

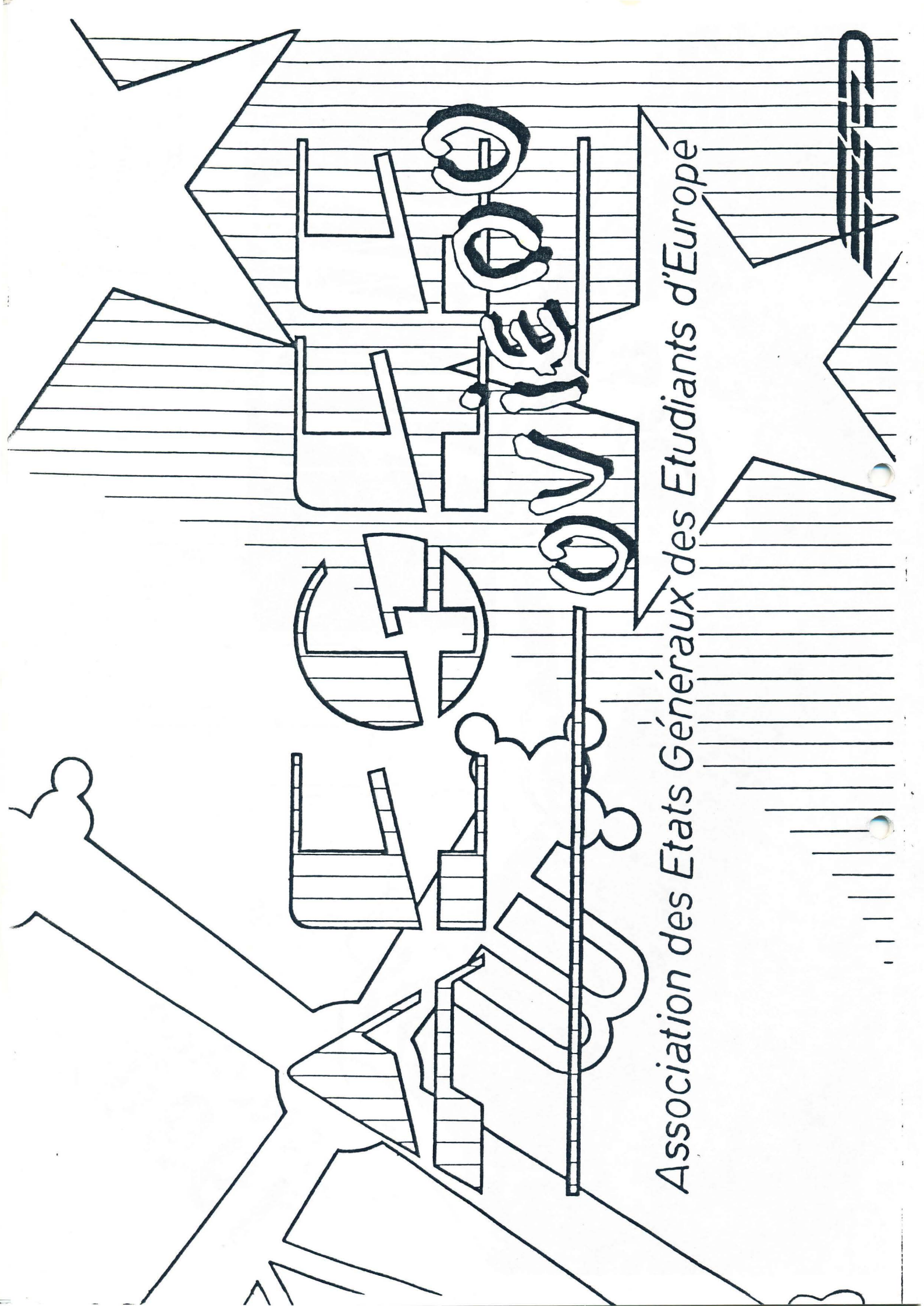


NEWS

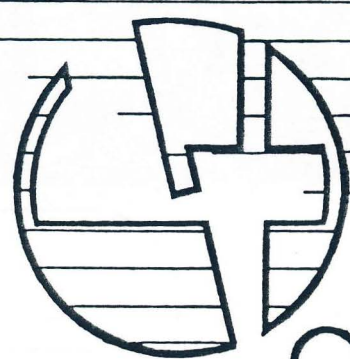
Bulletin

ÆGEE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE

JANUARY
1990



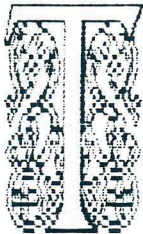
CONVENTION



Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants d'Europe

Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants d'Europe

A letter from the editors



This is already the second one. We were very enthusiastic with the first one. Then came trouble, and we learnt some things with that. First we learnt it was not so easy to edit this (beginners, you know); then we learnt it was even more difficult if you try to organize a congress at the same time; we also learnt we have some sort of physical handicap (we cannot write a 't' at the end of a simple word; Utrecht. Wow! this time I got it!); and finally we learnt you were not feeling so much like sending articles.

