish state with the honorary title “Father of the Turks.” Kemal abolished the sultanate and the caliphate, became president of the republic in 1923 and implemented a series of reforms (adoption of a Western legal system, monogamy, Latin spelling, hat instead of fez, restriction of the religions). His politics were kept alive by the Republican Party and are defended by the Turkish Army to this day.

Leakage Currents

A term used in physics and electronics that describes slow ionic currents that exist but are not immediately apparent because of their insignificant magnitude. Their cumulative effect, however, can be considerable. In the present context, this term was used to characterize the increasing mobility of Europeans in diverse fields and the emergence of informal networks. These may not be plainly visible, yet play a considerable role in the social and economic life of the European Union.

Lieux de mémoire

Les Lieux de mémoire (“places of memory”) is the name of a compendium of books edited by Pierre Nora, which were released between 1984 and 1993 and unite about one hundred French historians who describe French history through so-called “places of memory.” Nora’s historiographic

approach tries to reconstruct collective memory by the study of these “places of memory” (i.e. topographical, symbolic and functional places). They analyze the memory of the nation and of the Republic of France by dealing with symbols, myths and stereotypes which give access to national consciousness.

Longue durée—Annales

The “Annales” are a leading French school of historians. Among its most important representatives are Marc Bloch, Fernand Braudel and E. LeRoy Ladurie. The launch of the magazine “Annales” in 1929 marks a change in the paradigms of 20th-century historiography, leaving the classical approaches of political history and intellectual history behind and focusing instead on society. The ideal of this new form of historiography is a problem-oriented *histoire totale*, which explicitly uses methods and results of different disciplines.

Marshall-Plan

Also known as the European Recovery Program. In 1947, then Foreign Minister George C. Marshall announced his plan for the reconstruction of Europe after World War I, based on the Truman doctrine. According to it, all European countries willing to participate could receive goods and favorable conditions on credits for reconstruction and economic development. The Marshall-Plan promoted closer economic cooperation between the participating European countries, thus fur-

thering the establishment of political peace and the implementation of a European Economic Community.

Jean Monnet (1888–1979)

French politician and business leader. Monnet is considered a pioneer of the European unification movement. He was made the first honorary citizen of the European Union in 1976.

Edgar Morin (born 1919)

French anthropologist and sociologist. Former resistance fighter and Communist, retired Research Director at the Paris Centre National de Recherche, and leading contemporary French thinker. His chief work was the five-volume “La Méthode.”

Alan S. Milward

British historian, until 2003 chair in the history of European integration at the European University Institute in Florence. His publications include “The European Rescue of the Nation-State”.

V.S. Naipaul (born 1932)

British writer born in Trinidad of Indian descent. His work is marked by his own rootlessness and extensive travel experience, and examines the negative impact of colonialism and the new nationalisms of the Developing World. Naipaul is one of the greatest exponents of “post-colonial

literature” and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2001.

NGO

Non-Governmental Organization. Self-help or interest groups with a clear organizational structure that are independent of the state and can be active on the national or international (INGO) level.

“Old” and “new” Europe

This term was coined during the 2003 Iraq Crisis by US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. During a press conference, Rumsfeld referred to those European countries critical of the aggressive US stance, the majority of which belonged to the founding members of the United Nations, as “old” Europe. He contrasted these with “new” Europe, a group of EU accession candidates that supported US policy and therefore gained importance for the United States.

OSCE

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe was founded in 1995 as the successor organization to the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The OSCE’s 55 member states include all the countries of Europe, the Soviet successor states, and the United States and Canada. All signatory states are collectively responsible for their relations with one another and the treatment of their own citi-

zens. The organization's most important objectives include undivided security, conflict prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction.

<http://www.osce.org>

Sir Karl Raimund Popper (1902–1994):

Austrian-born philosopher who lived mainly in England, where he was professor of logic and scientific method. His work was characterized by the search for reliable criteria for scientific rationalism; he coined the term “critical rationalism.” He is now universally recognized as one of the leading social and political philosophers of the 20th century. Main works include “The Open Society and its Enemies” (1945).

Public-private partnerships

The term includes cooperation between the public and private sectors, as well as actors from civil society. Such partnerships seek to initiate a service or project that had formerly been administered by the public sector alone. PPPs are intended to make maximal use of the partners' resources and know-how, create synergies, and therefore guarantee better results.

