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 Dokumenta 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.
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.
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.  
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 Yudhishthir 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).  
Pages: 65, 118

Dr. Ursula Keller  
Born 1940  
Director of the Literaturhaus Hamburg; Freelance journalist, filmmaker and dramatic advisor.  
Pages: 55

Dr. Bernhard Maaz  
Born 1961  
Curator of the Old National Gallery, Berlin; art historian.  
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.”
Pages: 43, 80, 116

Jan Roß
Born 1965
Journalist; Editor at DIE ZEIT; former Features Editor at the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.
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 Via- drina, Frankfurt/Oder; Historian; Journalist; winner of the European Award ‘Charles Veillon’ for essay writing (1990) and the Anna-Krüger Award (1999).
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; Lecturer at Boston University, University of Massachusetts, Free University Berlin, and University of Chicago.  
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); Dengelmanns 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
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
“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


Dukes, Paul (ed.): *Frontiers of European culture*, Lewiston 1996.


Stråth, Bo (ed.): *Europe and the other and Europe as the other*, Berlin, Brussels 2000.


**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 Europe-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 Millenium,” “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 Mediterranée,” 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](http://www.imf.org)
- [www.worldbank.org](http://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.


**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.


**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.

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.

William Golding (1911–1993)
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.


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](http://www.europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/cig/g4000s.htm)

