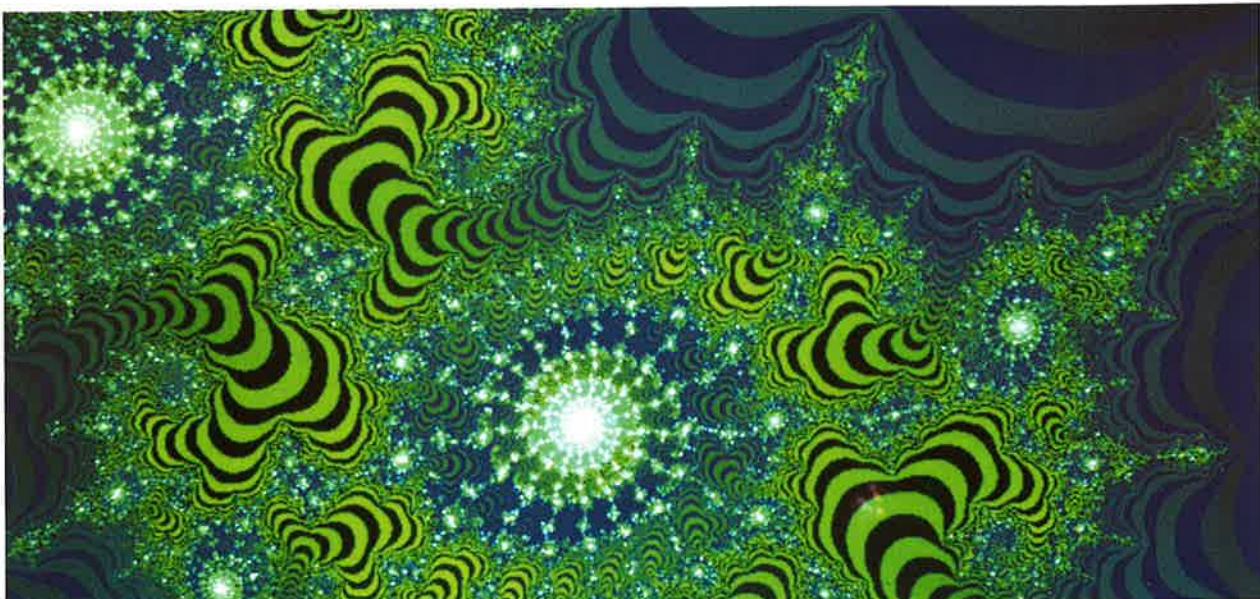


Geprägte Form, die lebend sich entwickelt.*



Self-organizing fractals (Jürgens/Peitgen/Saupe: "The Beauty of Fractals")

* Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Urworte, Orphisch.

Although the organizational structures that develop within a free market society cannot be predicted and are never completely identical, they do have numerous common characteristics.

The decentralized organization structure employed by Haniel has led to shortened lines of communication and quicker decision making. Personal contacts have increased with the decrease in levels of hierarchy and have

resulted in an improved exchange of information and experiences.

The confidence placed in small units having full responsibility for their actions has fostered an atmosphere conducive to independent innovative thinking and entrepreneurial spirit. It is this common strategic approach that permits Haniel companies to act quickly and competently in different markets and to enter new ones – with success as shown in the results.

Over 32,000 employees achieved sales of DM 17.2 thousand millions in fiscal 1991. This increase was primarily due to internal growth.

The net income after tax for the year remained with DM 231 millions at a high level surpassing the result of fiscal 1990. Cash-flow reached an all time record of DM 615 millions and the volume of capital expenditures exceeded DM 1.4 thousand millions in 1991.

HANIEL

Presentation

AEGEE

Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants d' Europe

EUROPE

Review

AEGEE Events

1991/92

EUROPE

EUROPE

*"A young generation,
building bridges
across Europe,
while proving their
capacities for
mutual respectation
and cooperation
with each other, sets
an example for
all political
and social powers.*

*She is the
foundation for a
future Europe, more
grown together,
stable and peaceful."*

*JACQUES DELORS
(translated)*

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| DELFT & Co. | |
| RENNES | |
| PRAHA | |
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Salutations de Jacques Delors

LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE se trouve confrontée à un défi historique.

Dans les années qui viennent, il ne s'agira pas seulement de concrétiser les résultats de Maastricht et d'achever la construction d'une Communauté solidaire, mais aussi de surmonter les divisions de l'Europe par la réduction des écarts de bien-être.

La Communauté doit encore gagner en maturité, afin de pouvoir assumer activement à l'avenir des responsabilités au niveau mondial.

Le modèle de coopération et de valeurs de la Communauté pourrait devenir une référence pour un nouvel ordre mondial, car il rencontre les désirs de paix, de liberté, de justice sociale et de maintien du cadre de vie exprimés par les hommes.

C'est avant tout à la jeune génération qu'il revient de réaliser pas à pas ces idéaux et de les exporter dans le monde entier.

Par ses activités, AEGEE a promu l'intégration européenne et la collaboration entre les jeunes, en particulier les étudiants, et leur a inculqué la nécessité d'une Europe forte et unie.

AEGEE permet à ces jeunes gens de vivre l'Europe dans sa diversité culturelle et de participer consciemment à la réalisation du "European Dream": bref, de devenir des citoyens européens pleinement responsables.

Un programme de travail bien fourni pour l'année 1992 montre qu'AEGEE a pris conscience de la nécessité d'une plus grande mobilité des étudiants en Europe et encourage dès lors celle-ci de toutes ses forces.

Il convient également de remarquer la structure d'organisation tout à fait exceptionnelle d'AEGEE. Un réseau de plus de 150 groupes universitaires constitue la colonne vertébrale de cette organisation véritablement européenne.

Je salue tout particulièrement l'initiative prise par l'AEGEE de mettre sur pied un groupe de travail qui s'est lancé concrètement sur la voie menant à une extension de l'Europe vers l'Est.

Depuis lors, des antennes d'AEGEE ont été créées dans les

états membres de l'AGEE, ainsi que dans les pays démocratiques d'Europe de l'Est.

Tout cela a permis des échanges d'idées entre l'Est et l'Ouest, et représente un pas important dans la poursuite du développement de l'Europe.

Une jeune génération qui oeuvre à une construction commune de ponts transfrontaliers, et démontre ainsi sa capacité au respect mutuel et à la collaboration, donne ici un exemple à toutes les forces politiques et sociales.

Elle est le fondement d'une Europe de l'avenir toujours plus solidaire, stable et pacifique.

Jacques Delors
*President de la Commission
de les Communautés
Europeenes*



*Jeroen Hoogerwerf
President AEGEE-Europe*

WE SHOULD ALWAYS REMEMBER what happened in April 1985 in Paris. European students founded our association, an association for all students who want to put "Europe" in practice. A structure was worked out and ambitious plans and ideas were carried out. Students offered their valuable time to be active for AEGEE-Europe, out of their wish in the spirit of a united Europe and on basis of friendship. We should never forget how a small group of students started and activated more and more young people. AEGEE has grown into a strong and vivid network.

Our pragmatic approach is more alive than ever: bring students together and let them work, discuss, listen and have a good time together. After all, the members make the association, members from different parts of Europe, with different backgrounds and studies. This is one of the great advantages of

AEGEE. Our multi-disciplinary thinking opens the minds and inspires AEGEE to address a wide range of issues and subjects in an open and non-restricted way.

AEGEE has been building bridges across Europe and will never give up activating young people to do the same. Not by preaching a particular ideology, but by giving students the opportunity to get to know Europe in reality. The only way to understand other cultures and mentalities is to experience it yourself. AEGEE offers students these useful experiences to face the challenges of the future.

Our generation has the duty to build up a better society. We should not let the process of European co-operation and integration slip out of our hands. I hope that AEGEE and its members can contribute, even if it is just a little, to this process in a constructive way.



*Georg von der Gablentz
President AEGEE-Europe
(Nov '90 - April '92)*

THE PRESENTATION OF AEGEE gives an excellent overview about the variety of projects which have been offered to the students in the years 1991/1992. The reports show that young people are working together in organising European events with participation of students throughout Europe. Our activities in the field of student mobility and exchange are a good example how this cooperation can achieve concrete results.

For more than two years no AEGEE is expanding very rapidly in the former Eastern European countries. We experience AEGEE as a very successful way for students from the "East" and "West" of Europe to get to know each other on a personal level. We are trying to build bridges of cooperation and better understanding throughout Europe, especially with those who had no chance to take part in the construction of Europe during the last decades. The European map is being withdrawn with the community firmly at the heart of the new Europe.

This Europe has become a reality now, but this reformed map also means to provide a place for the new Europeans. AEGEE is the right place to integrate them into a European network. Twice a year our le-

gasative body meets, the so called AGORA with representatives of all "antennae" throughout Europe.

Therefore it was a moving experience to see with how much team spirit and enthusiasm the AGORA in BUDAPEST – for the first time in a country which is not yet member of the Community – was planned and prepared by AEGEE-Budapest in cooperation with AEGEE-Europe.

We also had unforgettable days on the island of KOS where the AGORA was convoked in April 1992. It was also the first time that such an European event was held in this edge of Europe. This was possible only through the tremendous efforts and actions which AEGEE-Athina had undertaken.

I am convinced that AEGEE will continue to bring people together in order to discuss and to express their opinion despite from different nationalities, cultural and social backgrounds and it therefore remains an essential key to Europe.

In this light I remain with my best wishes for the future of AEGEE and our engagement for a united Europe.