We were waiting for thousands of letters, but it appears that you have forgotten us. Well, since in Xmas time the post works pretty slowly we're gonna give you some time. We challenge you to write every month. Hope we find a myriad of letters in our box any moment now.

The team here is made up of two of us, but you are all invited to be a part of AEGEE-Oviedo for the NB. Please keep us posted. Make us feel that we're not so far away.



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EDITORS: AEGEE-OVIEDO
Maria J. Alvarez
Ma. Jesus Andres Freile

January

Fortress Europe?

From 26th to 28th January 1990 the congress "FORTRESS EUROPE?" will take place in Bonn. According to the motto "Visit Bonn while it still is the capital" students from ALL over Europe will come here, amongst them almost 30 East-Europeans.

"Fortress Europe?" addresses an important issue of EC-trade policy: When the internal frontiers vanish, the Community will have to adapt to ONE common trade-policy. Considering the different economic "philosophies" this won't be a simple task.

Earlier than expected the Community has to take political responsibility. Strategies and actions supporting the political changes in eastern Europe must be implemented.

We can't afford a Fortress Europe!

After the congress a meeting of the East-West WG will be held.

If you want to come you are invited to register early, otherwise we can't guarantee your lodging.

We hope that you'll enjoy our congress!

*The folks from
AEGEE-Bonn*

The European Information Technology Market

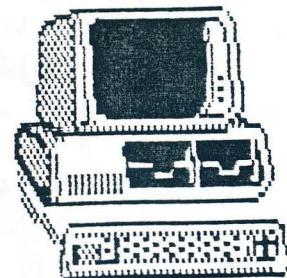
AEGEE-Enschede 11th and 12th January, 1990.

The main theme of the conference is 'The development of the European IT-market and the future strategic management of the companies involved'. During the conference the speakers, which are mainly directors of leading IT-companies, professors of Dutch Universities and the National and European responsables for the stimulation of IT of the Dutch government and the EC, will try to point out that the IT-market is still rapidly changing. For example companies tend to move to a more European orientated policy, by means of mergers, joint-ventures and other forms of cooperation. Whereas they used to aim their products and marketing strategies at the local market. More changes are initiated by local government and the EC by means of N.C.P.'s.

Conclusions will be taken from the quick development of the Japanese IT-industry which is often disregarded, but may be a strong competitor in the near future. The present day American market will be compared with the European.

The alleged control of the European IT-market by American companies will be discussed among others. May the development of the American IT be regarded as an example for the present development of the European IT-Market?

This will lead to a list of prerequisites for an IT-company that wants to try to survive the strong competition on this new market.



The European Information Technology Market (II)

The Organizing Committee:

John Nas
Edwin Steevoorden
Martin Visser
Enis Yucesoy

PROGRAMME:

THURSDAY JANUARY 11, 1990

-Prof. Dr. ir. J. H. A. de Smit
Rector Magnificus University of Twente. Opening of the Conference.

-Prof. Dr. ir. A. J. W. Duijvestijn
Professor of Informatics, University of Twente.

-Prof. Dr. H. G. Sol
Professor of Informations Systems, Delft University.

"From buzzword to megatrend"
-Mr. M. Pulliam
Assistant to the President of CSC U.S.A.

A lecture about the tendency of companies to move towards a more European orientated policy.

-Mr. H. Tardieu
Technical Director Sema Group
"European synergy in software houses through research and development" Discussion

-Ir. A. C. G. van Strien
Projectleader Information Technology.

"Dutch Computer Policy; Stimulation of IT-applications"

-Mr. Le Quement
Principal Administrator of D. G. XIII of the E.C.

The policy of the European Community, concerning IT. Discussion.

-A lecture provided by CSC-Europe.

The present-day U.S. market in comparison with the European.

-Mr. L. F. Salvador
Vice-President Marketing Cap Sesa Expoliation.

A continuation of the previous theme.

-Forum discussion, a comparison between the European and the American IT-markets

FRIDAY JANUARY 12, 1990

-Prof. R. K. Stamper
Professor of Information Management, University of Twente.

Introduction by the day-chairman.

-Prof. Ir. J. A. Dinkio
Director Philips International B.V.

"The Japanese attitude to the IT-market"

-Mr. R. van Hoeken
Country General Manager. IBM Nederland N.V.

"A pan-European IT-business and the global challenge, facing its American mother company"

-Closing of the Conference.

AECEE-Enschede
Conference Committee
Postkamer BB
P.O. Box 217
7500 AE Enschede
The Netherlands

Tel. 31 (0)53 892207
(after 12:30 pm)

Fax. 31 (0)53 357956

Main Sponsor:
IBM Nederland N.V.