**Winfried G. Sebald (1944–2001)**


**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.

**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 impetus 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.


**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

**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.


**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/glossesent.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
achis 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
Chakrabarthy, 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
Franco-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,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valéry, Paul</td>
<td>25, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van de Velde, Henry</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa Decius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wałęsa, Lech</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walzer, Michael</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber, Eugen</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber, Max</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weimar Triangle</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
<td>48, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiao-song, Qu</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>35, 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Previous Round Tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1 Schwächen der industriellen Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. F. W. Schoberth, M. A., University of Erlangen/Nürnberg</td>
<td>Dr. H. B. Tolkmitt, Unilever, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Kulturkrise in der industriellen Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Erik von Sivers, Technical University of Stuttgart</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Fritz Voigt, University of Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Glanz und Elend der Entwicklungshilfe</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Fritz Baade, MdB, University of Bonn</td>
<td>Dr. Günther Buch, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Welche Fragen stellt uns die gesellschaftliche Entwicklung im Osten?</td>
<td>Prof. D. Helmut Gollwitzer, Free University of Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Die Bewältigung des Preis-Lohn-Problems und die Autonomie der Sozialpartner</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Theodor Pütz, University of Vienna</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Die Preis-Lohn-Dynamik in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland</td>
<td>Dr. Hans-Constantin Paulszen, BDA, Cologne</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Fritz Voigt, University of Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>9 Maschine – Denkmaschine – Staatsmaschine Entwicklungs tendenzen der modernen Industrie gesellschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Pierre Bertaux, University of Lille</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Arnold Gehlen, Technical University of Aachen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a complete list of all participants since 1961 is available at www.bergedorfer-gespraechskreis.de*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kybernetik als soziale Tatsache&lt;br&gt;Anwendungsbereiche, Leistungsformen und Folgen für die industrielle Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. O. W. Haseloff, PH Berlin</td>
<td>Dr. h. c. Frhr. v. Stackelberg, EMNID-Institute GmbH, Bielefeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Die westliche Gesellschaft und die kommunistische Drohung&lt;br&gt;Zur Psychologie der Aufweichung</td>
<td>Winfried Martini, Munich</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Th. Eschenburg, University of Tübingen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>13 Planung in der freien Marktwirtschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Wohin Deutschland in Europa?</td>
<td>Prof. Alfred Grosser, University of Paris Karl Theodor Frhr. zu Guttenberg, MdB, Bonn</td>
<td>François Bondy, “Preuves”, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Entwicklungshilfe –&lt;br&gt;Mittel des Aufstiegs oder des Verfalls?</td>
<td>Dr. Walter Rau, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Bonn Dr. E. F. Schumacher, National Coal Board, London</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Industrielle Gesellschaft –&lt;br&gt;menschlich oder unmenschlich?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Raymond Aron, University of Paris</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, University of Konstanz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>17 Vermögensbildung in Arbeitnehmerhand – ein revolutionäres oder evolutionäres Ziel?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Helmut Meinhold, University of Frankfurt Prof. Dr. H. J. Wallraff, SJ Philosophical-Theological University of Frankfurt</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hemmen Tabus die Demokratisierung der deutschen Gesellschaft?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Alexander Mitscherlich, University of Heidelberg</td>
<td>Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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 Demokratien: 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     | 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 Rovan, “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 |
<p>| 24       | Ist der Weltfriede unvermeidlich?                                   | Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, University of Hamburg                         | Prof. Dr. Edgar Salin, University of Basel |
| 1967     | 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 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Beherrschen die Technokraten unsere heutige Gesellschaft? Erfahrungen und Perspektiven</td>
<td>Alfred Mozer, European Economic Commission, Brussels</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Freiheit als Störfaktor in einer programmierten Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Mrs. Prof. Dr. Jeanne Hersch, University of Geneva</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, University of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Fördern die Bündnissysteme die Sicherheit Europas?</td>