YOUR KEYS TO EUROPE

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Aachen | Cluj-Napoca | Graz | Lisboa | Oviedo | Sofia |
| Alborg | Constanta | Groningen | Liverpool | Palermo | Strasbourg |
| Amsterdam | Cottbus | Halle | Ljubljana | Pamplona | Stuttgart |
| Anneycy | Debrecen | Hamburg | London | Paris | Szczecin |
| Antwerpen | Delft | Heidelberg | Louwain- | Parma | Tallinn |
| Århus | Dresden | Helsinki | La-Neuve | Passau | Tampere |
| Athina | Dublin | Iasi | Lund | Patras | Tartu |
| Barcelona | Dundee | Innsbruck | Maastricht | Pécs | Thessaloniki |
| Bari | Düsseldorf | Ioannina | Madrid | Perugia | Tilburg |
| Bayreuth | Edinburgh | Kaiserslautern | Mainz/ | Pescara | Tîrgu Mureş |
| Bergamo | Eindhoven | Karlsruhe | Wiesbaden | Plzen | Tomsk |
| Berlin | Ekaterinburg | Katowice | Mannheim | Porto | Torino |
| Blagoevgrad | Enschede | Kaunas | Messina | Poznan | Trier |
| Bologna | Erlangen/ | Keszthely | Milano | Praha | Trondheim |
| Bonn | Nürnberg | Kiel | Minsk | Regensburg | Turku/Åbo |
| Bordeaux | Ferrara | Kiev | Mons | Rennes | Udine |
| Bratislava | Firenze | København | Montpellier | Riga | Ushgorod |
| Bremen | Frankfurt | Koblenz | München | Roma | Utrecht |
| Brno | Freiburg | Köln | Münster | Rotterdam | Valencia |
| Bruxelles | Fribourg | Konstanz | Napoli | Saarbrücken | Valenciennes |
| Bucuresti | Gdansk | Kraków | Neuchâtel | Salamanca | Valladolid |
| Budapest | Genève | La Laguna | Nijmegen | Salerno | Växjö |
| Caen | Glasgow | La Rochelle | Odense | Salzburg | Veszprém |
| Cambridge | Gliwice/ | Las Palmas | Olomouc | Santander | Warszawa |
| Cassino | Zabrze | Lecce | Opole | Sassari | Wroclaw |
| Catanzaro | Gorizia | Leiden | Oslo | Sevilla | Zagreb |
| Clermont- | Göttingen | Leipzig | Osnabrück | Siena | Zürich |
| Ferrand | Granada | Leuven | Ostrava | Skopje | |

THE AEGEE-NETWORK



THE ORGANISATION

**ALL WE SAY IS:
“YOU CLAIM TO BE
EUROPEAN, YOU SAY YOU
WANT TO BUILT EUROPE
... SO PROVE IT! SHOW
THAT YOU CAN WORK AND
THINK TOGETHER WITH
OTHER EUROPEANS AND
THAT THIS COOPERATION
CAN ACHIEVE CONCRETE
RESULTS.”**

THE FACTS

AEGEE stands for “Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe”.

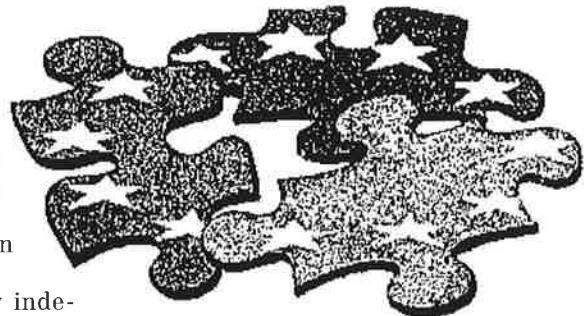
AEGEE was founded in 1985 in Paris.

AEGEE is a politically independent, non-profit making students' association which pursues the object of further European integration.

AEGEE today has approximately 15.000 members in more than 150 “antennae” spread all over Europe.

AEGEE does not consider any national level of organisation.

AEGEE pursues the interdisciplinary approach attracting students and young professionals from all fields.



development of its borders can be a sign of growing international responsibility. Before, the danger caused by nationalism, which is a fear of losing identity, should be solved by the involvement of the people.

WHY AEGEE ?

Our generation was born into an already existing European Community. European consciousness has been part of our education.

Besides all success reached so far we can see many concepts not working at their best. On the other hand we feel a growing responsibility to turn the European idea into reality.

By critical and active confrontation with Europe as it is today, as well as it might be tomorrow, we help developing an integrated European society.

The European youth combining their ideals with energetic pragmatism can create new initiatives widening existing structures.



WHAT'S EUROPE?

Europe can be defined in many ways, i.e. as a naturally confined space formed by its Christian history, the spirit of the Age of Enlightenment and its geographic position as the centre of the Old World.

But – whatever Europe is, the

THE PHILOSOPHY

- AEGEE promotes European co-operation and integration among young people, especially those in the student world.

- AEGEE thinks that Europe is not

ANISATION

a mere ideal but a road forward still under construction.

- AEGEE thinks that Europe will have a more stable, prosperous future if we harmonize our goals and actions. Cultural, historical and other differences within Europe can enable Europeans to work more effectively and creatively together.
- AEGEE thinks that European integration is a question of attitude rather than form.
- AEGEE wants national students to become European citizens.
- AEGEE's approach was founded in the belief that action speaks louder than words. It strives to offer a pragmatic approach to Europe
- AEGEE's actions are twofold:
They are inward directed in order to provide education and advance consciousness among its members.
They are outward directed to reach and activate public opinion.

THE STRUCTURE OF AEGEE

AEGEE's greatest asset is her structure: the organisation operates on two levels to preserve and develop its strong network:

- A city or local level, composed of "antennae", which forms the backbone of the organisation. The antennae initiate activities on a European theme. They are completely free to choose what

*Comité Directeur/
Board of Directors*

AGORA

*European Projects
Working Groups*

*Presidents Meeting
AEGEE Meetings*

150 ANTENNAE 15000 MEMBERS

they want to do, as long as their plans reflect the basic principles of AEGEE. In this way their independence and freedom encourages creativity, thus providing a unique dynamism.

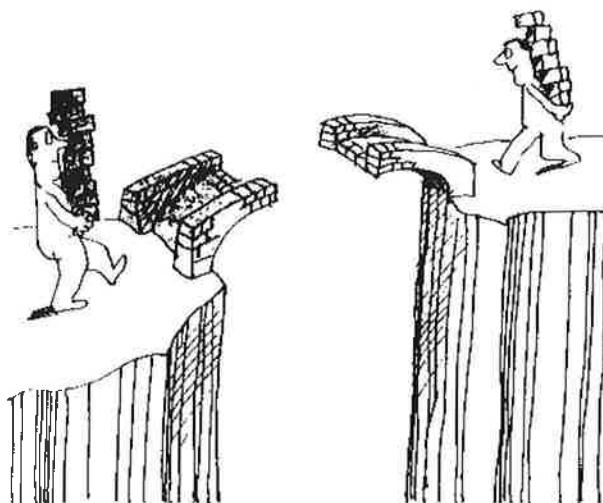
• A European level, composed of the Agora, the Board of Directors (CD), the Working Groups and other administrative bodies. The Agora is the legislative body which gathers together the representatives of the antennae. This "parliament" sets the main lines to be followed by all parts of the association and elects the Board of Directors, the executive body that re-

presents the association in public and coordinates the work of the network.

THE NETWORK

A large European network needs strong communication to fulfil its function.

The items the network is living from, are shared goals and internal education, technical communication facilities, various publications, and a strong quantitative and qualitative exchange through conferences and Working Group meetings.



THE ACTIVITIES

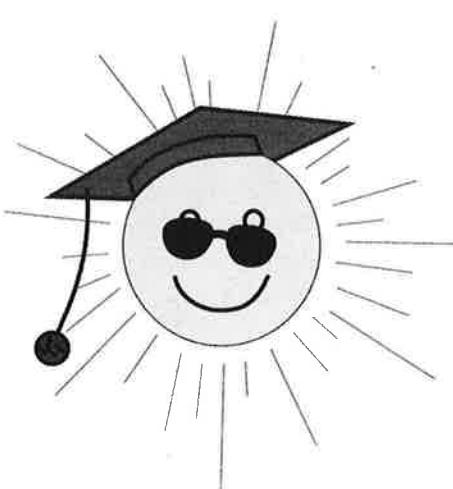
TO ACHIEVE OUR GOALS AEGEE organises many different activities, either on a local or at the European level, through the cooperation of our network.

CONFERENCES/ ACADEMIES

... are the backbone of our organisation. As the European needs to meet to overcome prejudices and learn from each other, easy accessible meetings dealing with European topics are the classical way of AEGEE to achieve this. Conferences are attended by large groups of students which exchange ideas, information and impressions. This is done by organising lectures, workshops, excursions and leisure time activities. Academies are supplementing these meetings deeper and more specialised dealing with the topic within a small group of students.

SUMMER UNIVERSITY

As languages are a key to another culture, a low-price language course programme was a natural invention for AEGEE. But not the language alone - a look into the culture and the understanding of the thoughts and problems of your host will offer you a deep look into the variety of the European culture.



EUROPEAN SCHOOL

While shared goals give us a common direction for our activities, these goals have to be redefined and evaluated permanently. 'European Schools' on regional and European level are providing our members with the necessary input - tough discussions, intense roundtables and the development of personal skills take a major part during these weeks.



OTHER ANNUAL PROJECTS

TEAM – The European Academic Manager offers companies, universities and students the possibility to communicate in a very concrete and individual way. This job fair is designed for international students and in this sense the right choice for internationally orientated participants.

ECEE – the yearly reunion of around 400 students reflects the main thoughts and developments inside AEGEE. Topics like "Europe - completing the unfinished symphony" or "Energy" have been major events in the past.

COOPERATION IN THE STUDENTS' WORLD

Since AEGEE stands not alone in promoting Europe, cooperation with other organisations is one

way to achieve our common goals. Three examples may illustrate this:

METROPIA – As knowledge in political structures and systems is necessary to form the European citizen, Metropia offers a simulation of the European community to students in senior schools. AEGEE students help as teachers and team leaders, offering the spirit of a borderless community.

CHAMP – the CHAllenge in Management Perspectives, offers a Europeanwide interdisciplinary case study competition. The cooperation with the London Business School proves our high quality demands.

MOOT COURT – this bilingual competition in European Community Law is organised together with the Moot Court Society. Students from all over Europe competing in front of the European Court, both in english and french.

COOPERATION WITH PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS

EC-COMMISSION – our main partner in general and project support. As well the information exchange and cooperation in mobility programmes is very fruitful

COUNCIL OF EUROPE – the CoE tends to become a main contributor due to the fact that the widening of our network fits more and more into the framework of the Council. Official status as observer will give us the opportunity to contribute in questions of students interest.

CSCE – accepted AEGEE as NGO to participate in the discussion on matters of interest in our field.

VARIOUS NATIONAL MINISTRIES – supporting special projects.

WORKING GROUPS

EAST-WEST – This WG is engaged to master the challenge of the developing, democratic Eastern countries. Since 1989 there are many new AEGEE antennae founded in Eastern Europe; after laying the base we try now to support their strong presence in the Common House of Europe. This means a concentration on the content of the activities rather than on the expansion.



ENVIRONMENT – this group aims at coordinating activities on the local level and widening the view towards international solutions. Various projects as the Environmental Week and conferences have been organised.



ERASMUS/TEMPUS TEAM – the mobility programmes of the EC are a great idea - but in practice there are several barriers to overcome. Teams composed of students are trying to coordinate activities which inform, educate and mobilise teachers as well as students.



HEALTHCARE – the importance of health and healthcare is being highlighted by this group, which focusses on the international aspects of their kind of interest.



NORTH-SOUTH – the precarious situation in the Third World countries and the interdependencies between their situation and our industrialised northern hemisphere is the focus of this rapidly growing WG.



EUROPE OF THE REGIONS – a major project due to the fact that a centralised Europe is a nightmare for many Europeans. Subsidiarity and political influence for the regions is essential if Europe wants to be a Europe of the citizens.