February

AECEE-Amsterdam Japan, a magic world...

From the 7th
to the 10th
February 1990

"European students discovering its economics and its culture."

The congress will offer a unique possibility for young people from all over Europe to inform themselves about Japan and discuss the Japan - Europe relationship.

The first day will have an introductory character. An introduction into the Japanese

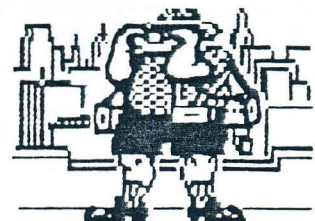
system will be given, which is of importance to get an idea of the Japanese way of life.

The second day will be a day of discovering Japan in quite an active way. Excursions and workshops will be organized dealing with Japanese cooking, sports meditation and art. Furthermore there will be organized some lectures about Japanese management, performed by Japanese and European managers.

International relations between Europe and Japan, will be the main theme of the third

day, emphasizing the Economic aspects. Trade with Japan and Japan's economic power and relation with Europe will be discussed in some lively forum-discussions.

The weekend can be spent in Amsterdam, just to play a tourist, or to have fun.



SALON EUROPEEN DE L'ETUDIANT Forum-Recontres sur la mobilité en Europe EUROPEAN STUDENT FAIR Meeting - Forum on mobility in Europe

From 14 to 18 February, 1990. Centre Rogier - Bruxelles - Belgium

The 1990 European Student Fair is:

-100.000 visitors

-100 universities and higher education establishments from the 11 other Member States besides Belgium.

-The whole of Belgian higher education.

-300 sq m of programmes for mobility in Europe, presented by the Commission of the European Communities.

It has always been our ambition to carry out our various enterprises on a European scale.

We didn't wait for the mythical date of 1992 to be set before endeavouring, with our modest resources but considerable enthusiasm, to draw young people's attention upon the fabulous challenge that must be taken up: to take part and succeed in a People's Europe.

We therefore felt that information on the programmes for mobility implemented by the Commission of the European

Communities (ERASMUS, COMETT and so on) should not be restricted to a privileged few, and did our best to disseminate it in an original fashion to as many young people as possible. Our aim was to arouse them to enthusiasm for the building of Europe. It worked better than even we expected and so urged us on to new efforts...

This is why we would like Brussels to become a meeting-point where young people from outside our frontiers could choose between courses and European universities according to their features rather than to their location. We would also like Brussels to become the rendez-vous of those academics who are anxious to meet their European colleagues and establish cross-frontier cooperation. We firmly believe in this goal.

To reach it, we have two major objectives in sight for our first European Student Fair:

1. Besides the important and active participation of the Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat

d'Etat l'Europe 1992 (a department of the Belgian Government), we hope to welcome over one hundred universities and higher-education institutions from the 11 other Member States of the Community. The European Area of the Fair should cover some 3000 sq. m!

2. In order to take advantage of the gathering of all these representatives of the academic profession in the same spot at the same time, we will be organizing a "Meeting-Forum on mobility in Europe". We hope some 400 academic representatives, teachers, administration members and political personalities from the 12 EEC countries will be taking part in it.

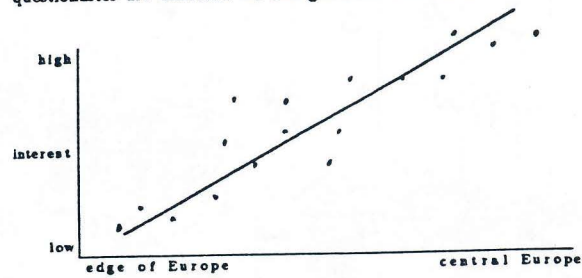


ERASMUS

Questionary ERASMUS-interests

What do students in Europe think about the ERASMUS-program ? In fact this question has never been answered. The ERASMUS-program is made for students in Europe and still the question has never been answered. So, let's answer the question !

AEGEE-Paris has made a standard questionary for all of us to test our interest in the ERASMUS-program. It's quite simple to complete. As soon as all questionnaires are collected we can get some information out of it, like



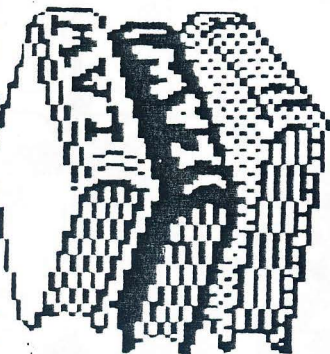
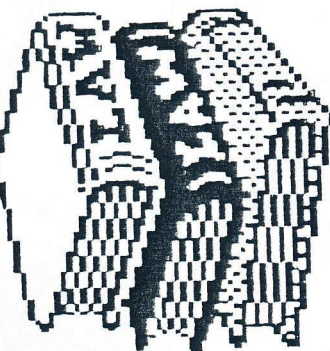
During the fifth anniversary of AEGEE the results will be presented. Now it is time to get in the mood; the questionnaires will be distributed throughout AEGEE during December and January.