<td>Prof. Wladimir Chwostow, Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, Moscow</td>
<td>Prof. Alfred Grosser, Fondation Nationale des Science Politiques, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Haben wir im entstehenden Europa noch eine Chance für die freie Marktwirtschaft?</td>
<td>Dr. Hans von der Groeben, European Commission, Brussels</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans Peter Ipsen, University of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mögliche und wünschbare Zukünfte</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Jungk, Berlin Centre for Futures Research, Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Die Biologie als technische Weltmacht</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Adolf Portmann, University of Basel</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hoimar von Ditfurth, University of Heidelberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Verstärken oder verringern sich die Bedingungen für Aggressivität? Die Rolle der Gewalt in der modernen Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Friedrich Hacker, Beverly Hills/USA</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Eugen Kogon, Technical University of Darmstadt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Welchen Spielraum hat die Entspannungspolitik? Eine Diskussion zwischen West- und Osteuropäern</td>
<td>Prof. Alfred Grosser, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris</td>
<td>Dr. Theo Sommer, &quot;Die ZEIT&quot;, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Zugänge zur Friedensforschung. Soziale und politische Perspektiven</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg Prof. Dr. Richard Löwenthal, Free University of Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Carstens, Council on Foreign Relations, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Demokratisierung der Demokratie? Möglichkeiten und Schwierigkeiten stärkerer Teilnahme an den Entscheidungsprozessen</td>
<td>Prof. Joseph Rovan, University of Paris/Vincennes</td>
<td>D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Arbeitsgespräch: Aufgabenstellung und Verfahrensfragen einer internationalen Konferenz für Europäische Sicherheit</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Dr. Franz Karasek, Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Infrastrukturreform als Innenpolitik – Möglichkeiten, Grenzen, Prioritäten</td>
<td>Minister-President Dr. Helmut Kohl, Mainz</td>
<td>D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Globalsteuerung der Wirtschaft – Illusion oder Realität?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Institute for World Economics, Kiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Der bevollmächtigte Mensch – Kann sich die freie industrielle Gesellschaft zur Stabilität und Reife entwickeln?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Dennis Gabor, London/Rom</td>
<td>D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>41 Sprache und Politik. Können Begriffe die Gesellschaft verändern?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Minister for Cultural Affairs, Munich</td>
<td>Prof. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arbeitsgespräch: Demokratie und Nationalbewußtsein in der Bundesrepublik</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Richard Löwenthal, Free University of Berlin</td>
<td>François Bondy, Zurich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Das erweiterte Europa zwischen den Blöcken</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, Brussels, Jean-Pierre Brunet, Paris Sir Con O’Neill, London</td>
<td>Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Wo bleiben die alten Menschen in der Leistungsgesellschaft?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Helge Pross, University of Gießen</td>
<td>D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Umsteuerung der Industriegesellschaft?</td>
<td>Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Federal Minister, Bonn Dr. Hugo Thiemann, Geneva</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Neutralität – Wert oder Unwert für die europäische Sicherheit</td>
<td>Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vienna Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Luxemburg Jósef Czyrek, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Warszaw</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Olivier Reverdin, Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974 47</td>
<td>Revolution der Gleichheit – Ende oder Beginn der Freiheit?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Brussels</td>
<td>D. Klaus von Bismarck, WDR, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Rohstoff- und Energieverknappung – Herausforderung der Industriege-</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. H. B. G. Casimir, Eindhoven Dr. Manfred Schäfer, Saarbrücken</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, University of Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Entwicklungshilfe – eine Illusion?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Peter T. Bauer, London Prof. Dr. Karl-Heinz Sohn, Cologne</td>
<td>Dr. Max Thurn, Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1975</strong></td>
<td>Arbeitsgespräch: Entspannungspolitik, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Zusammenarbeit</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London&lt;br&gt;Dr. H. Ehrenberg, MdB, Bonn&lt;br&gt;Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg&lt;br&gt;Prof. Dr. C.-F. Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg&lt;br&gt;Prof. Dr. G. Arbatow, Moscow&lt;br&gt;Prof. Dr. O. Bogomolow, Moscow&lt;br&gt;Schalwa Sanakojew, Moscow&lt;br&gt;Georgij Shukow, Moscow</td>
<td>First day:&lt;br&gt;Dr. Kurt A. Körber, Hamburg&lt;br&gt;Second day:&lt;br&gt;Lew Tolkunow, Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1975</strong></td>
<td>Kooperation oder Konfrontation – Stürzt die Wirtschaft in eine weltpolitische Krise?</td>
<td>Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, MdB, Bonn</td>
<td>Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Luxemburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1975</strong></td>
<td>Welche Zukunft hat die parlamentarische Demokratie westlicher Prägung?</td>
<td>Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Luxemburg</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1975</strong></td>