E-MAIL USER GROUP – one of the most explosive expanding fields of interest is the use of large worldwide computer-networks. Easy access to information, discussion forums and whole publications are sent via computer - a perfect preparation for meetings.

EDUCATION FOR THE EUROPEAN ORGANISATION

QUE ES LA ESCUELA EUROPEA...

La Escuela Europea es un curso de formación para futuros responsables de AEGEE. Durante una semana, la Escuela es el foro donde se recogen las experiencias de las actividades del año y plantean las nuevas ideas que se van a desarrollar durante el próximo.

COMO FUNCIONA...

La Escuela tiene cuatro temas principales, cada uno incluye una conferencia y dos seminarios. Por las tardes, talleres y mesas redondas. En cada conferencia se discuten los aspectos teóricos de un tema, y en los seminarios se trabaja sobre los problemas en concreto. Los talleres y mesas redondas buscan, con la participación de todos, soluciones prácticas que se puedan aplicar al funcionamiento diario de la asociación. Durante la Escuela Europea 1991 las conferencias fueron: la idea de AEGEE, estrategias de financiación, el organigrama de AEGEE, estrategias de relaciones públicas y recursos humanos. Los talleres: Como hablar en público, como organizar un congreso y como trabajar en grupo de manera efectiva. Las mesas redondas: AEGEE y Europa del Este y el futuro de AEGEE.

PARA QUE SE HACE...

Se trata de conseguir una continuidad en las ideas y la forma de trabajar de los socios con más experiencia. Se refuerzan las relaciones entre distintas generaciones de socios y entre responsables de diversas antenas, esto facilita el desarrollo de proyectos a nivel europeo.

L'ECOLE EUROPEENNE, QU'EST-CE QUE C'EST?

L'Ecole Européenne est un cours de formation pour les futurs responsables d'AEGEE. Pendant une semaine, l'Ecole est le forum où l'on recueille les expériences des activités de l'année écoulée et où l'on expose les nouvelles idées à développer dans le courant de l'année suivante.

SON FONCTIONNEMENT...

L'Ecole comprend quatre points principaux, dont chacun inclut une conférence et deux séminaires. L'après-midi ont lieu les ateliers et les tables rondes. Dans chaque conférences sont discutés les aspects théoriques d'un sujet et dans les séminaires on travaille sur des problèmes concrets. Les ateliers et les tables rondes recherchent, avec la collaboration de tous les participants, des solutions pratiques pouvant être appliquées dans le fonctionnement quotidien de l'Association. A l'Ecole Européenne 1991 les sujets des conférences furent les suivants: l'idée d'AEGEE, des stratégies de financement, l'organigramme d'AEGEE, des stratégies de relations publiques et de ressources humaines. Quant aux ateliers: comment parler devant un public, comment organiser un congrès et comment travailler en groupe d'une façon effective. Pour ce qui est des tables rondes: AEGEE et l'Europe de l'Est et l'avenir d'AEGEE.

SON BUT...

Il s'agit de procurer une suite dans les idées et dans la façon de travailler des associés avec plus d'expérience. Les rapports entre les différentes générations des associés et entre les responsables des antennes sont renforcés, ce qui facilite le développement de projets au niveau européen.

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL...

The European School is a preparation course for future AEGEE-responsible. During one week, the School is the forum where it is possible to summarise the present year experiences and to build up the new ideas that will be developed during the following one.

HOW DOES IT WORK...

The School focusses on four subjects, each one of those include one conference and two seminars. In the afternoons there are workshops and round-tables. In every conference, the theoretical aspects of a subject are discussed, while the seminars are devoted to some concrete problems. Workshops and round-tables try to find, with the cooperation of everybody, practical solutions which can be used to improve the daily work of the association. During the European School 1991 the conferences were: The idea of AEGEE, Fundraising strategies, The structure of AEGEE, Public Relations strategies, and Human Resources. The workshops have been: How to speak in public, How to organise a congress and How to work effectively in a team. The round-tables: AEGEE and East-Europe and The future of AEGEE.

WHAT IS IT USEFUL FOR...

We try to get a continuity of the ideas and work resources of the former members. We also get stronger relations between different generations of members and we build up links between antennae, things that make easier to organise and develop projects in the European level.

THE
EUROPEAN
ACADEMIC
MANAGER

TEAM 93

Meeting the European Labour Market

DOING BUSINESS IN EUROPE requires managers who can think and act on a European and a global scale. Therefore a deep understanding of the others and a constant interaction with different cultures is needed. Europe's leading companies will need a large pool of good and strong managers who can operate and exert leadership in international markets. To get them companies will need a dynamic labour market for management professionals on a European scale. The annual AEGEE job fair, called TEAM provides an excellent introduction to this new and emerging European labour market, in 1993 for the fourth time already. Many of Europe's best companies, business schools, students and new graduates meet on TEAM. Both focussing on a large variety of disciplines.

All students and new graduates of Europe, seeking European-wide job opportunities are invited to come. A special group of some hundred of the best students are selected on the basis of their Curricula Vitae out of some thousand applications from all over Europe. The Curricula Vitae are sent to all participating companies in advance. In this way companies can get in touch with these selected students before or right after the Job Fair and arrange appointments in the course of the Fair.

TEAM provides different levels of communication. From a stand, that provides a global overview, to person-to-person meetings. The selected students are privileged in getting a place in one or more of the workshops and interviews.

Stands provide students with the first contact with companies and business schools. Visitors of TEAM can obtain general information about a company by visiting a stand; in addition business schools answer every question students might have about their MBA's and other postgraduate courses.

Presentations are offered in two forms. The first consists of a series of five-minute company presentations that is shown on videoscreen continuously during

the Fair in order to give an impression and good overview. The second type of presentation gives companies and business schools the opportunity to present themselves more profoundly. A 45-minutes presentation can be given in one of the equipped rooms.

Workshops will discuss realistic cases and other subjects. They provide an extremely effective and intensive way of communicating with companies. Visitors have the opportunity to test their own capacities to solve business problems, take part in brainstorming sessions, and experience at first hand how theoretical knowledge taught at universities, is used to solve problems in the business world in practice.

Interviews can be held individually or in small groups, in accordance with the company's preferences. Interview rooms are situated either inside the stand or in a separate area, where a company representative can discuss specific career opportunities open to the student within the company.



EXPERIENCING EUROPEAN DIVERSITY: SUMMER UNIVERSITY

SPEAKING SEVERAL LANGUAGES facilitates communication and gives a good basis to understand each other. Languages provide information about the culture and the background of a community as well. So, by mastering languages, people from different countries get closer to each other supporting the development of a united Europe.

Summer University provides low price courses in languages and other subjects. Every year, AEGEE antennae offer high level courses in their mother tongues (in English or French for other subjects) to the members of the network.

Summer Universities are very different from other summer courses: they are organised by students, for students, on a voluntary base. Students from all over Europe with different attitudes and cultures spend all their time together.

A Summer University consists of a course of two, three or four weeks for 20 hours tuition a week.

Lessons are given by professional teachers or language students.

The courses normally take place at the university with all facilities supplied for students.

The participants should be outnumbered by far by their local hosts, providing a constant confrontation in the taught language. Beside the language programme the organising antennae offer a rich socio-cultural programme with visits to musea, excursions, meetings with other students or with the city's authorities, theatres, cinemas etc.

The antennae should organise parties and could also give the participants some sport facilities.

These programmes introduce the participants to the cultural, historical, artistical and social background of their host region, with the aim of creating a close contact with the local members and in order to contribute to a better understanding of each other's mentality.



SPEAKING SEVERAL LANGUAGES facilitates communication and gives a good basis to understand each other. C'est pour ça que j'ai décidé de partir en France pour faire du français avec AEGEE. On le sait: ce n'est qu'à travers les langues qu'on peut connaître les différentes cultures et modi vivendi des peuples d'Europe et du monde. So, by mastering languages, people from different countries get closer to each other supporting the development of a united Europe.

Le Summer Universities, e io ne ho vista più d'una, sono i corsi di lingua più indicati per gli studenti universtari perché "they are organized by students, for students, on a voluntary base" e costano molto poco (SU's zijn erg goedkoop). Cada año las antenas de AEGEE ofrecen a todos los miembros de nuestro network un montón de cursos de idiomas (English, Français, Deutsch, Español, Italiano, Català, Nederlands, Suomi, Dansk, Magyar, Russki, Ellhniká, Român, Polski, Česky, Türkçe, etc.): only mother tongue teachers, of course. But Summer University means also architecture, arts, astronomy, dance, economics, geology, law, management, photography, politics, sport, theatre...

Während einer Summer University - 20 hours tuition per week - treffen sich und leben zusammen für 15 - 20 Tage, Studenten aus ganz Europa mit ihren verschiedenen Weltanschauungen.

Och, tavallisesti, hållas AEGEE

kurser vid universitetet: du kan verkliggen se hur lever studeranden och folket i den stan var du är. Tu as vraiment la possibilité de vivre comme les étudiants de la ville où tu te trouve, plus comme un citoyen que comme un touriste, puisque les cours sont normalement organisés à la faculté et tu es logé à résidence universitaire ou chez les membres de l'antenne locale d'AEGEE. The participants are sometimes outnumbered by far by their local hosts, providing a constant confrontation in the taught language

A lado der los cursos las antenas organizan programas culturales con... excusiones, spectacula, mouseña, congressus, qéatron atque convivia: these programmes want to introduce the participants to the cultural, historical, artistical and social background of their host region with the aim of creating a close contact with the local members and in order to contribute to a better understanding of each other's mentality.

See you, au revoir, auf Wiedersehen, hasta luego, arrivederci, sto kaló , vi ses, tot ziens, do widzenia, do svidani, viszontlátásra, näkemiin... in Europa.

91-92

REVIEW

EUROPEAN
EVENTS



A SELECTION



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We will be happy to offer you our advice even if you are not contemplating an immediate application. Phone Mr. Jäckel on (211) 826 2472.

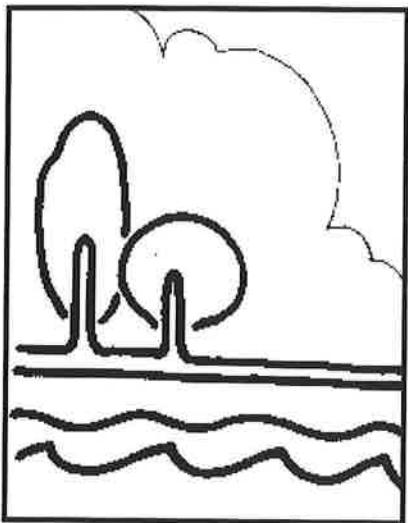
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ERSTER EUROPÄISCHER UMWELTKONGRESS

Die Idee, einen europäischen Umweltkongress zu veranstalten, wurde in Paris während eines Treffens der Environmental Working Group geboren. Man einigte sich darauf, daß den zahlreichen Einzelveranstaltungen in den verschiedenen Ländern nun eine umfassende Veranstaltung folgen sollte: AEGEEs erster Umweltkongress, Münster bot sich dabei als Tagungsort an, da viele Mitglieder der Münsteraner Antenne in der Environmental Working Group aktiv sind. Der Kongress fand vom 17. bis 21. April 1991 statt.