In order to distribute the questionnaires we made *distribution points* per country. These are up to know :

London Lorainne
 Paris Christèle
 Rotterdam Marielle
 Brussels Olivier
 Oviedo Jacinto
 Milano Alessandro
 Karlsruhe Ingrid

From there the questionnaires will be lounched into the country and there the completed ones will be collected. This will not be that easy. We would like to ask to everybody to help with the ditribution. Only with your help we can have a chance of succes.

Marielle, Christèle, Alessandro, Olivier, Ingrid



The AGORA of Salerno decided to change Article 28 of the Statutes (Reglement interieur, Working Platform) in order to transfer the competence to establish a reglement interieur from the CD to the AGORA as proposed by the juridical commission.

This reglement should be adopted by the next AGORA (Paris).

The Juridical Commission has already presented such a proposition which was sent to the locals with the papers for the Salerno-AGORA and which might be the basis for a general discussion.

This proposition offers rules for the practical organization of the AGORA and could clarify (as pointed out in the proposal for Salerno).

-The position of the working groups and commissions in the AGORA (no voting right but the possibility to speak and to present proposals) and

-The way of electing the president of the AGORA (giving the right to put forward candidates to the CD and to AEGEE-locals).

The revised Statutes for AEGEE-Europe will be updated by the commission and should be adopted by the next AGORA as well.

Rainer Seider
 Juridical Commission
 of AEGEE-Europe.



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MARZO	JU	VI	SA	DO	LU	MA	MI	JU	VI	SA	DO	LU	MA	MI	JU	VI
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JULIO	DO	LU	MA	MI	JU	VI	SA	DO	LU	MA	MI	JU	VI	SA	DO	LU
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ENSCHEDE
The European Information
Technology Market

AMSTERDAM
Japan: a
Magic World

LEIDEN
cultural Differences within Organizations
in west and East Europe

PARIS

ESSEX

MILANO
T.E.A.M. '90

Saarbrücken

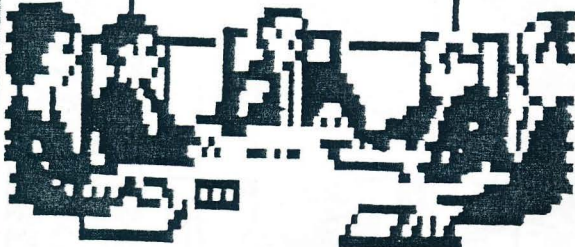
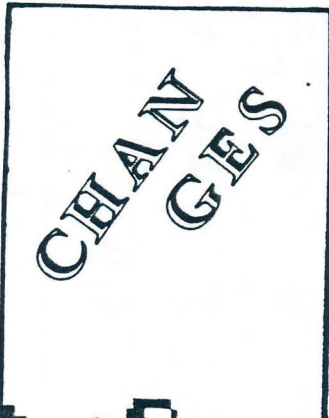
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-Vice presidents:

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News from East-West

First the good news:

The AGORA of Salerno passed a declaration to encourage the creation of "Eastern Contact Groups" (ECGs) in Eastern European countries. This was just the right moment to enable AEGEE to react to the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe.

Up to now the East-West Working-Group (EWWG) was building up personal contacts to students in Eastern Europe using congresses (in Leiden, Mainz, Berlin, Heidelberg, etc.) and invitations to Kiev, Budapest, Leipzig and Bratislava. After the AGORA these informal contacts will be marshalled into a more organized form in order to make contact much more regular.

Then the bad news:

David left the EWWG to prepare his examinations. So we lost our co-ordinator!

AEGEE-Bonn (Harald and Rainer) will be responsible for co-ordinating (not a bad new any more) the work of this dynamic WG in the future.

We are also expecting new enthusiastic members coming from non-Germans AEGEE-locals. It is very important to involve all European students in the fascinating process of East-West co-operation.

The best opportunity to join us will be the next EWWG-meeting which will take place in Bonn (28-1-1990) at the end of our "Fortress Europe" congress (26 to 28-1-1990). During the congress you will already have the chance to meet students from Bratislava (CSSR), Kiev (USSR), Budapest (Hungary), Leipzig (GDR) and various other places in Eastern Europe.

Please write us :

AEGEE-Bonn (EWWG)
Postfach 1552
D-5300 Bonn 1

or phone :

49 (0) 228 211007
(Harald Hau, Rainer Seider).