<td>Ordnungspolitik oder Verteilungskampf? Eine Strategie der Innenpolitik</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Kurt H. Biedenkopf, Bonn</td>
<td>Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1976</strong></td>
<td>Die Berufsgesellschaft und ihre Bildung, Bilanz und Ausblick</td>
<td>Minister of State&lt;br&gt;Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hellmut Becker, Institute for Human Development, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1977</strong></td>
<td>Entspannungspolitik nach Helsinki – eine Zwischenbilanz</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. G. Arbatow, Moscow&lt;br&gt;Leonard H. Marks, Washington&lt;br&gt;Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg&lt;br&gt;Ryszard Wojna, Warszaw</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1977</strong></td>
<td>Ein anderer “Way of Life” – Ist der Fortschritt noch ein Fortschritt?</td>
<td>Dr. E. F. Schumacher, London</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans K. Schneider, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg 57</td>
<td>Europa und die Weltwirtschaft – Politische und ökonomische Ansätze zur Lösung des Nord-Süd-Konfliktes</td>
<td>Claude Cheysson, Brussels Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Kiel</td>
<td>Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, Luxemburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Energiekrise – Europa im Belagerungszustand? Politische Konsequenzen aus einer eskalierenden Entwicklung</td>
<td>Dr. Guido Brunner, Brussels</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans K. Schneider, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978 59</td>
<td>Terrorismus in der demokratischen Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Prof. Walter Laqueur, London</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Arbeitsgespräch: Alternativenergien unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Sonnenenergie</td>
<td>Joachim Gretz, Ispra</td>
<td>Prof. Dr.-Ing. Werner H. Bloss, Stuttgart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979 61</td>
<td>Europäische Arbeitslosigkeit als Dauerschicksal – oder brauchen wir einen anderen Arbeitsmarkt?</td>
<td>Dr. Volker Hauff, Federal Minister, MdB, Bonn Prof. Dr. Gerhard Fels, Kiel Prof. Dr. Erich Streissler, Vienna</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Gottfried Bombach, Basel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Wachstum und Lebensinn – Alternative Rationalitäten?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Carl-Friedrich Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Starnberg</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow 1979 63</td>
<td>UdSSR und Bundesrepublik Deutschland – wirtschaftliche und politische Perspektiven in den 80er Jahren</td>
<td>Federal Minister Dr. Klaus von Dohnanyi, Bonn Alexander E. Bowin, Moscow</td>
<td>Dr. K. A. Körber, Hamburg Boris A. Borrißow, Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Jugend und Gesellschaft. Chronischer Konflikt – neue Verbindlichkeiten?</td>
<td>Univ.-Prof. Dr. Leopold Rosenmayr, Vienna</td>
<td>Minister of State Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980 64</td>
<td>Weltrecession 1980? Befürchtungen und Hoffnungen</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Kiel Karl Otto Pöhl, Head of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Frankfurt</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans K. Schneider, Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Der Westen und der Nahe Osten – Krise im Zeichen der islamischen Revolution? Kulturelle, wirtschaftliche, politische Aspekte</td>
<td>Dr. Arnold Hottinger, Madrid Prof. Dr. Hans A. Fischer-Barnicol, Heidelberg M. A. H. Hobohm, London</td>
<td>Dr. Udo Steinbach, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Europas Sicherheit. Probleme der westlichen Welt in den 80er Jahren</td>
<td>Dr. Christoph Bertram, London</td>
<td>Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. W. R. Smyser, Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Voraussetzungen und Ziele der Entspannung in den 80er Jahren – Der europäische Schauplatz</td>
<td>W. A. Matweew, Moscow</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Stanley Hoffmann, Cambridge, Mass./USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, London</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Armin Gutowski, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Der Ausbau des Sozialstaates und das Dilemma des Staatshaushaltes – ein internationales Problem</td>
<td>Parliamentary State Secretary Anke Fuchs, Bonn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Europe and America facing the crises of the 80’s – lastings foundations and new forms of cooperation</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf, London</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Stanley Hoffmann, Cambridge, Mass./USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Was bleibt noch vom staatsbürgerlichen Grundkonsens? Jugendprotest, Wertwandel, Krise der politischen Kultur</td>
<td>Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Dr. E. Noelle-Neumann, Allensbach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Minister Dr. Werner Remmers, Hannover</td>
<td>Dr. Hans Heigert, Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repräsentieren die Parteien unsere Gesellschaft?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Richard Löwenthal, Berlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Wirtschaftspolitik in der Krise? zur Situation in den Vereinigten Staaten, Großbritannien, Frankreich und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland</td>
<td>Prof. J. Tobin, New Haven/USA</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Herbert Giersch, Kiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>Prof. M. Feldstein, Cambridge, Mass./USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Alec Cairncross, Oxford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. A. Walters, London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. P. E. Uri, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. P. Salin, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. A. Gutowski, Hamburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. H. Schulmann, Bonn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>President Gaston Thorn, Brussels</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Die politisch-kulturelle Herausforderung Europas – Ein Weg zur Erneuerung der Industriegesellschaft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zurich</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 Berlin</td>