Das Konzept dabei war, ökologische Probleme in kleinen Arbeitsgruppen zu diskutieren und zu erarbeiten und dabei natürlich das eigene Umweltbewußtsein zu schärfen. Die 232 Teilnehmer konnten sich daher für einen von 13 Workshops entscheiden und anhand von Vorträgen verschiedener Fachleute theoretisch und während einiger Exkursionen auch praktisch zu den verschiedensten Umwelt-Themenbereichen arbeiten. Dies waren zum Beispiel die eher klassischen Themen wie "Klima", "Altlasten", "Recycling", "Verkehr", "Bevölkerung und Umwelt" aber auch "exotischere" Inhalte wie "ökologisches Kochen" (wir ha-

ben alle probiert) und auch "Kunst und Umwelt". Die Arbeitsgruppen brachten viele interessante Ergebnisse und jede Menge Spaß.

Damit bei der dezentralen Organisation mit den verschiedenen Klein-Arbeitsgruppen dennoch nicht der "rote Faden" verloren ging, gab es natürlich ein spannendes Rahmenprogramm und zum Abschluß des Kongresses eine Präsentation der Arbeitsergebnisse (...sogar als Rollenspiel auf der Bühne der Aula des Münsteraner Schlosses).

Besonders viel Anklang fand der Kongreß bei Studenten aus dem Osten Europas. Viele Teilnehmer kamen aus Polen, Lettland und Ungarn, da dort der Umweltschutz auf der Liste der politisch wichtigen Themen leider weit unten steht. Eben dieses Interesse war es auch, das neue Kontakte der Environmental Working Group zum Environmental Protection Club of Latvia (VAK) brachte und ein Jahr darauf den 2nd European Environmental Congress in Riga (Lettland) stattfinden ließ.

1ST EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONGRESS

THE IDEA OF ORGANISING A European Environmental Congress was born in Paris during a meeting of the Environmental Working Group. It was decided that all the small events should be followed by a big one: the first Environmental Congress. As many members of the antennae Münster are working for the EnWG, Münster was the town for the event. The congress took place there from the 17th to the 21st of April 1991.

The idea was to discuss and to work out ecological problems in small teams, going on towards waking one's own ecological consciousness. 232 participants had the possibility to choose between 13 workshops in order to treat ecological problems theoretically with the help of lectures, held by several experts and practically with the help of excursions. Some subjects had been for instance "climate", "waste-sites", "recycling", "traffic", "population and environment" or more "exotic" topics like "ecological cooking" (all of us tasted the result) and "art and environment". The outcomes of the working groups were quite interesting and there has been lots of fun.

In order not to lose the main idea, the "red tape" through the topics, there was an exciting framework by working in small groups, and at the end of the congress all results of the workshops were presented (even as a play on the stage of the castle).

The congress was well received by students coming from the Eastern Europe. Many participants came from Poland, Latvia and Hungary, because environmental protection is not taken as seriously in their countries as it is in ours. The interest in these things built up new contact to the Environmental Protection Club of Latvia (VAK) and as its consequence the 2nd European Environmental Congress took place in Riga in April one year later.

MÜNSTER

ENERGY AND EUROPE

THE AEGEE-ANTENNAE IN ROTTERDAM, Leiden and Amsterdam have taken the initiative to organise the international "Energy and Europe" conference, because they viewed AEGEE as an organisation having also the task to make European students familiar with the energy problem. This conference was held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of April 1991 in the cities mentioned above. The human race is facing one of the biggest challenges in its existence: How can we provide a sufficient supply of energy without endangering our environment? Energy in fact controls our lives but can we control our energy? These questions play an important role in the energy policy of the international community. Consequently, in the debates on the future course of action the relationship between expenditure of energy, environmental protection and economic prosperity has become the main issue of the discussions. We know from experience that the transition to a society with different energy standards can only take place gradually. To effect transition international cooperation is essential in the fields of politics, trade industry and science.

To discuss this complex matter each day of the conference had its own subtheme. The first day in Rotterdam consisted in a historical overview of the energy problem, and a short glimpse into the future. Also the economic impact of changing patterns in energy consumption and the transition from one kind of energy to another was illuminated.

The second day (Leiden) focused on the European energy policy, including the setting up of a European energy market as mentioned in the "Lubbers' Energy Plan".

The third day (Amsterdam) dealt with prospects for issues such as: available sources of energy, their potential use on a large scale, their impact consequences on the environment and the renewed interest of politicians and scientists in nuclear energy.



ENERGY AND EUROPE

DE AEGEE-ANTENNAE IN ROTTERDAM, Leiden en Amsterdam hadden het initiatief opgevat een internationale conferentie met als titel "Energy and Europe" te organiseren, omdat zij AEGEE als een organisatie zagen die mede als taak had Euro-peese studenten bekend te maken met het energieprobleem. Deze conferentie werd gehouden op 24, 25 en 26 April 1991 in de drie bovengenoemde steden.

De mens staat voor een van de grootste uitdagingen in zijn bestaan: "Hoe kunnen we een voldoende energievoorziening waarborgen zonder dat we ons milieu en gevaar brengen?. Feitelijk beheerst energie ons leven op aarde, maar kunnen wij de energie controleren?".

Deze vragen spelen een belangrijke rol in de energiepolitiek van de internationale gemeenschap. Van daar dat in de debatten over de in de toekomst te nemen stappen, de relaties tussen energieverbruik, milieubescherming en economische welvaart de doorslaggevende punten van discussie zijn geworden. Ervaring leert ons dat de overgang naar een samenleving

met een andere richtsnoer ten aanzien van energie slechts gefaseerd kan plaats internationale samenwerking op gebied van politiek, handel en industrie, en op wetenschappelijk terrein van wezenlijk belang. Om deze gecompliceerde problematiek te kunnen bediscussiëren, werd op iedere dag een ander sub-thema behandeld. Het programma op de eerste dag, in Rotterdam, bestond uit een historisch overzicht van het energieprobleem en een korte blik in de toekomst. Ook de economische uitwerking van veranderde patronen in de energievoorziening en de overgang van de ene energiebron naar, in Leiden, stond de Europees energiepolitiek met het opzetten van een Europese energiemarkt zoals be doeld in Lubbers' Energieplan in de aandacht. Op de derde dag, in Amsterdam werden de vooruitzichten besproken van vraagstukken als: beschikbaarheid van energiebronnen, de mogelijkheden voor gebruik op grote schaal, de gevolgen voor het milieu en de hernieuwde interesse van politici en wetenschappers in kern energie.

GENEVE

THE ERASMUS CONGRESS

FROM 14TH TO 17TH NOVEMBER 1991 the Erasmus Congress took place in Geneva. This manifestation, which was organised by AEGEE-Geneva brought together 250 students from all over Europe. Nevertheless most of them came from the Netherlands and from the Eastern countries.

At their arrival, the participants were surprised by the lodging place. In fact, a lot of CD members proposed before this congress that the participants should be lodged in a "bunker". A "bunker" in Switzerland would be a quiet strange idea, isn't it? Anyway, it was only a shelter of the Civil Defense. Of course it's in under the ground but it looks like a small hostel! Just after occupying their own place, they read all documents they got and the students from the Eastern countries were already interviewed in the afternoon by a local newspaper.

During the three days of this congress competent lectures were held on the importance ERASMUS has for the EFTA countries. Furthermore an introduction in the ERASMUS programme was given by representatives of the EC. A workshop deal with a comparison on the ERASMUS and the TEMPUS programme. Others continued the discussions on practical matters of ERASMUS at Universities already started on the ERASMUS Academy in Oviedo.

From one lecture to a workshop and a visit to an international organisation, that was the menu which has been proposed to the students. And what was the dessert? Two funny European nights, one crazier than the other.

And what about the organisers? For them, there was many satisfaction. In fact, when the participants as well as the lecturers look happy and with the feeling to have learned something, you think to have made a good job!!!

LE CONGRÈS ERASMUS

DU 14 AU 17 NOVEMBRE 1991 s'est déroulé à Genève un congrès sur le programme Erasmus. Cette manifestation organisée par l'AEGEE Genève a rassemblé environ 250 étudiants. Leur provenance était diverse. On a cependant pu remarquer une forte présence hollandaise ainsi qu'une grande délégation des pays de l'Est. (env. 30 étudiants).

Dès leur arrivée, les participants se sont montrés intrigués par le logement qu'on leur offrait. En effet certaines personnes du Comité Directeur avaient laissés entendre que les participants seraient logés dans un "Bunker". Un "Bunker" en Suisse, drôle d'idée, n'est-ce pas? En fait il ne s'agissait que d'un simple abri de la protection civile, certes cela est souterrain, mais c'est comme dans un petit hôtel. Un fois installé, les congressistes ont enfin pu lire toute la documentation qui leur avait été distribuée (brochure Erasmus, brochure du Congrès, Informations sur Genève, etc). Cette lecture approfondie fut accompagnée par la dégustation de chocolat Milka. Cette dernière fut fatale à certains participants qui n'ont pas réussi à tempérer leur ardeur. Cependant, ils étaient tous au rendez vous pour le début du congrès, même les étudiants des pays de l'Est qui dès l'après-midi étaient déjà interviewés par un quotidien local.

Les trois jours de congrès se passèrent sans encombre. D'une conférence à un workshop en passant par la visite d'une organisation internationale, tel est le menu qui a été servi aux congressistes. Et le dessert? Deux nuits européennes plus folle l'une que l'autre.

Et les organisateurs dans tout cela? Pour eux, la satisfaction du devoir accompli. En effet, rien n'est plus beau de constater que les étudiants et les conférenciers rentrent chez eux en ayant eu du plaisir et le sentiment d'avoir appris quelque chose!!



MODERNE LITERATUR IN EUROPA

IN EINER ZEIT, IN DER MENSCHLICHE Werte und Prinzipien immer mehr zu verschwinden scheinen, in einer Zeit, in der Geld und Besitz als erstrebenswerte Ziele unserer Gesellschaft gelten und Kunst und Kultur dem Kommerz zum Opfer gefallen sind, ist es umso wichtiger geworden, die Bedeutung dessen, was unsere Kultur ausmacht und wie wichtig diese für unser "geistiges" Überleben ist, aufzuzeigen.

Wir haben uns das Thema Literatur ausgesucht, weil uns Sprache in geschriebener und gesprochener Form fasziniert hat, deren Vielfältigkeit und Reichtum es hervorzuheben galt.