Harald Hau Rainer Seider

ENSCHEDÉ, 9 & 10 DECEMBER 1989 AEGEE-MEETING EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Participants:

- Enschede:* Ad Struyk
Emile de Boer
Cees Kappert
Bernd Taselaar
Niels Heuthorst
Norbert Bakker
Jos Eikhout
Marjolein van Asselt
- Münster:* Christine Kuthe
Stephan Schulter
- Bonn* Harald Hau
Dorothea Keser
Georg Rosenfeld
Eva Dombrowe
Martin Banerlein
Kai Franken
Silke Deffs
- Mannheim:* Dirk Bucher
Thomas Ostertag
Julio Valero
Hermann Hick
- Maastricht:* Evert Ten Voorde
Marc Slaats
Willem-Jan van Wijk
Sandra Schokkenbroek
Caspar van Bergh
Susan Jansen
- Stuttgart:* Wolfgang Spieth
- R'dam/CD:* Mariëlle de Jong

Agenda

-Saturday 9 December

0. Welcome by the vice-president of AEGEE-Enschede, Marjolein van Asselt.
1. Current developments in Eastern Europe.
2. Reunion of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.
The ten points of Bundeskanzler Kohl.
3. a. Division of Europe:
Warschaupakt vs NATO.
European Community Vs Comecon.
b. European Home as proposed by M.Gorbatsjov.

-Sunday 10 December

4. Is Communism outdated?
Has Socialism collapsed?
Does Communism with a human face exist?
5. How can Western Europe support the developments in Eastern Europe?

Current Developments in EASTERN EUROPE

We started the discussion with describing the situations one after another in Russia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

-Russia

Four years ago Gorbatsjov introduced the terms *Glasnost*, *Perestrojka*. His aim was to solve the economic problems. Gorbatsjov's greatest problem is that as the Russian people are used to terrorism and pressure, Gorbatsjov has to change their mind and that isn't possible as fast as he wants. The differences between Russia and the other East-European countries are that the changes are bottom-up and not top-down, besides the people know more about the way of living in Western-Europe, so they know what they are missing.

Gorbatsjov now has to deal with a lot of problems as there are a coming and strong nationalism in the different states of the USSR, a worse state of economy than before (one of the reasons why Gorbatsjov stands for arms reduction) and the change of the role of the communist party.

-Poland

Poland has also to deal with a lot of economical and environmental problems. The communist party over there had talked with people from Solidarity and it's now the first communist country with a non-communist leader. Walesa and Solidarity had years to think about the future, so they have their ideas about leading a country. Besides in the Polish government there are also ministers from the communist party who are used to govern.

-Hungary

In Hungary the communist party started to change themselves to be more democratic. They discuss about new structures, but first of all they abolish the invasion of 1956. There are now different communist and socialist parties. In Hungary there have been economical changes before the political changes, e.g. they have already more private companies than the other East-European countries. The borders of Hungary were opened long before the FRG opened their borders, as early as September.

-Czechoslovakia

For two weeks it still was a stalinistic country, but after the changes in the FRG they also react. They only changed because the other countries changed, their base is not so big; the opposition is mostly formed by students and intellectuals, not the people of the street as in Poland and the FRG. The leading persons are persons as Havel and Dubcek. The people in Czechoslovakia didn't really know what they want.

-F.R.G.

When Hungary opened the Iron Curtain a lot of people, most intellectuals, flew to West Germany, they didn't see a future anymore, eventually no one was leading the country. When lots of people left East Germany the communist party had to change their position and opened their borders. Now old leaders are in jail because of corruption and abuse of their position. Anybody, not important who, will pay for his faults.

-Reunion of FRG and GDR

First of all Modrow said in the last days that he didn't want a reunification, he didn't want to make his country a Kohl-plantage. But for a lot of people there seems to be no other solution to go out of the economical problems. Analyzing the FRG-Newspapers man can see that the wish of a lot of East-German people is now economical help (e.g. joint-ventures) and then perhaps reunification, because a reunification now will make beggars of the FRG-citizens. Now the borders are open and the people in East-Germany can visit their relatives in West-Germany, there is perhaps no need for an united Germany as a state.

In the West German Constitution there is an article that says there will be once one Germany again. The Germans want to be together, but how? The border is now more than an artificial border to separate two countries to avoid a new war.