<td>Die deutsche Frage – neu gestellt</td>
<td>Mayor Dr. Richard Frhr. v. Weizsäcker, Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984 Moscow</td>
<td>Zukunft Europas: Probleme der politischen und militärischen Entspannung. Perspektiven der politischen und wirtschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit zwischen der UdSSR und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland</td>
<td>Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn Juri Shukow, Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 Rome</td>
<td>Ist die Spaltung Europas das letzte Wort? Europa der Gegensätze auf dem Wege zu sich selbst</td>
<td>Franz Cardinal König, Vienna Helmut Schmidt, Former German Chancellor, Hamburg</td>
<td>Ambassador Prof. Luigi Vittorio Graf Ferraris, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985 Bonn</td>
<td>Neue Strukturen für die soziale Sicherheit? Der Sozialstaat an der Wende zum 21. Jahrhundert</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Helmut Meinhold, Heidelberg Senator Ulf Fink, Berlin Olaf Sund, Former Senator, Düsseldorf</td>
<td>Fides Krause-Brewer, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Bonn</td>
<td>10 Jahre Helsinki – die Herausforderung bleibt</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Konstanz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986 Brussels</td>
<td>Findet Europa wieder die Kraft, eine Rolle in der Weltpolitik zu spielen?</td>
<td>President Jacques Delors, Brussels General Secretary Lord Carrington, Brussels Helmut Schmidt, Former German Chancellor, Hamburg</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Bürger und res publica – die Zukunft der Verantwortung</td>
<td>Minister of State Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Ralf Dahrendorf, Konstanz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Die Modernität in der Industriegesellschaft – und danach?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hermann Lübbe, Zurich</td>
<td>Ambassador Prof. Luigi V. Ferraris, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987 83</td>
<td>Zusammenarbeit als Mittel zur Vertrauensbildung. Die Zukunft der Ost-West-Beziehungen in Europa</td>
<td>Dr. M. Szürös, Budapest Helmut Schmidt, Former German Chancellor, Hamburg Prof. Dr. R. Bogdanow, Moscow Prof. Dr. H. Sonnenfeldt Washington</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988 84</td>
<td>Systemöffnende Kooperation? Perspektiven zwischen Ost und West</td>
<td>Prof. W. Leonhard, New Haven Prof. Dr. Harry Maier, Flensburg</td>
<td>Jürgen Engert, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Die ökologische Wende – hat sie noch Chancen?</td>
<td>Dr. H. Frhr. v. Lersner, Berlin State Secretary Alois Glück, Munich</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Former Minister of State, Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 86</td>
<td>Das gemeinsame europäische Haus – aus der Sicht der Sowjetunion und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland</td>
<td>Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 87</td>
<td>Globale Umweltproblematik als gemeinsame Überlebensfrage – neue Kooperationsformen zwischen Ost und West</td>
<td>Prof. W. Mundt, East-Berlin Prof. Dr. W. Haber, Munich</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Max Schmidt, East-Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Auf dem Wege zu einem neuen Europa? Perspektiven einer gemeinsamen westlichen Ostpolitik</td>
<td>Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, Washington, D.C. Ambassador Sir Christopher Mallaby, British Ambassador to Germany, Bonn Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn</td>
<td>Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Chancen für die europäische Kultur am Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts – Gemeinsamkeiten, Gegensätze, systemübergreifende Kooperationen</td>
<td>Dr. Valtr Komárek, Prague Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Bonn</td>
<td>Dr. Hans Heigert, Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 90</td>
<td>Wie geht es weiter mit den Deutschen in Europa?</td>
<td>Willy Brandt, Former German Chancellor, Bonn Konsistorialpräsident Dr. Manfred Stolpe, Berlin-Brandenburg Minister-President Dr. Lothar Späth, Stuttgart</td>
<td>Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Europa im Aufbruch – auf dem Wege zu einer neuen Friedensordnung</td>
<td>Wadim W. Sagladin, Moscow Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik, Bonn</td>
<td>State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Nach dem “Sozialismus”: Wie geht es weiter mit den neuen Demokratien in Europa?</td>
<td>Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Former Prime Minister, Warszaw Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans Maier, Munich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992 94</td>
<td>Wege zur inneren Einheit – was trennt die Deutschen nach der Überwindung der Mauer?</td>
<td>Minister-President Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Dresden Wolfgang Thierse, MdB, Bonn</td>
<td>Dr. Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Willy Brandt, President Jacques Delors</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Tallinn</td>
<td>Jim Hoagland, Dr. Krenzler, President Lennart Meri, Ambassador T. Örn, Minister of State B. Schmidbauer</td>
<td>State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
<td>Dr. Hermann Krämer, Minister Prof. W. Skjørrow, Helga Steeg, Prof. Dr. Y. Rudenko</td>
<td>State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Dr. Antje Vollmer, Prof. Dr. Wolf Lepenies</td>
<td>Jürgen Engert, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Ditchley Park</td>
<td>Senator Bill Bradley, Dr. W. F. van Eekelen, Dr. H.-G. Poettering</td>
<td>Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>Minister-President Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Prof. Dr. Albert O. Hirschman</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Dieter Grimm, Karlsruhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>Minister A. A. Kokoschin, Federal Minister Volker Rühe, Prof. A. A. Sobtschak</td>
<td>State Secretary Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Zukunftsfähigkeit von Politik, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Dr. Lothar Späth, Jena</td>