Hilary Putnam (born 1926)

American philosopher and student of Quine. After helping to develop functionalism, he later disavowed it. Many of his publications criticize the basic ideas and agenda of logical positivism.

Willard van Orman Quine (1908–2000)

American philosopher. Quine attempted to unify philosophy of science and knowledge theory. He maintained an abiding scepticism of “significance” and other relational terms. His most important works include “The Ways of Paradox,” “Quiddities” and “Word and Object.”

Arthur Rimbaud (1854–1891)

French poet. His productive span was just four years long, between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Rimbaud abandoned writing in 1874 and turned to other occupations, including that of weapons dealer in Africa.

Rwanda

The Rwandan Civil War of 1990–1994 between the Hutu and Tutsi tribes caused the deaths of some 800,000 Tutsis. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime in 1994, ending the violence. Fearing reprisals, nearly two million Hutus fled the country for the neighboring states of Burundi, Uganda and Zaire. The role of the international community and its representatives there during the conflict is still disputed. Many observers maintain that the genocide could have been prevented.

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/rw.html>

Edward Said (born 1935)

Palestinian-American writer. Said teaches at Columbia University in New York in the Department

of English and Comparative Literature. One of the world's leading representatives of the Palestinians cause. Said is the author of a series of works on the relationship of Europe with non-European cultures; most famous of these is "Orientalism" (1979), a study of the production and representation of the "Orient" in European discourse.

Schengen

The Schengen Agreement expressed the EU member states' intention to gradually eliminate barriers along their common borders. It also regulates the intensified monitoring of the EU's frontiers by neighboring states and cooperation in policing and customs. The Schengen Agreement took effect in March 1995 and was integrated into the EU Treaty when the Treaty of Amsterdam came into force in 1999.

<http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/cig/g4000s.htm>

Carl Schmitt (1888–1985)

German political and legal theorist. Schmitt developed a controversial authoritarian principle of statehood that the Nazis later used to legitimize their "Führer state." He became a leading legal academic under the Nazis, but went increasingly into "inner emigration" after 1937.

Schuman Plan

This plan, presented by French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman on May 9, 1950, was the impe-

tus for establishing the European Community. In 1953, France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux Countries approved the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) on the basis of the Schuman Plan.

<http://www.europa-digital.de>

Winfried G. Sebald (1944–2001)

German-born author academic. In 1987 he became professor of European literature at the University of East Anglia in Norwich. His most important works include "Vertigo" (1990), "The Emigrants" (1993), "The Rings of Saturn" (1995) and "Austerlitz" (2001).

Sinan (died 1588)

Turkish architect. Sinan is one of the leading figures in Turkish cultural history. His greatest buildings include the Suleyman Mosque in Istanbul and the Selimiye in Edirne.

Socrates Program

An EU program designed to promote the European dimension in education. Its subordinate programs are aimed at different target groups:

- Erasmus: university students
- Comenius: school pupils
- Grundwig: adult education

http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index_en.html

Soros Foundation

The Soros Foundation was established in Hungary in 1986. Today it is a network of 24 independent foundations located in North America, Central and East Europe, the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, South Africa and Haiti. They seek to promote open societies in these countries.

<http://www.soros.org>

Srebrenica

The name of this eastern Bosnian city epitomized the crimes against humanity committed during the Bosnian War. On July 11, 1995, the UN “safe area” of Srebrenica was overrun by Bosnian Serb troops under the command of General Ratko Mladic. With only a weak UN mandate, the Dutch peacekeeping troops in the city remained passive. There followed one of the worst massacres of the Bosnian War, in which an estimated 8,000 Bosnian Muslims were killed.

http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co_mission/unprof_b.htm

Subsidiarity Principle

This principle requires that decisions within the European Union be taken at levels as close to the citizenry as possible. Action at the EU level must always be reviewed to determine whether it is justified, or whether corresponding measures at the national, regional or local level would be preferable. The Union acts within

those spheres that do not fall into its exclusive authority only when these measures are deemed more effective than when taken at subordinate levels.

<http://europeanconvention.eu.int/glossessent.asp?lang=EN&Content>

The Hague Congress of Europe of 1948

Hailed as the “birthplace of the European movement,” the Hague Congress of the movement for European unification assembled 750 politicians from nearly all European countries. The Congress called in its resolution for a unified, democratic Europe. The demands found strong support and provided the impulse for the assumption of negotiations that would lead to the founding of the Council of Europe in 1949.

http://europa.eu.int/abc/history/index_en.htm

Treaties of Rome (1957)

The Treaties of Rome were the founding treaties of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Community (EAC/Euratom) as well as their additional protocols. The treaties were signed on March 25, 1957 by Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/publications/booklets/eu_glance/12/txt_en.htm#1

Treaty of Amsterdam

This treaty, which was signed on October 2, 1997 and took effect on May 1, 1999, altered the conditions of the EU Treaty, the treaties on the Foundation of the European Communities, and some of the legal files associated with these treaties. It supplements, but does not supersede, these other agreements.