So versuchten wir in den drei Kongreßtagen in Podiumsdiskussionen und Arbeitsgruppen die Rolle der Literatur in der modernen Gesellschaft herauszufinden, wir untersuchten die Bedeutung der Übersetzung und sprachen über mögliche europäische Elemente in den literarischen Werken europäischer Schriftsteller. In kleineren Arbeitsgruppen beschäftigten wir uns mit den unterschiedlichsten Themen (Probleme der Übersetzung; Zukunft der Literatur; Vom Script zum Buch; Das Buch und neue Medien usw.); Referenten aus ganz Europa diskutierten und beantworteten viele, viele Fragen. Kongreßbegleitend fanden nicht nur die ob-

ligatorischen European Nights statt, sondern auch Lesungen von Autoren aus ganz Europa (Durs Grünbein, Özgen Ergin, Irena Brezna, Marcel Beyer..).

Wir hoffen, daß wir in der kurzen Zeit allen Teilnehmern einen kleinen Einblick in dieses komplexe Thema vermitteln konnten - vielleicht einen kleinen Schritt weiter in Richtung Völkerverständigung und "Gemeinsames Europa".

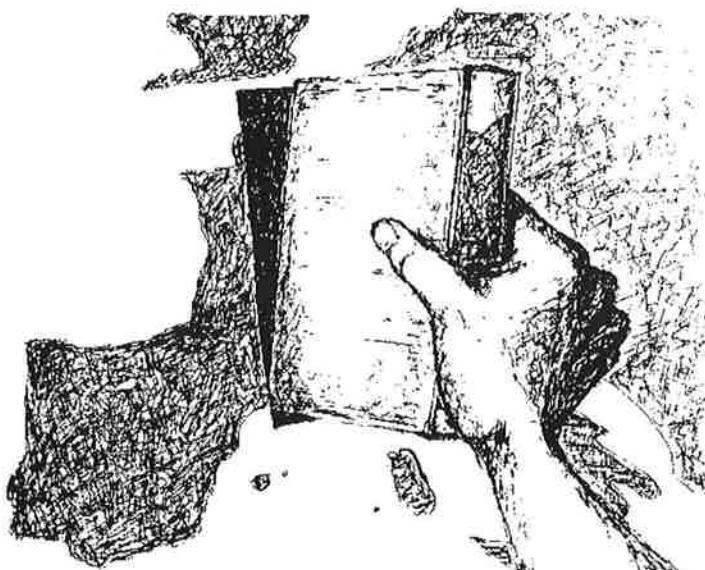
MODERN LITERATURE IN EUROPE

IN A TIME WHEN BASIC VALUES and principles seem to disappear more and more, where human beings consider money and posession to be the most important things it is worth striving for, where art and culture is only another matter of commerce, the more important it has become to remind everybody what meaning and significance cultural life has.

We chose literature as our congress topic since language in both written and spoken form to us is fascinating. Its great variety and richness is worth discussing about. In the three days of the congress we tried to figure out by means of panel discussions as well as workshops the role of literature in society, the European

element in the works of European authors and talked about the meaning of the translation. In smaller groups we went into details such as: problems occuring in translation; The future of Literature; From writing to publishing etc. We had invited authors from all over Europe to do readings: Durs Grünbein, Marcel Beyer, Özgen Ergin, Irena Brezna. Speakers from various countries came to discuss the different topics and answered many, many questions.

We hope that despite the rather short time we had the congress gave all the participants at least an insight into this complex theme - it might be another step towards a united Europe and an international understanding.



DIE DEUTSCHEN & DIE FRANZOSEN IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN INTEGRATION

VOM 11.12. BIS ZUM 15.12.92 versammelten sich 120 Studenten aus 7 europäischen Ländern in Mainz,

um über die Rolle Deutschlands und Frankreichs in Europa zu diskutieren. Ein umfangreicher Themenkatalog hatten die Teilnehmer angelockt und sie wurden 5 Tage lang durch ein interessantes Programm geführt.

Die Hauptthemen waren ERASMUS, Rassismus (u.a. mit D. Cohn-Bendit und Dr. Kolboom), die Mobilität der Deutschen und Franzosen im Europa ab 1993, die Rolle der Städte im Europa der Regionen (mit Beate Weber), Sicherheitspolitik, Ge-

schichte und Kultur. Man hatte einige hochqualifizierte Referenten für den Kongreß gewinnen können, so daß zusammen mit Anregungen aus dem Teilnehmerkreis einige interessante Diskussionen zustande kamen.

Ein Rahmenprogramm mit traditioneller European Night, Empfängen in den Rathäusern von Mainz und Wiesbaden und eine Stadtrundfahrt rundeten den Kongreß ab, so daß alle schließlich zufrieden die Heimreise antraten.

GERMANS & FRENCHS IN THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

MORE THAN 120 STUDENTS from seven European countries met in Mainz from December 11th to December 15th, to discuss the role of Germany and France in Europe. A large quantity of interesting subjects had attracted the participants and they were guided through a great 5-day-programme.

The main topics were ERASMUS, racism, the mobility of the Germans and the French in the Europe of 1993, the role of the cities in a Europe of the Regions, security policy, history and culture. Several highly qualified speakers had been invited to the congress, so that together with remarks from the audience interesting

discussions were guaranteed. The traditional European Night, receptions in the city halls of Mainz and Wiesbaden and a city tour framed the congress, so that everybody felt very satisfied about having come to Mainz.



DIE VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON EUROPA? ÄHNLICHKEITEN & UNTERSCHIEDE ZU DEN USA

AM ABEND DES 19.2.92 TRAfen sich 220 Teilnehmer aus ganz Europa von Bulgarien bis Spanien, von Schweden bis Italien in Freiburg. Durch die 16 verschiedenen vertretenen Nationalitäten erfuhr die Kategorie des "European Event" - die dem Kongreß aufgrund der Zusammenarbeit mit Perugia und Oviedo zugeschrieben wurde - ihre wirkliche Bedeutung.

Ziel der Veranstaltung war es, den Weg hin zu einem geeinten Europa zu diskutieren. Der Vergleich zu den USA sollte herausstellen, welche Entwicklungen und Elemente der Amerikanischen Föderation als Anregung für die Europäische Einigung dienen können, um den bestmöglichen Weg zu dieser Einigung zu finden. Nebeneffekt dieses Vergleichs sollte auch ein Abbau von existierenden Vorurteilen durch die Beschäftigung mit der Amerikanischen Kultur sein. Das Programm berücksichtigt vier verschiedene Schwerpunkte: Kultur, Politik, Wirtschaft und Recht. Natürlich fehlt auch das Beiprogramm nicht, um die eigene Kultur der Region näherzubringen.

So entstanden hitzige Diskussionen über Themen wie internationales Recht, Multikulturalismus, religiöse Toleranz, das Europäische Sprachproblem und die Europäische Zentralbank. Entgegen der Erwartung der Organisatoren zeigten die Vorträge und Referate oft nur die verschiedenen Entwicklungen auf, eine Wertung erfolgte nur im seltensten Fall. Unvorhergesehene stellten sich durch die Abgrenzung zu den USA die eigenen Werte und Besonderheiten in Europa heraus. Auffällig war, daß die Referenten eher auf dem status quo beharrten, während hingegen die jüngere Generation sich eher für ein politisch geeintes Europa aus-

sprach. Besonders ausgeprägt zeigte sich dieses Interesse an einer über den westeuropäischen Staatenbund hinausgehenden "Europaunion" bei den osteuropäischen Studenten. Ein endgültiges Fazit läßt sich aus den manigfachen Diskussionen und unterschiedlichen Meinungen wohl nicht ziehen, aber es wurden viele Gedanken Anstöße in Richtung Europäischer Identität gegeben, die den einen oder anderen wohl noch länger beschäftigen werden.

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE? SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES TO THE USA

AT THE EVENING OF THE 19.2.1992 all together 220 participants from all over Europe, from Bulgaria to Spain, from Sweden to Italy arrived in Freiburg. The 16 different represented nationalities showed the real meaning of the category of a "European Event" which was given to this congress because of the cooperation with Perugia and Oviedo.

unification the comparison to the USA was made. A secondary effect of the comparison could be the reduction of prejudices by the preoccupation with the American culture. The programme contained four main fields: culture, politics, economics and law. Certainly a leisure programme was not missing in order to present the culture of the region.

Passionate discussions about themes like international law, multiculturalism, religious tolerance, European language problems and a Central European Bank took place. Contrary to the expectations of the organisers, many lectures only dealt with different developments at both sides of the Atlantic ocean, an evaluation presented not very often. Caused by the demarcation against the US, values and special features within Europe can be shaped unexpectedly vivid. It was conspicuous that the lecturers were rather more in favour of the status quo while the young generation pushed towards a politically unified Europe. The interest for an European Union going beyond a mere Westeuropean loose confederation was especially cultivated among Eastern European students. A final conclusion can not be drawn out of the several discussions and different opinions, but many stimulations concerning a European identity were done. One or the other will think about this for sure.



The aim of the congress was to discuss about possible ways to a united Europe. In order to determine which developments and elements of the American federation could be applied to Europe and to find out the ideal way of the European

UNIVERSITA IN EUROPA VALIDITA E RICONOSCIMENTO DEI TITOLI DI STUDIO

AECEE-PERUGIA AD AEGEE-Leiden hanno organizzato due appuntamenti per discutere sull'Università Europea. Al primo appuntamento perugino è stata inquadrata la situazione del sistema universitario europeo.

La vera sfida che si presenta all'Università europea non è quella del raggiungimento di meccanismi formali di riconoscimento dei titoli di studio, ma di livelli qualitativi sufficienti di preparazione in tutti gli atenei d'Europa.

Infatti, in virtù della direttiva n.48 del 1989, la Comunità Europea ha proposto un sistema generale di riconoscimento dei titoli professionali basato sul concetto rivoluzionario della "mutua fiducia".

L'originalità del sistema, ad in particolare della direttiva 48/89 sta nel riconoscimento, in via di principio dell'equivalenza tra le formazioni che nei vari Stati membri sono condizioni di accesso all'esercizio di una stessa professione.

Viene così garantito non il riconoscimento del titolo, ma della "professionalità".

Ciò però richiede che il livello di preparazione dei professionisti nelle Università europee sia omogeneo e di qualità. È la qualità quindi che assicura valenza europea alla formazione universitaria.

Ciò implica un controllo della CEE sull'operato delle singole Università come è stato indicato nella risoluzione del trattato di Maastricht del 1991 che ha inserito nelle materie di competenza della Commissione l'istruzione universitaria.

A Maastricht, inoltre, sono stati previsti meccanismi di incentivo e penalizzazione affinché tutte le Università europee si adeguino ai livelli formativi richiesti.

Obiettivo dei dodici, quindi, è costruire un SISTEMA EUROPEO DELLE UNIVERSITA', salvo guardando le singole identità culturali omogeneizzando dei corsi di studio.