<td>Jürgen Engert, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leo A. Nefiodow, Sankt Augustin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Die Verfassung Europas</td>
<td>Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Jean-Claude Casanova, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Timothy Garton Ash, Oxford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, Bonn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Europa – aber wo liegen seine Grenzen?</td>
<td>Prof. Bronislaw Geremek, Warszaw</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anders Björck, Stockholm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Senator J. François-Poncet, Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Ein neuer Gesellschaftsvertrag? - Wirtschaftliche Dynamik versus</td>
<td>Federal Minister</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hermann Korte,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>sozialer Zusammenhalt</td>
<td>Horst Seehofer, Bonn</td>
<td>Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Barbara Riedmüller, Berlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>Europe and the Future of the Middle East – an Agenda for Peace</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Michael Stürmer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Mahdi F. Abdul Hadi, Jerusalem</td>
<td>Ebenhausen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hanan Bar-On, Rehovot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Leonard Hausman, Cambridge/Mass.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jean-Paul Jesse, Tel Aviv (EU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minister of State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helmut Schäfer, Bonn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Medien – Macht – Politik. Verantwortung in der Demokratie</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Donsbach, Dresden</td>
<td>Thomas Kielinger, Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Senator Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hoffmann-Riem, Hamburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Theo Sommer, Hamburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Was bewegt Rußland? Der Westen auf der Suche nach einem Partner</td>
<td>Sergej Baburin, Moscow</td>
<td>Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Rodric Braithwaite, London</td>
<td>Former State Secretary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>At the crossroads of geo-politics – Turkey in a changing political environment</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Curt Gasteyger,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ilter Türkmen, Istanbul</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morton Abramowitz, Washington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hans-Ulrich Klose, Bonn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Berlin  Wege aus der blockierten Gesellschaft – Perspektiven für die Gestaltung der Zukunft</td>
<td>Dr. h. c. André Leysen, Mortsel Federal Minister Dr. Jürgen Rüttgers, Bonn</td>
<td>Lord Ralf Dahrendorf, London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 112</td>
<td>Leipzig Wachsende Ungleichheiten – neue Spaltungen? Exklusion als Gefahr für die Bürgergesellschaft</td>
<td>Minister-President Prof. Dr. Kurt Biedenkopf, Dresden Prof. Dr. Heinz Bude, Hbg. Institute for Social Research, Hamburg Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Huber, Bishop of the Lutheran-Protestant Church in Berlin-Brandenburg, Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Barbara Riedmüller, Free University of Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Baku Energie und Geostrategie im kaspischen Raum – Akteure, Interessen, Konfliktpotentiale</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Dr. Andreas Meyer-Landrut, Former State Secretary, Daimler-Benz AG, Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 114</td>
<td>Welche gesellschaftliche Wertigkeit hat der Sport?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hans Lenk, University of Karlsruhe, Herbert Riehl-Heyse, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm, Deutscher Sportbund, Heusenstamm</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Hermann-Anders Korte, University of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Neue Dimensionen des Politischen?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Antonia Grunenberg, Berlin, Former Federal Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger, MdB, Berlin</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Jutta Limbach, Federal Constitutional Court, Karlsruhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 117</td>
<td>Modell Deutschland: Reif für die Globalisierung?</td>
<td>Dr. Henning Scherf, President of the City Council, Bremen, Prof. Dr. Carl Christian v. Weizsäcker, University of Cologne</td>
<td>Dr. Klaus v. Dohnanyi, Former Mayor of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Ein föderatives Europa? Das politische Gesicht Europas im Zuge der Erwe</td>
<td>Sylvie Goulard, Centre d’Etudes et de Recherches Internationales (CERI), Paris, Prof. Dr. Klaus Hänsch, MdEP, Brussels, Dr. Jerzy Kranz, Foreign Office, Warszaw</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Rudolf von Thadden, University of Göttingen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>China: Partner in der Weltwirtschaft</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>President Mei Zhaorong, Beijing Prof. Dr. Karl Kaiser, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2002 123 Belgrade | The Future of Southeast Europe – Towards European Integration | Andy Bearpark, UN Representative in Kosovo, Pristina  
Dr. Erhard Busek, Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe, Brussels  
Nebojša Ćović, Deputy Prime Minister, Belgrade  
Bozidar Djelić, Minister of Finance and Economics, Belgrade  
Dr. Alexandra Jovičević, Deputy Minister of Education and the Arts, Belgrade  
Dr. Herwig Kempf, Goethe Institute, Belgrade  
Gerald Knaus, European Stability Initiative, Berlin/Belgrade  
Dr. Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative of the United Nations for Bosnia and Herzegovina (ret), Sarajevo  
Goran Švilanović, Foreign Minister, Belgrade | Martti Ahtisaari, Helsinki  
Dr. Erhard Busek, Brussels |
Berlin Protocol