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/de/treaties/dat/amsterdam.html>

Treaty of Maastricht—Article 128 and 151

This EU treaty, which took effect in 1993, pushed forward the process of European integration that was initiated in the 1950s and built on the previous treaties of the European communities. It founded the European Union (at the time 12, then 15 member states in 1995). Culture was first mentioned in the European treaties in 1992 in Article 128 (now Article 151): 151 (1) “The Community shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore.” (4) “The Community shall take cultural aspects into account in its actions under other provisions of this Treaty.”

Uruguay Round

The Uruguay Round (1986–93) is one of eight rounds of negotiations held before GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) was replaced by the WTO (World Trade Organization). GATT’s

objective was to facilitate international trade by reducing tariffs and removing other barriers to free trade. The various negotiation rounds resulted in tangible agreements that led to continued dismantling of trade barriers.

http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/fact5_e.htm

Paul Ambroise Valéry (1871–1945)

French poet, academic and theoretician on culture. Valéry was elected to the Académie Française in 1925 and became professor of poetry at the Collège de France in 1937.

Villa Decius

The Villa Decius is a cultural institute in Kraków financed by the Polish Ministry for Culture and National Heritage. It promotes international exchanges in the academic and cultural spheres, as well as organizing fellowships and other support programs, conferences, and cultural events.

www.villa.org.pl

Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924)

28th President of the USA from 1913 to 1921. During his presidency, the US entered World War I in 1917 when the Germans restarted their non-restricted submarine attacks. Wilson justified this step as a “Crusade for Democracy.” When he proclaimed his Fourteen Points in January 1918 he vowed for a “Peace without Victory,” in which

the right of self-determination of the peoples should determine future borders and constitutions. In the peace conference of Paris in 1919 he succeeded in creating the League of Nations, but not in establishing a peace treaty on the basis of his fourteen points. In 1919 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Subject Index

- Acculturation 82, 89
acquis communautaire 119
Agamben, Giorgio 71
Alaoui, Assia Bensalah 96
Anderson, Benedict 84
Andrade, Mario de 111
Aristotle 99
Arkoun, Mohammed 70
Arte 37
Art 26, 30, 61, 74, 83
Athens 25
Augé, Marc 29
Austria 52
Bacon, Francis 24
Barcelona-Process 104, 108
Bar-Navie, Eli 81
Baudrillard, Jean 43, 117
Beckett, Samuel 58
Beethoven, Ludwig van 121
Benjamin, Walter 49, 97
Berlusconi, Silvio 52
Beuys, Joseph 114
Bismarck, Otto von 77
Blue Banana 105
Bologna-Process 88
Braudel, Fernand 104
Bretton Woods 119, 120
Cathedral of Chartres 27
Chakrabarty, Dipesh 29, 95
Charlemagne 81
Charta 77 79, 86
Chatami, Mohammed 115
Chechnya 71
Chirac, Jacques 72
Christianity 58
Central and Eastern Europe 29, 38, 47, 51, 53, 56,
57, 65, 77, 87, 93
Cities 47, 54, 65
Citizenship in Europe 40, 62, 64, 69, 74, 81
Civil Society 38
Civilization 25, 58, 82, 94
Clifford, James 73
Commedia dell'arte 71
Complexity 39, 47, 53, 57
Copenhagen Criteria 80, 106
Copenhagen summit 93
Copernicus, Nicolaus 58
Copyright 75, 78, 84
Council of Europe 78, 86
Cultural policy 59, 64, 65, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 85,
86, 87, 89, 101, 109
– instruments 60
Culture 30, 73,
– common European 26, 102
– cultural institutions 55, 61, 65,
– definition of 24, 27, 45, 51, 73, 89, 110
– and identity 25, 35, 39, 51, 60,
– mass culture 37, 40, 42,
– role of politics in 36, 38, 46, 80, 83,
Culture 2000 72
Daniel, Jean 96
Davignon, Steve 44
Davis, Norman 65
Davos 96
Decius, Justus 58
Delors, Jacques 68, 102, 118
Democracy 26, 34, 41, 92, 99, 107, 110
Demography 93, 103
Development 26,
Diaghilev, Sergei 28, 35, 86