Un tale risultato sarà permesso dal grande potenziamento dei programmi di mobilità studentesca, che permettono allo studente di costruirsi un curriculum "europeo" con insegnamenti conseguiti in diversi Stati.

Si fa largo quindi la coscienza che l'istruzione e la formazione sono fra le principali garanzie della qualità e della competitività delle risorse umane dell'Europa. La competitività dell'Europa è quindi condizionata dal come saprà rispondere alla necessità di nuova qualificazioni.

Indeed, with Regulation 48 of 1989, the European Community offered a general system that recognised educational qualifications based on the revolutionary concept of "mutual trust". The originality of the system, and especially in Regulation 89/48, is that it recognises, at least in principle, equivalences among educations; such conditions allow the same professions to be exercised in the various member states.

The above-mentioned regulation deals with professions that require higher education or at least three years of university study. Therefore, it is not the qualification that is recognised but "professionality".

However, this requires that the educational levels for professionals in the different European universities are homogeneous. Quality assures that a university education will be valid throughout Europe. This involves EC controls on the individual European universities as indicated in the resolutions in the Treaty of Maastricht of 1991 which, among other things, placed university education among the subjects that the Commission has authority over.

At Maastricht, incentive mechanisms and possible penalties were also provided to assure that all European universities conform to the format levels required.

The aim of the twelve member countries, therefore, is to set up a "EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF UNIVERSITIES" which safeguards individual cultural and national identities, thus preventing a dangerous and negative homogenisation of courses.

Favourable results will come about greatly expanding student mobility programmes (ERASMUS, TEMPUS, COMETT, LINGUA) which allow students to put together a European curriculum with studies carried out in different states.

Therefore, we must spread awareness that education and training are among the main guarantees of the quality and competitiveness of European human resources.

European competitiveness will depend on how we answer the needs of new qualifications.

EDUCATION AND QUALITY - A COMPARISON OF UNIVERSITIES IN EUROPE

AECEE-PERUGIA AND AEGEE-Leiden organised two congresses to discuss about the future of the European university.

During the first meeting, in Perugia



150 AEGEE-members participated together with the main experts from Italian universities.

The Italian experts exhaustively described the present situation of the European university systems. The real challenge to European universities is not reaching a formal mechanism of legal recognition of educational qualifications, but to have sufficiently high levels of preparation in all the universities of the EC member states.

AEGEE SPACE-4 CONFERENCE

500 STUDENTEN OVER HEEL Europa namen deel aan het vierde Space congres van AEGEE, een samenwerking tussen AEGEE-Aachen, AEGEE-Delft, AEGEE-Eindhoven en AEGEE-Enschede. Na de voorgaande congressen in Toulouse en München, vond dit vierde congres plaats in het kader festiviteiten rondom het 150 jarig bestaan van de Technische Universiteit in Delft in 1992. Ook was het SPACE-congres onderdeel van het Internationaal Ruimtevaartjaar 1992 onder auspiciën van de Verenigde Naties.

Het congres werd ondersteund door Cospar (Committee on Space Research), NIVR (Nederlands Instituut voor Vliegtuigbouw en Ruimtevaart), SRON (Stichting Ruimteonderzoek Nederland) en Forum Weltraumforschung Rwt Aachen. Het doel van de organisatie was om aan te tonen dat resultaten van ruimteonderzoek bijdragen aan alle andere takken van de wetenschap. Om dit te bereiken waren meer dan 40 sprekers uit de ruimtevaartwereld uitgenodigd om te spreken over verschillende onderwerpen. Het driedaagse programma belichtte niet alleen de technische aspecten van ruimtevaart, maar behandelde ook Aardobser-

vatie en de economische en politieke aspecten van de ruimtevaart.

De deelnemers namen deel aan forumdiscusses over de reis naar Mars en samenwerking tussen ESA en Rusland. Er waren ook diverse excursies naar ruimtevaartbedrijven. Gedurende het SPACE4 congres werd de deelnemers met behulp van een computer een enquête afgenoem om achter hun ideeën over ruimtevaart te komen. De deelnemers vulden hun antwoorden in op de computer, zodat de resultaten 's nachts verwerkt werden en de volgende dag op grote monitors gepresenteerd werden. Op deze manier werd er een goede atmosfeer voor discussie gecreëerd en tot discussie aangemoedigd in vele discussies.

De laatste dag op 27 mei bezochten de deelnemers ESTEC in Noordwijk, een onderdeel van ESA met ook een bezoek aan de Noordwijk Space Expo en de Test Faciliteiten met de grote Space Simulator. Het congres werd hier officieel gesloten met een persconferentie bij ESTEC waar de conclusies van de enquête gepresenteerd werden. Na de persconferentie genoten de deelnemers en het organiserend comité van een diner, aangeboden door ESTEC.

The conference was also supported by Committee on Space Research, the European Space Agency, Netherlands Agency for Aerospace Programs and the Space Research Organisation Netherlands and Forum Weltraumforschung Rwt Aachen.

The objective of the organisers was to show the benefits of space technology to science as well as the benefits of science to space technology. To reach this objective more than 40 international lecturers from the space world were invited for lectures on various topics. The 3 days program did not only highlight the technical aspects of space technology, but it also dealt with Earth observation, economics and politics.

The participants took part in forumdiscussions, one about the trip to the Mars, the other about the cooperation between ESA and Russia. Also various excursions were arranged including a visit to ESTEC at the last day of the conference. During Space-4 an inquiry was held among the visitors about their ideas and hopes about the future of space technology. They gave their answers on computers, so that the results could be processed overnight and shown on large terminals the next day. This way a good atmosphere for discussion was created and encouraged the visitors to participate actively in the many discussions.

The last day on May 27 the participants visited the European Space Technology and Research Centre including a visit to the Noordwijk Space Expo and the Test Facilities with the large Space Simulator. The conference ended here officially with a press conference, where the results of the inquiry and the workshops were presented. After the press conference the conference the participants and the organisers enjoyed a dinner offered by ESTEC.

AEGEE SPACE-4 CONFERENCE

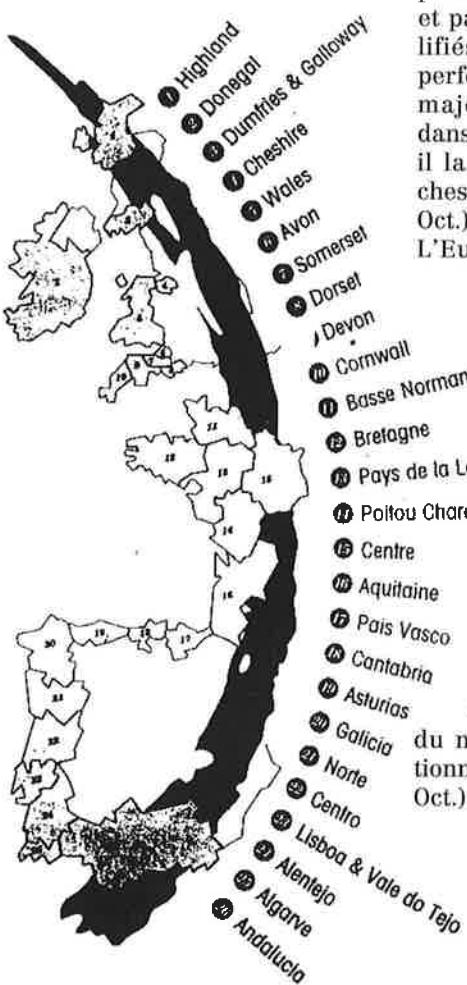
500 STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER Europe took part in the fourth Space Conference of AEGEE, a cooperation between AEGEE-Aachen, AEGEE-Delft, AEGEE-Eindhoven and AEGEE-Enschede. After previous conferences in Toulouse and Munich, this forth conference was held at Delft University of Technology as part of the celebrations for the Universities 150 years anniversary in 1992. Besides that the AEGEE SPACE 4 conference also was part of the International Space Year 1992 as it was proclaimed under auspices of the United Nations.



ARC ATLANTIQUE DES ETUDIANTS

L'ARC ATLANTIQUE, à la veille du Marché Unique, les régions de l'Europe renforcent leurs coopérations et affirment ainsi de nouvelles solidarités. L'Arc Atlantique, pour sa part, réunit la périphérie Ouest de l'Europe, sont 26 régions englobant le Royaume-Uni, l'Irlande, la France, l'Espagne et le Portugal. Sa stratégie: optimiser les efforts de ces régions afin de lutter contre des problèmes trop communs-sous-emploi, respect de l'environnement, développement économique, émigration des jeunes diplômés -(Cf. Jeudi 22 Oct.). Il n'est de richesse que d'hommes. Réalité économique, sociale et culturelle, l'Arc Atlantique concerne de toute évidence les étudiants. Ils sont, en effet, les premiers touchés par le sous-emploi de ces régions, et paradoxalement, les mieux qualifiés pour créer des entreprises performantes. Aujourd'hui, l'atout majeur de l'Arc Atlantique tient dans son potentiel humain: aura-t-il la volonté de faire de cette richesse une force? (Cf. Vendredi 23 Oct.)

L'Europe...L'Europe...L'Europe...
Colloque organisé par l'AEGEE-Rennes, "l'Arc Atlantique des étudiants" a poursuivi une réflexion engagée à Leuven (Belgique) et München (Allemagne) sur "l'Europe des Régions: une nouvelle structure fédérale". Dans ce cadre, la dimension politique impliquée par l'Arc Atlantique a pris tout son sens. Le "Far-West européen" était-il envisagé comme un lobby ou préfigure-t-il le tremplin du nouvel aménagement institutionnel de l'Europe. (Cf Samedi 24 Oct.)



STUDENTS AT THE ATLANTIC ARC

THE ATLANTIC ARC. JUST BEFORE THE magic date, 1st January 1993, when the European single Market is becoming a reality, most of the Regions encourage cooperation and amplify their solidarity. Atlantique Arc, with 26 regions situated in Great-Britain, Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal is trying to develop social, economical and cultural actions, in order to fight, unemployment and young emigration (Thursday 22th).

The richness is based on humans. The economic, social and cultural reality of the Atlantic Arc effects even Students. They are the first affected by unemployment in these regions even though they are the best qualified for building up new competitive enterprises. The best way to face the advantaged Regions of Europe is to focus on the human resources of the Atlantic Arc in order to realise the potential. (Friday 23th).

Europe...Europe...Europe. The conference organised by AEGEE Rennes consequently resulted out of profound discussions in Leuven (Belgium) and München (Germany) about "Europe of the Regions"- a new federal structure for Europe. In this context the political implications of the Atlantique Arc is to be considered. Whether "The far East of Europe" has the intention of lobbying or how far it appears to be the first step towards a new European framework was discussed on Saturday 24th.