124

Contours of a “New World Order”? – American and European Perspectives

Prof. Dr. Egon Bahr,
former Federal Minister, Berlin
Prof. John L. Hirsch,
International Peace Academy,
New York
Dr. Peter W. Singer,
Brookings Institution,
Washington, D.C.
Prof. Paul W. Schroeder,
University of Illinois, Urbana
Prof. Georges-Henri Soutou,
University of Paris/Sorbonne,
Paris
Karsten D. Voigt,
Co-ordinator of German-American Co-operation, Berlin
Prof. Dr. Norbert Walter,
Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main
Prof. Samuel F. Wells Jr.,
Associate Director,
Woodrow Wilson International Center,
Washington, D.C.

Lord Ralf Dahrendorf
Demokratie lebt von gesellschaftlichem Dialog und gemeinsamer Suche nach Lösungen. Die Körber-Stiftung als Forum für Impulse will mit ihren Projekten Bürgerinnen und Bürger aktiv an gesellschaftlichen Diskursen beteiligen.


Die Körber-Stiftung leistet mit diesen Impulsen einen Beitrag zur Alltagskultur der Demokratie.
We would like to express our heartfelt thanks to Gottfried Wagner, General Secretary of the European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam, for his comprehensive support in organizing this Round Table. We are also grateful to Prof. Peter Tamm, who led us through his wonderful Scientific Institute of Maritime and Naval History, Hamburg. Finally, our thanks go to Dr. Ursula Keller, director of the Literaturhaus Hamburg, for her dinner speech.

The Bergedorf Round Table

Chairman Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany

Coordinators Dr. Klaus Wehmeier (Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors)
Dr. Levin von Trott zu Solz (Managing Director)

Program Manager Julia Steets

Program Assistant Karen Pehla-Elsaesser, M. A.

Address Bergedorf Round Table
Berlin Office of the Körber Foundation
Neustädtische Kirchstraße 8
D-10117 Berlin
Phone: 00 49-30-20 62 67 60
Fax: 00 49-30-20 62 67 67
E-Mail: bg@stiftung.koerber.de
www.bergedorfer-gespraechskreis.de

Imprint

Bibliografische Information Der Deutschen Bibliothek
Die Deutsche Bibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über http://dnb.ddb.de abrufbar

© edition Körber-Stiftung, Hamburg 2003

Responsible Dr. Levin von Trott zu Solz
Editors Julia Steets
Horst Rödinger

Translations Nicolas Kumanoff

Pictures Marc Darchinger

Cover Hamburger Kunsthalle—old and new building (Photo: Michael Zapf)

Design Groothuis, Lohfert, Consorten|gicons.de

Printed in Germany by Fuldaer Verlagsagentur

ISBN 3-89684-354-0

All rights are reserved. However, these minutes may be reproduced upon request.

Please note that the Bergedorf Protocols are also published in German and that both versions are available for download and as a searchable database at www.bergedorfer-gespraechskreis.de