Dialog 26, 84, 88
 Diversity 21, 56, 60, 70, 73, 76, 79, 80, 84, 92, 102, 110, 114, 115, 118
 Double standards 71
 Dussel, Enrique 111
 Economic logic 42, 48, 56, 84, 99, 103
 Education 26, 30, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 52, 63, 66, 83, 87, 88, 89, 93
 Elite 24, 92
 Elysée Treaty 47, 72
 Enzensberger, Hans Magnus 33, 79, 94
 Erasmus of Rotterdam 56, 58
 Etzioni, Amitai 117
 Euro 48, 51, 54, 62
 Europe
 – borders 26, 71, 77, 90, 98, 102
 – economic integration 25, 32, 66
 – goals and ambitions 23, 39, 63
 – international role 35, 60, 98, 105, 108, 110, 113, 115
 – prior to 1914 28, 53, 55, 58, 77
 – public debate 23, 32, 34, 39, 54, 55, 64, 65, 86, 114
 – reunification of 23, 27, 29, 39
 – self-consciousness 29
 European Capitals of Culture 78, 87
 European Charter of Fundamental Rights 69
 European constitution 82
 European Convention 23, 47, 62, 63, 66, 69, 72, 81, 84, 88, 89, 109, 118, 119
 European Council of Artists 75
 European Cultural Institute 48
 European Parliament of Authors 75
 European polity 62
 European Union (EU) 34, 38, 46, 51, 56, 60, 72, 77, 78
 – Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 66
 – Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) 48, 61
 – connection to its citizens 23, 33, 41, 53, 54, 69, 85, 119
 – Council of Ministers 40, 41
 – democratization 24
 – enlargement 23, 27, 59, 85, 89
 – European Commission 40, 41, 62, 64, 72, 81, 84, 86
 – European Parliament 40, 41, 46, 81, 87
 – external cultural policy 61
 – integration 59, 62, 118
 – internal market 48, 51, 62
 – political union 40, 41, 101, 116, 120
 – voting procedures 60, 69, 83
 European Voluntary Service 46
 European Youth Orchestra 88
 Exchange programs 43, 44, 46, 60, 61, 64, 68, 73, 81, 83, 88, 110, 116
exception culturelle 94
 Federalism 41
 Fischler, Franz 103
 Fishman, Joshua 68
flaneur 49
 Foucault, Michel 71
 Franko-German Youth Office 46
 Freedom of expression 79
 Freud, Sigmund 109
 Fukuyama, Francis 109
 Funding 46, 61, 67, 68, 72, 76, 84, 86, 88, 116
 Gaethgens, Thomas 55,

GATS 48, 60, 76
 German Federal Cultural Foundation 65, 83
 Geography 27, 32, 33, 44, 49, 90
 Globalization 29, 49, 55, 61, 73, 85, 89, 92, 94, 97,
 99, 104, 106, 117, 118, 120
 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von 57
 Golding, William 108
 Greene, Graham 108
 Grillparzer, Franz 78
 Gulag Archipelago 27
 Habermas, Jürgen 117
 Habsburg Monarchy 77
 Hagia Sophia 27
 Hall, Stuart 73
 History 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 44,
 52, 63, 65, 70, 73, 83, 86
 – contemporary history 30
 Hitler, Adolf 27
 Hobsbawm, Eric 30
 Homer 57
 Humanism 58
 Human Rights 26, 37, 58, 61, 63, 67, 92
 Huntington, Samuel P. 63, 107, 110
 Hussein, Saddam 71
 Ibsen, Henrik 109
 Identity 21, 29, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 47, 48, 55, 56,
 58, 59, 63, 69, 70, 73, 80, 84, 85, 90, 98, 112
 Immigrants 34, 80, 85, 108, 112
 Individual rights 79, 107
 Intercultural dialog 58, 61, 89, 94, 114, 115
 Intellectuals, role of 27, 30, 55, 57, 62
 Intergovernmental Conference 23
 Iraq 72
 Ireland 66
 Irony 98
 Islam 63, 64, 70, 89, 91, 99, 103, 106, 108, 115,
 119, 120
 Italy 71
 Jerusalem 25
 Kabakov, Ilja 55
 Kant, Immanuel 27, 35, 50, 51, 120
 Kapur, Gitta 111
 Lang, Jacques 47
 Language 25, 26, 27, 28, 40, 46, 47, 48, 50, 63, 73,
 82
 Leakage currents 28, 29, 30, 55, 56, 89, 91
 Lebovic 50
 Legitimacy 72, 77, 83
 Lepenies, Wolf 28
lieux de mémoire 63
 Lisbon Agenda 66
 Literary Symposium “Europe Writes” 56
 Literature 57, 84
 Lobby 75
 Luzhkov, Yuri 54
 Lyotard, Jean-François 49
 Malamoud, Charles 111
 Marepe 113
 Marshall-Plan 115
 Media + 72
 Media-Training 72
 Media 83, 97
 – and politics 42
 – role of 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 49, 51,
 111, 114
 Metropolitan corridor 29
 Mignolo, Walter 111
 Migration 63, 70, 73, 82, 89, 106