QUO VADIS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

NOVEMBER 11-15, 1992 IS the date of Prague's entrance into history of AEGEE. At that time the first AEGEE congress in Czechoslovakia and one of the first important events of AEGEE in Eastern Europe took place. The name of the congress and, at the same time, the question it was trying to answers was: "Quo vadis, Czechoslovakia?". More than 150 participants from various European countries could learn there about the latest developments in Czechoslovakia from a political, economic and cultural point of view.

The aim was to show European students what the Czech and the Slovak nations are really like, what they aspire to and what place they should have in the future Europe. The most interesting part of the congress was, obviously, the panel discussion "Nations and problems" which gave rise to many questions and remarks concerning problems between Czechs and Slovaks, the paradoxical division of Czechoslovakia within a uniting Europe, eternal problem of national minorities etc. Beside this the following interesting lectures and workshops should be mentioned: "Czechoslovakia and Europe", "Prague - cultural heart of Europe"...

Their variety and the passionate discussions which they provoked proved that it is really difficult to express the fast development of Czechoslovakia in four days. But more than 15 lectures/politicians, university teachers, economists, and lawyers..., all specialists in their fields did their best to explain to European students the history, present time and, hopefully, a bright European future of Czechoslovakia.

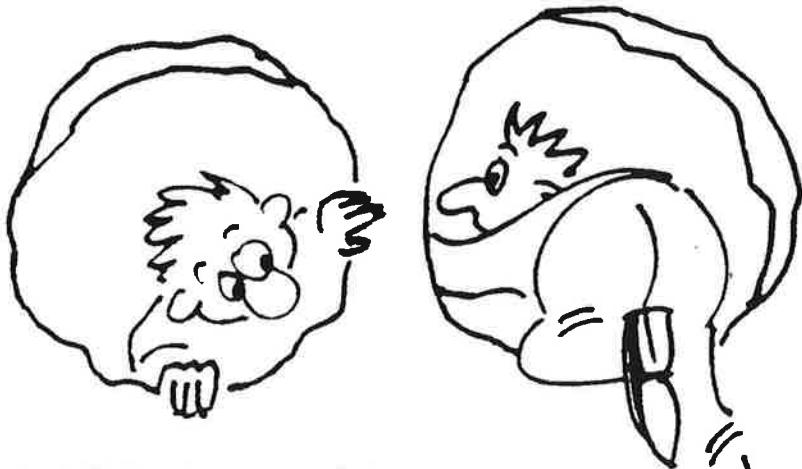
The success of the congress consists in this that these 150 young people learned more about the country with both its problems and strong points, and they were made acquainted with its rich cultural situation. And, in the end, they discovered not only "The Czechoslovakia in Europe", but also "the Europe in Czechoslovakia".

QUO VADIS, ČESKOSLOVENSKO?

VE DNECH 11.-15. LISTOPADU 1992 se i Praha vepsala do historie AEGEE. V těchto dnech se v Praze konal první kongres AEGEE v Československu a jedna z prvních významných akcí AEGEE Východní Evropě. Otázka, na kterou se kongres snažil odpovědět a která se promítla i v jeho názvu, zněla: "Quo vadis, Československo?". Více než 150 mladých lidí z nejrůznějších evropských zemí se zde mohli seznámit se s současným vývojem Československa po stránce politické, ekonomickej i kulturní. Cílem bylo přiblížit evropským studentům jaké český a slovenský

byli opravdovými odborníky ve svém oboru/ udělali, co mohli, aby přiblížili evropským studentům československou historii, současnost a, doufajme, i zářivou evropskou budoucnost.

Úspěch kongresu spočívá v tom, že jeho účastníci se dozvěděli více, než se mohou dočíst v tisku nebo odporovat v roli pouhých turistů. Poznali Československo se všemi jeho problémy i silnými stránkami, seznámili se jak s jeho bohatou kulturní tradicí, tak i s poněkud zmatenou a někdy až absurdní současnou situací. Zkrátka nakonec našli nejen Československo v Evropě, ale i Evropu v Československu.



národ skutečně jsou, o co usilují a jaké místo by mely zaujmít v budoucím uspořádání Evropy.

Nejzajímavější částí kongresu byla zřejmě pánelova diskuse "Národy a problémy", která vyvolala mnoho otázek a připomínek týkajících se vztahu čechů a slováků, paradoxního jevu dělení Československa uvnitř sjednocující se Evropy, včetně živého problému národnostních menšin atd. Ale za zmínku stojí i další zajímavé přednášky a workshops jako: "Československo a Evropa", "Problémy ekonomickej transformace", "Malé národy v Evropě", "Praha - kulturní srdce Evropy".... Jejich rozmanitost a vašnivé diskuze, které vyprovokovaly, dokazují, že je velice obtížné ve 4 dnech obsáhnout převratný vývoj událostí posledních let. Ale všichni přednášející/politici, vysokoškolští profesori, ekonomové, právníci..., kteří

THE TEMPUS ACADEMY

A TEMPUS-AKADEMIA

TEMPUS FORMS PART OF THE overall program of the Communy aid for the economic restructuring of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Within this framework, training has been identified as one of the priority areas for cooperation. Therefore the TEMPUS scheme has been designed to support the development of higher education systems in the above mentioned region of Europe, focussing on organised students' mobility programmes.

TEMPUS-Academy served as an information market, offering an opportunity to show how TEMPUS practically works and in what ways it can be improved. By inviting both students and university officials, we attempted to provide a real overview of the work that TEMPUS has carried out so far. At the same time discussions focused on possible future developments of the programme. Our main goal with organising this academy was to prepare the first evaluation with the university and the student points of view. This is summed up in a final report that was written based on the results of the Academy.

TEMPUS AZ EUROPAI Kozseg kozepkelet-europai orszagok gazdasagi atalakitarara letrehouott segelyprogramanak reszet depezi. E keretprogramon belul a depzest elsodleges egyuttmukodesi terulet-kent jeloltek meg. Ezzel a cellal szuletett meg a TEMPUS tervgezet a kelet-europai regio felsooktatasi rendszereinek fejlesztese erdekeben, es fokuszaban a szervezett hallgatoi mobilitas programok alltak.

A TEMPUS-Akademia rendezveny informacios piackent funkcionalt, lehetoseget biztosított annek be mutatasara, hogy a TEMPUS valo jaban hogyan mukodik es mi mondon lehet mukodesen javitani.l Mind egyetemi hallgatok es hivatalos koordinatorok meghivasaval megkisereltunk egy valodi attekin-test nyujtani a TEMPUS program eddigi mukodeserol. Ezzel egyide-juleg eszmecserek folytak a pro-gram lehetseges jovobeli fejlodese-rol. Fo celunk az akademia megszervezesesevel az elso ertekeles el-keszitese volt - az egyetemek es a diakok szemszogebol. Ez egy zaro dokumentumban van osszefoglalva, amely a kongresszus eredményei alapjan keszult el.



THE SOCIAL DIMENSION – SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS IN EUROPE

THE CONFERENCE WAS ORGANISED by AEGEE-Madrid with collaboration of AEGEE-Europe. This event took place in Madrid from the 22nd till the 26th of November 1992. During these four days political parties, trade unions, business organisations and associations ex-

plained their role in the European society.

Some of the most important politicians, trade unionists, journalists, university professors and business men of Spain took part in the lectures and round-tables. There were also representatives of the supranational organisations that the national organisations are part of. They dealt with the following topics:

- The European Society after Maastricht.
- The influence of the Social and Economical Committee in Community policy and its repercussion on citizens.
- The role of political parties in the

Europe of the nineties.

- The different political structures in Europe.
- Syndical negotiations on the public opinion.
- The European Citizenship.
- The Social Policy of the European Community.
- The impact of the liberalization of the labourers mobility.

350 students from all over Europe came to Madrid to participate in this event: the most important conference in Spain organised only by students this year.

LA DIMENSION SOCIAL – ORGANIZACIONES SOCIOECONOMICAS EN EUROPA

LA CONFERENCIA FUE ORGANIZADA por AEGEE-Madrid con la colaboración de AEGEE-Europa. El evento tuvo lugar en Madrid del 22 al 26 de noviembre de 1992. Durante esos cuatro días los partidos políticos, sindicatos, organizaciones empresariales y asociaciones explicaron su papel en la so-

ciedad Europea.

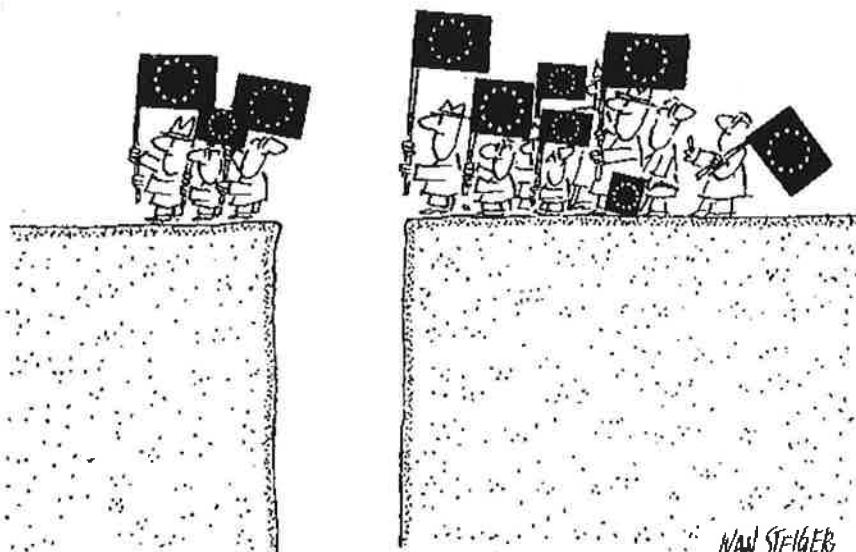
Algunos de los mas importantes políticos, sindicalistas, periodistas, catedráticos y empresarios de España formaron las mesas redondas y dieron las conferencias. Hubo también representantes de las organizaciones supranacionales de las que las organizaciones nacionales son parte. Trataron los siguientes asuntos:

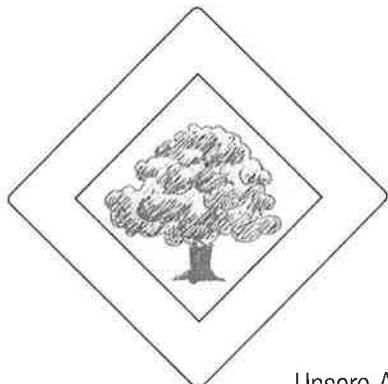
- La Sociedad Europea después de Maastricht.
- La influencia del Comité Económico y Social en la política en la Europa de los noventa.
- Los sindicatos a nivel europeo.
- El efecto del Mercado Unido en las empresas.
- El papel de las asociaciones eu-

ropeas en la opinión pública.