Everybody had come to Enschede to hear the view of other AEGEE-members, so at this point in the discussion we gave everybody the chance to tell his or her opinion towards a reunification. A selection of a lot of different opinions:

- "In the Netherlands man has some doubts, because they are afraid that one Germany will have such a power that they can dictate the other EC-countries. Besides a reunification will slow the process of one Europe." (Evert)

- "A reunification is necessary for the developments in Europe, it will indicate the end of the Cold War." (Emile)

- "In a free economic market system people have to compete, so being afraid for one economically strong Germany is no argument against reunification." (Ad)

- "History contains changes and the two states have been developed differently. They both have an own identity, so it isn't possible to have one Germany again." (Christine)

- "Because of human, cultural and historical reasons the Germans want to have a reunification. The question is how and when." (Stefan)

- "The cold war is over so there is no reason for artificial borderlines in the end. We have to concentrate first on the European integration and then begin to make Germany reunified." (Herman)

- "Wait till the people in the FRG have a stable identity. First of all we have to help them to develop their own." (Thomas)

- "Germany is a nation in cultural sense, but there is no need to be a nation in political sense as well. The actual situation is that no one in the FRG want to leave the EC and the NATO so we only could ask East Germany to join us and to believe that that will happen is an illusion." (Georg)

- "There are now two states with own system and own identity, furthermore Germany was just in 1871 one nation, so why reunify?" (Juko)

—Conditions of reunification will be free and directly elections and integration of Germany in the EC as was planned." (Wolfgang)

—Give the citizens of the FRG now the time and the chance to build up their society." (Marielle)

"Perhaps it is possible to establish a socialistic society and perhaps it is a better society to live in, than the capitalistic society. Give them the possibility to try before imposing our own system to them." (Marjolein)

So a lot of conflicting points of view and a lot of discussion also in the coffee-break.

-Division of Europe

The EC will be as it is planned now, one Europe in the sense of liberty in traveling, working, transfer of capital and liberty of trade. We have to go on with the EC as a strong economical power, else we will lose our standard of living in competition with the USA and Japan.

There are now changes in attitudes of the USSR and USA, they no longer think about each other only as enemies, they also see the need for working together. When the worldpolicy is changing then, it will be possible to have the European House of Sorbatsjov.

Then Harald asked what our opinions are about EC-membership of Poland, Hungary, etc. As it now already is difficult to create a common European policy with twelve members, it will be more difficult with more members. As ultimate goal it is a good ideal, but now it brings nobody further. The EC is an economical organization, but as long as trade is a political mean, it will be impossible to divide policy and economy. Even a decision on economical agreement is a political decision. But the greatest obstacle for the East-European countries to join the EC is the idea of one European policy. They still are members of the Warschaupakt. It is possible to leave the Warschaupakt, as we have seen in Yugoslavia, but will they do that?

Can we reconstruct the EC so that it is possible for them to join us? That means EC without exterior policy. Then the EC will no longer be an European voice. Then we need a new policy, but that will be on the cost of the European integration. The EC is first of all an economical organization and the base-conflict between EC and the East-European countries is their extremely different economical system. When the East-European countries will join us, we are rolling over our system on theirs. Or you can ask: have new members also a right to require some changes in the existing organization? If ideas are better perhaps, but normally the EC tells the conditions to join. They are a strong economical power, and the other states want to be a member to join the West-European market. Thereby even the decision of economical agreement is a political decision.

Thereby the EC had decided to allow nobody to join the EC before 1992, when they hope to have established one European market with one European system (EMS).

Perhaps not the EC but another, an intermediate organization will be a solution. Can that be the COMECON? At this moment the COMECON is practically dead. It was part of the communistic idea and therefore also Vietnam and Cuba are members of the COMECON. Also the USSR is changing her economical system. Their policy is also more west-directed. Perhaps there could be a COMECON with a free market system. If

the EC refused to accept the East-European countries, perhaps there could be a revival, because every East-European country is standing alone.

Arguments against a revival of the COMECON are that it, first of all, will last too long to revive, it is easier to enter the EC. Furthermore a solidarity of the poor, does it exist? They are no real partners, but more a kind of enemies. Except the COMECON hadn't worked, it had been harmful for the East-European countries, because prices are distorted. The USSR herself had undermined the COMECON, because she had individual trade with Western Europe. When you want to establish a better economical situation, you didn't cooperate with partners who are nearly dead.

Is it a solution to make Poland, Czechoslovakia and so on member of the FTA? But the problem is that now FTA-countries want to be in the EC, because trade rules and laws are established in Brussel, e.g. size of products, so at this moment the EC is dictating the FTA-countries. When they didn't follow the EC rules, they couldn't sell their products. So they want to participate in taking the decisions.

Then we discussed the role of the NATO and the Warschaupakt in the new Europe. In the new situation it will be possible to reduce the armies and arms in Europe. We have to think about stability in Europe without weapons. AEGEE can contribute to this stability by creating a better understanding between the people of different countries.

The organizations NATO and Warschaupakt as they exist now will be less important. Is there no need for any military organization? We think we need a military system, not in Europe but for outside, perhaps a common system of NATO and Warschaupakt. Because there still is a threat from countries as Iran and China and there are, especially in the Middle East, a lot of countries who have their own atomic weapons. So an Europe without weapons is impossible now, but we need less weapons as we have at this moment.

-Has Socialism collapsed?