Miller, Arthur 50
 Milward, Alan S. 77
 Minorities 58, 107
 Mitterrand, François 101
 Monnet, Jean 25
 Morin, Edgar 94
 Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus 50
 Mthathwas, Zwelethu 113
 Museums 55, 80, 86
 Naipaul, V.S. 105
 Netherlands 23
 Networks 29, 34, 38, 56, 60, 66, 75, 83, 89, 93
 “Old” and “new” Europe 30, 33, 54, 59,
 Open coordination 67
 OSCE 61
 Pax Americana 99
 Peterson, Wolfgang 50
 Popper, Karl Raimund 83
 Postmodern 29
 Prodi, Romano 96
 Public-private partnerships 86
 Putin, Vladimir 71
 Putnam, Hilary 117
 Quine, Willard van Orman 117
 Regions of Europe 65, 83
 Reich, Bernhard 50
 Religions 90, 101
 Renaissance 24, 58
 Re-nationalization 40, 47, 67, 87
 Right to national self-determination 37
 Rimbaud, Arthur 26
 Ritter, Joachim 103
 Rome 25
 Roots and routes 70, 73, 79, 8
 Rumpler, Helmut 77
 Rumsfeld, Donald 30
 Rushdie, Salman 108
 Russia 28, 48
 Rwanda 71
 Salon 29, 62
 Sayad, Abdelmalek 70
 Schengen 58
 Schmale, Wolfgang 31
 Schmitt, Carl 97
 Schuman Plan 44
 Schröder, Gerhard 72
 Sebald, Winfried G. 33
 Seibt, Ferdinand 56
 Sinan 27
 Soros Foundation 93
 South-East Europe 23, 32, 78, 103, 114, 116
 Sovereignty 59
 Spears, Britney 46, 48, 50
 Spitzweg, Carl 51
 Srebrenica 35, 71
 Subsidiarity 39, 40, 46, 59, 67, 69, 72
 Symbols 63, 74, 95
 Terrorism 30, 64, 92, 101, 115, 119
 Thatcher, Margret 108
 The Hague Conference of Europe (1948) 32
 Tolerance 60
 Tourism 28
 Transatlantic relations 30, 54, 59, 102, 106, 119
 Treaty of Amsterdam 24, 60, 66, 72, 74, 81, 83, 87,
 88, 109
 Treaty of Maastricht 24, 40, 54, 66, 67
 Treaty of Nice 39
 Turkey 23, 90, 99, 100, 102, 117
 Ugresic, Dubravka 57
 United States of America (USA) 54, 57, 61, 97, 101,
 107, 109, 115, 117
 Ukraine, the 28

Valéry, Paul 25, 81
Values 27
Van de Velde, Henry 55
Villa Decius
Voltaire 25
Wałęsa, Lech 101
Walzer, Michael 117

Weber, Eugen 62
Weber, Max 51
Weimar Triangle 101
World Trade Organization (WTO) 48, 101
Xiao-song, Qu 113
Yugoslavia 35, 37

Previous Round Tables*

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
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

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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
	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
	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 Mitscher- lich, University of Heidelberg	Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
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 Rovon, “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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
	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 Research, 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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
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 Rovon, 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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
	42 Das erweiterte Europa zwischen den Blöcken	Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, Brussels Jean-Pierre Brunet, Paris Sir Con O'Neill, London	Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, 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 Kirchschläger, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Luxemburg Józef Czyrek, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Warsaw	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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
Luxemburg	57 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: Alternativenergien 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 Lebensinn – Alternative Rationalitäten?	Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
1979 Moscow	62 UdSSR und Bundesrepublik Deutschland – 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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair	
	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
	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
<i>Washington</i>				
	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
	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
<i>Bonn</i>				
1983	73	Die politisch-kulturelle Herausforderung Europas – Ein Weg zur Erneuerung der Industriegesellschaft	President Gaston Thorn, Brussels	Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London
<i>Zurich</i>				