At this moment there is no real socialistic society but also no real capitalistic society. What we have in countries as Germany and the Netherlands is what we call social-capitalism. That means free trade, not everybody is earning the same amount of money, but there are also social aspects as a healthsystem, participation of the workers in industry and so on, and also the possibility to get money from the government when you are unemployed. The starting point in socialism is that everybody is the same. The society plays the first role, everybody works for the whole. In the East-European countries the system wasn't socialistic, because it was impressed on people and not democratically established. But, are the people in East European countries more social than in West Europe? At this moment they are forced to work together, to fight against the existing rules and statutes. There now is close human cooperation. Is there a so called Third Way, a democratic socialism or a socialism with a human face?

There are three kinds of economical systems. First the market economy as we have it in Western Europe. Prices and the amount of distributions were determined by the free market and not by a government. Such system can be more or less social. The opposite system is the central planned

economy, where the prices and the amount of distributions are under the control of the state. A so called Third Way is the wish to divide the market in a consumer market where the prices are free and a factory-market where the prices are still fixed. An argument against the existence of a Third Way was that the Third Way as proposed before is only a social free market system as it already exists, e.g. in the Netherlands where the prices of e.g. the energy, bread and milk are fixed. But the environmental problems and the problem of unemployment shows that also our system is not the best.

That the idea of socialism, working and living together, will ever be clear, but if it will be possible to make a real socialistic system? But we must never forget that we can also learn from the East-European countries and that we must give them the chance to try to establish a new kind of society.

-How can we support the developments in Eastern-Europe.

Because of the little time that had left, we chose to discuss the position of AEGEE in Europe. How can we support the developments in Eastern-Europe? First Harald (East-West WG) told us about what the one year old working-group has done. They have made a lot of contacts so that on the congress last April in Berlin about this subjects, there also were Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish students. They have collected names and they now have contacts e.g. in Kiev, Boedapest and Bratislava. On the meeting in Saarbrueken in September they got the idea to establish contactgroups/antennas in Eastern-Europe. At the agora in November AEGEE have authorized this point again we discussed the idea of first revive the antennas in esp. France and just then to establish antennas in Eastern-Europe. It was our opinion that it is a good idea to start also working-groups for the FTA-countries and for countries as France and G.B. at the same time. For this moment the East-West-working-group is the only W.G. and if the people over there want to be an AEGEE-member give them the chance.

Harald also told that at the congress in Bonn (January) there will be about 30 students from Eastern Europe and after the congress there will be a meeting of the E-W W.G. It was also an idea that at every summer university there will be 2 or 3 East European students to create real contacts and to create more understanding from both sides. Because those students won't have enough money we have to provide it. Perhaps it is possible to get money from the EC or the governments or cultural funds for this reason. Besides the East-European students themselves find ways to get money, e.g. to sell Perestrojka posters to West-European students.

The East-European students like to contact us because they feel like Europeans and they want to know how we live, as we want to know how they live.

What can the different antennas do? Contact universities in Eastern Europe by writing letters. In the towns in West Germany near the border with East Germany there are, now that the borders are open, a lot of students who still live in East Germany but who are attending lessons at the West German Universities. For antennas in such cities as Hamburg it is possible to contact these students. Also at

other universities, there are now studying a lot of East German students who have fled away before the borders were opened. So antennas can also contact these students. There are also a lot of towns who have a partnership to other towns, also in Eastern Europe. The antennas can try to use these contacts, then you haven't to find out all the addresses by yourselves.

With those ideas what we as AEGEE can do, we finished our discussion weekend. Again I would like to thank everybody for coming to Enschede. In my opinion it was a good idea to have such a discussion within AEGEE on such an actual theme. As we have seen it is possible to get people together and to organize such a weekend within three weeks. Such a discussion must we have more often in AEGEE!!!

Marjolijn van Asselt
AEGEE-Enschede

P.S. I have tried to write an objective report, but I know that that is impossible to do.

Healthy Europe

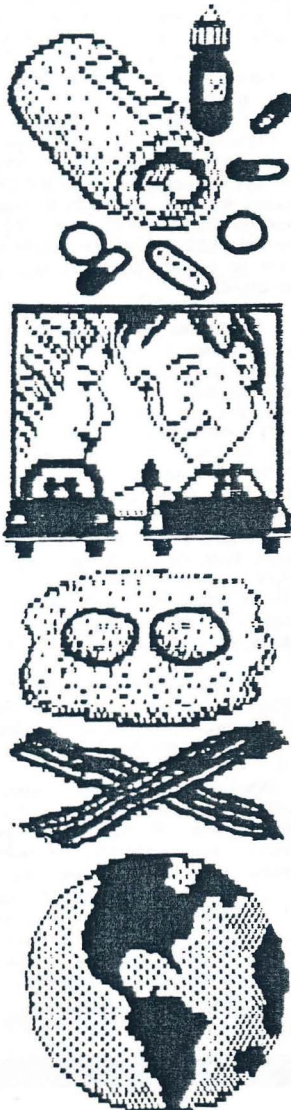
Drugs, Sex and Rock 'n' Roll, oh! and also something about Environment and Food, but mainly, lots of se... seeing, we mean sightseeings.