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
74 <i>Berlin</i>	Die deutsche Frage – neu gestellt	Mayor Dr. Richard Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Berlin	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
1984 75 <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 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 79 <i>Brussels</i>	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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
	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 Rühle, MdB, Bonn Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow Egon Bahr, Hamburg	Valentin Falin, Moscow Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg
	82 Die Modernität in der Industriegesellschaft – und danach? <i>Geneva</i>	Prof. Dr. Hermann Lübbe, Zurich	Ambassador Prof. Luigi V. Ferraris, Bonn
	83 Zusammenarbeit als Mittel zur Vertrauensbildung. Die Zukunft der Ost-West-Beziehungen in Europa <i>Budapest</i>	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? <i>Munich</i>	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 <i>Bonn</i>	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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
95 <i>Paris</i>	Welche Antworten gibt Europa auf die neuen Einwanderungswellen? Politische Voraussetzungen, gesellschaftliche Folgen	Willy Brandt, Former German Chancellor, Bonn President Jacques Delors, Brussels	Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn
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. Skljjarow, 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 Rühe, Bonn Prof. A. A. Sobtschak, Mayor of St. Petersburg	State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
102 <i>Friedrichsroda</i>	Zukunftsfähigkeit von Politik, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft	Dr. Lothar Späth, Jena Leo A. Nefiodow, Sankt Augustin	Jürgen Engert, Berlin
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 Gasteyerger, Geneva

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
110 <i>Berlin</i>	Wege aus der blockierten Gesellschaft – Perspektiven für die Gestaltung der Zukunft	Dr. h. c. André Leysen, Mortsel Federal Minister Dr. Jürgen Rüttgers, Bonn	Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, London
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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
1999 <i>Magdeburg</i>	114 Welche gesellschaftliche Wertigkeit hat der Sport?	Prof. Dr. Hans Lenk, University of Karlsruhe Herbert Riehl-Heyse, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm, Deutscher Sportbund, Heusenstamm	Prof. Dr. Hermann-Anders Korte, University of Hamburg
	115 Neue Dimensionen des Politischen? Herausforderungen für die repräsentative Demokratie <i>Berlin</i>	Prof. Dr. Antonia Grunenberg, Berlin Former Federal Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger, MdB, Berlin	Prof. Dr. Jutta Limbach, Federal Constitutional Court, Karlsruhe
	116 Russland in Europa: Zehn Jahre nach dem Kalten Krieg – Politische und wirtschaftliche Herausforderungen <i>Moscow</i>	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
	118 Ein föderatives Europa? Das politische Gesicht Europas im Zuge der Erweiterung <i>Berlin</i>	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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
119 <i>Beijing</i>	China: Partner in der Weltwirtschaft	Prof. Yang Qixian, Beijing; Minister Zheng Silin, Beijing; Minister Wang Chunzheng, Beijing; Vizeminister Shen Jueren, Beijing; Prof. Dr. Zhu Min, Beijing; Shi Mingde, Beijing; Song Jian, Beijing; Dr. Konrad Seitz, Bonn Dr. Horst Teltschik, Munich Dr. Martin Posth, Berlin	President Mei Zhaorong, Beijing Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Berlin
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

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
2002 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>

Protocol	Topic	Speakers	Chair
124 <i>Berlin</i>	Contours of a “New World Order”? – American and European Perspectives	<p>Prof. Dr. Egon Bahr, former Federal Minister, Berlin</p> <p>Prof. John L. Hirsch, International Peace Academy, New York</p> <p>Dr. Peter W. Singer, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Prof. Paul W. Schroeder, University of Illinois, Urbana</p> <p>Prof. Georges-Henri Soutou, University of Paris/Sorbonne, Paris</p> <p>Karsten D. Voigt, Co-ordinator of German- American Co-operation, Berlin</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Norbert Walter, Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main</p> <p>Prof. Samuel F. Wells Jr., Associate Director, Woodrow Wilson International Center, Washington, D.C.</p>	Lord Ralf Dahrendorf

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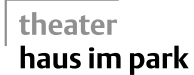
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