It was a whole week here, in Oviedo, in the green Asturias, the most 'guapo' (means beautiful) place in the world, isn't it?

It was our first big European event, and we tried to do our best. They were five exhausting days; that was our aim, to test AEGEE-people's 'health', and we can say that it's such a good one, (except for some little headaches and stomachaches, especially in the mornings). Almost everybody could pass successfully all the tests, overcoat, nightlife ones. However, there was a trial they couldn't pass, the 'Espicha'. They couldn't with all the food and drink, and as you know it's not so polite to leave food in the plates! Otherwise, the 'cultural' aspect, we had it too! we think, and we really hope it, that it has been interesting enough for all the participants. We wanted to 'wake up' you about what we consider an

important matter for all the Europeans: How can we build a United Europe if we don't care about the most important aspect, the human one. Often we spend our time talking, discussing, about social, political, economical, technical topics; and often we forget that behind all these matters there are people, who are responsables for the development of all these aspects. But we cannot work in Europe, build Europe, if we don't care about its health, about OUR HEALTH. This was our main aim when we planned our congress, and for this we chose four actual aspects of it: Drug's Abuse, the Sexual Habits, Nutrition and the last one, Environment. We only pretended to make you think a little bit about these topics, and we hope that soon, some other AEGEE people want to talk again about all these matters, you can be sure that here, in Oviedo, you will find all the support for it.

Let's build a social Europe, a political Europe, an economical Europe, a technical Europe, but also a HEALTHY EUROPE.



OPINION

Dear friends,

during the AGORA in Salerno we decided on some important issues:

AEGEE is no more a pure EC-organization and we have done a first step towards more democratic and more effective organizational structures of AEGEE-Europe, etc.

The Comité Directeur will soon consist of only 11 (now 20) active members and 5 (now 10) suppliants. This way competition will be possible, traveling-costs will be saved, the information-flow inside the CD will be improved, the information will have to be reduced to a clearly defined frame.

So I will suggest such a framework and then give some examples of how to achieve this.

The Comité Directeur is a decentralized body which in the past has been assuming centralist responsibilities. Of course this has never worked. It took tasks away from locals or individuals without being able to pursue them as necessary.

Therefore I suggest a federalist definition of CD-tasks. The CD should be responsible for:

- 1) REPRESENTATION and integration via:
- 2) INFORMATION and
- 3) MOTIVATION

only if there are no adequate local or regional means.

ad 1) Representation through the CD is necessary on the field of students affairs (i.e. Erasmus, Comett) and for sponsoring both party. Michael Stuber has done a good job in setting up the E.S.T., in which more locals should take part in. Representation is probably the most unanimously approved field of CD-responsibilities.

ad 2) Information must be provided quickly, therefore it must be possible for an AEGEE-member to get information from CD-members or the head-office when needed.

However, printed information must not be provided by many newspapers. There is no need for us to have two internal infopapers, the News-Bulletin and the CD-letters. Adolfo and Michael,

please use the NB for information and discussion, it's better to have one (regular) newspaper than two (unregular) ones! You save yourselves a lot of time and work!

ad 3) Motivation: this is the most neglected field of CD-tasks. In the last CD-letter we read for example that the East-West WG is "established by the CD and must report on their work to the CD". Well, at least the first part is wrong: the CD has never supported the work of the East-West group. Contacts with eastern Europe were constantly criticised. So, first of all, motivation means the absence of de-motivation.

Furthermore those who work for AEGEE tasks have the credit, and nobody else. For example, Salamanca should be the publisher of AEGEE-SCOPE, because it is the result of Their work. (Let it be e.g. "Salamanca's newspaper for Europe").

Finally, we need and institutionalized link between the locals and the CD. The proposal made by Oviedo, which asks for the automatic representation of to-be-elected "Regional presidents" in the CD. Thus the region North-East for example, which is not represented among the 20 full CD-members would be better informed about what's going on. Viceversa the CD would have a better knowledge of what the locals think. CD-Information could not be kept like "little secrets".

There has never been an elected regional responsible in our region! How should our locals feel motivated to participate in AEGEE-European matters, if we are dependent on the (Sometimes rare) goodwill of CD-members.

Dear reader, I congratulate you for reading all this and I hope you agree with me to

Let the "Antennas" become "senders!"
Laissez les "Antennes" devenir "emetteurs!"

Rainer Enschermann
BONN



HAPPY
NEW YEAR

Gelukkig Nieuwjaar
Tanti Auguri

JOYEUX ANNEE

Bonne Année

Ein gutes Neues Jahr