- La Ciudadanía Europea.
- La Política Social de la Comunidad Europea.
- El efecto de la liberalización de la movilidad de los trabajadores.

350 estudiantes provenientes de toda Europa vinieron a Madrid para participar en este evento: el congreso más importante del año organizado solo por estudiantes.





Unsere Leitenden drücken die Schulbank für die Umwelt!

Unsere Arbeitssicherheits- und Umweltschutz-Fachkräfte sind nicht nur ausgezeichnete Sachkenner. Sie sind auch aktiv tätig im innerbetrieblichen Arbeitssicherheits- und Umweltschutz-Weiterbildungssystem von Boehringer Mannheim. Ihre „Schüler“ sind leitende Mitarbeiter und Führungskräfte aus allen Unternehmensbereichen, die von diesen Themen berührt werden. In mehrtägigen Seminaren bringen die Teilnehmer ihr Wissen auf den aktuellen Stand, und sie erhalten die Fähigkeit und Motivation, ihr Wissen praktisch

umzusetzen und auch ihren Mitarbeitern zu vermitteln. Denn Umweltschutz in einem Unternehmen kann nur funktionieren, wenn sich alle Firmenangehörigen diesem Ziel verpflichtet fühlen.

Vom modernen Umweltschutz sind heute alle Unternehmensbereiche betroffen, von der Entwicklung bis zur Produktion und dem Vertrieb der Produkte. Es gibt ständig neue Erkenntnisse und Themen für unsere aktuelle Weiterbildung.

Gesundheit ist unsere Aufgabe – Umweltschutz unsere Pflicht.

**BOEHRINGER
MANNHEIM**

Boehringer Mannheim GmbH
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AEGEE EUROPEAN EVENTS 1991 / 1992

CALENDAR OF EVENTS



| | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 21.-22.02.1991 | Internal Corporate Communication | AEGEE - Groningen |
| 26.-28.03.1991 | Non EC Immigration in EC-Countries | AEGEE - Perugia |
| 11.-13.04.1991 | "Love Education", Birth control | AEGEE - Ferrara |
| 17.-21.04.1991 | 1st Environmental Congress | AEGEE - Münster |
| 24.-26.04.1991 | ECEE VII "Energy and Europe" | AEGEE - Amsterdam/ Leiden/Rotterdam/Europe |
| 13.-17.05.1991 | 2nd Environmental Week | AEGEE - EnWG |
| 17.-20.05.1991 | History of the European Idea | AEGEE-Leipzig |
| 31.5.-2.6. 1991 | Culture Club: How to do culture in three days? | AEGEE-Bonn |
| 13. - 16.6.1991 | Scandinavian Congress | AEGEE-Heidelberg |
| 09. - 12.7.1991 | European School 1991 | AEGEE-Madrid/Europe |
| 17.-22.09.1991 | Erasmus Academy | AEGEE-Oviedo |
| 19.-20.10.1991 | Rhine &Dine, Novelle Cuisine d'Europe | AEGEE-Koblenz |
| 07.-09.11.1991 | Men & Women. The Neverending Story? | AEGEE-Saarbrücken |
| 13.-16.11.1991 | Erasmus Congress | AEGEE-Geneve/Fribourg |
| 21.-24.11.1991 | Modern Literature in Europe | AEGEE-Köln |
| 03.-06.12.1991 | TEAM'91 | AEGEE-Milano/Europe |
| 11.-14.12.1991 | Poland and the EC | AEGEE-Hamburg |
| 11.-15.12.1991 | The French and the Germans in the European Construction | AEGEE-Mainz/Wiesbaden/ |
| 19.-23.02.1992 | The United States of Europe? Parallels and differences to USA | AEGEE-Freiburg |
| 01.-04.03.1992 | Education and Quality I (Perugia) | AEGEE-Perugia/Leiden |
| 13.-15.03.1992 | Europe of the Regions Academy | AEGEE-Leuven |
| 13.-15.03.1992 | Slovenia in Europe | AEGEE-Ljubljana |
| 01.-04.04.1992 | Europe of the Regions Congress | AEGEE-München |
| 10.-14.04.1992 | Integration on the Balkan and the EC | AEGEE-Sofia |
| 21.-26.04.1992 | 2nd Environmental Congress in Riga | AEGEE-EnWG |
| 23.-26.04.1992 | Europe on air: Communication and Media | AEGEE-Erlangen |
| 27.4.-9.05.1992 | 3rd Environmental Week | AEGEE-EnWG |
| 07.-10.05.1992 | Genetic Engineering | AEGEE-Göttingen |
| 11.-13.05.1992 | Education and Quality II (Leiden) | AEGEE-Leiden/Perugia |
| 14.-16.05.1992 | Tele-Visions | AEGEE-Utrecht |
| 23.-26.05.1992 | Space IV Conference | AEGEE-Delft/Aachen/ Eindhoven/Enschede/Europe |
| 28.-31.5.1992 | Danger from another world: The cultural Clash of Religions | AEGEE-Leipzig |
| 03.-5.06.1992 | Food'92: Politics, Economics and Nutrition | AEGEE-Maastricht |
| 20.-26.7.1992 | European School 1992 | AEGEE-Madrid/Europe |
| 24.-27.9.1992 | Wines of Valladolid: Production and Export | AEGEE-Valladolid |
| 01.-4.10.1992 | North-South Congress: Africa in Europe a Challenge | AEGEE-Milano |
| 11.-12.10.1992 | Aids Conference | AEGEE-Amsterdam |
| 13.10.1992 | TEAM'92 and MBA Market | AEGEE-Rotterdam/Europe |
| 22.-25.10.1992 | Students of the Atlantic Border | AEGEE-Rennes/Bordeaux/ Las Palmas/Oviedo/Salamanca |
| 23.-26.10.1992 | Tourismus and Mobility | AEGEE-Salerno |
| 11.-15.11.1992 | Quo Vadis Czechoslovakia? | AEGEE-Praha |
| 19.-23.11.1992 | Tempus Academy | AEGEE-Budapest |
| 22.-26.11.1992 | European Week, ECEE VIII | AEGEE-Europe |
| 22.-26.11.1992 | Social Dimension of Europe | AEGEE-Madrid |
| 4.-6.12.1992 | Tourism and its Consequences | AEGEE-Mainz/Wiesbaden |

1993

**TOWARDS
A BETTER
EUROPEAN
SOCIETY**



YEARPLAN AEGEE-EUROPE

EDUCATION

Educated people with "European experience" are the best guarantee for a better European society. The evaluation of education and the future of education in Europe will be main topics in 1993.



ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

AEGEE aims at preventing discrimination and racism. In our view Europe is a multicultural and open society. In a democratic and free Europe there is no place for intolerance.

SOCIAL DIMENSION

In a profound discussion AEGEE intends to compare the different social structures in order to contribute to their improvement. The disappearing frontiers make it is important to highlight some issues in society: criminality, unemployment etc.

ENVIRONMENT

Europe is our environment - and our future. However, this environment is not in a condition which could ensure a safe future. The future impact of today's mistakes will affect tomorrow's European society.

FUTURE OF EUROPEAN COOPERATION

The future of European cooperation depends on the cooperation between European countries. Bringing back Europe to the people means informing them on the developments of the process of "constructing Europe".

PREFACE

ALTHOUGH THE IDEA OF European unity is not a new one, it is this idea which continues to enthuse European youth and which continues to be their ideal. AEGEE-Europe is more alive than ever. In more and more cities young Europeans are attracted by the aims and activities of AEGEE. The extension of the network outside the European Community is a great achievement. Our pragmatic approach proves to be effective. AEGEE brings students together and offers them the possibility to discuss topics of interest, to exchange and opinions and to learn about the different cultures and mentalities.

For the year 1993 AEGEE-Europe choose "Towards a better European society" as a motto. The main focus of AEGEE-Europe will be on the issues playing an important role in today's society. The subjects mentioned below will therefore be highlighted during the coming year.

The activities organised within the framework of the Yearplan 1993 will be evaluated and the outcome put down in reports and discussion papers. AEGEE-Europe wishes to contribute to the improvement of the European society via the tools the students in Europe have.

In this way AEGEE-Europe hopes to offer a valuable contribution to the creation of a European awareness and to stimulate the discussion on important aspects of European integration and cooperation.

**ERASMUS ACADEMY,
AALBORG,
MARCH 15-17 1993**

The main aim of the academy is the improvement of efficiency and exchange of experience regarding student mobility. During the conference participants from AEGEE and other associations can exchange information and experience, in particular on the subject of how to work on ERASMUS on the local level. Professional opinions and advices will be given to ERASMUS responsible to improve efficiency. Also the AEGEE ERASMUS Working Group will present Guidelines and advice to the responsible on the local level.

**ERASMUS CONFERENCE,
TRONDHEIM,
MARCH 18-21 1993**

Students from all over Europe, administrators from the EFTA Directorate, ERASMUS Bureau, Council of Europe and Universities working with ERASMUS or other exchange programmes will be invited. Lectures will be held on a variety of subjects ranging from racism to education. The conference aims at informing about the ERASMUS programme especially for the Nordic countries and informing students from outside Scandinavia what programmes are being offered in Nordic universities.

**EUROPE AND THE
ISLAMIC CULTURES
KÖLN, MAY 19-23 1993**

What do we actually know about the Arabic-Islamic World? Cultural, political and religious aspects will be studied during the conference organized by AEGEE-Köln. All over Europe Arabic-Islamic people are part of the society. If we really want to live in a multi-cultural society we should inform ourselves about mentality and culture of other people.

**XENOPHOBIA! ARE YOU
A RACIST? FREIBURG,
NOVEMBER 24-28 1993**

AEGEE-Freiburg took the initiative to coordinate a major event on anti-discrimination to be organised with

the support of more AEGEE-locals. How does racism manifest itself? What are the causes of racism and how did they change in history? Is our modern society based on foreign citizens? Lectures will be organised on these Questions as well as a panel discussion on "Growing nationalism and Eurocentralisation and the consequences. The basic question the participants should ask each other is "Look at yourself: Are you a racist?"

**CRIME IN EUROPE,
NIJMEGEN,
FEBRUARY 17-20 1993**

A conference related to the social dimension. In Nijmegen social aspects of Crime will be highlighted as well as juridical aspects, in a European context. Social and juridical experts will be invited to introduce the themes of the conference and guide the discussion. The relation between social structure and crime, a European policy on prevention and other items will be dealt with.

**THIRD ENVIRONMENTAL
CONGRESS (TRAFFIC)
KONSTANZ, APRIL 1-4 1993**

AEGEE-Konstanz organises the Third Environmental conference of AEGEE on the traffic politics in Europe. Following issues are planned to be focused upon in workshops and lectures: Traffic flows now and in the future, Transport by rail in connection with the European inte-

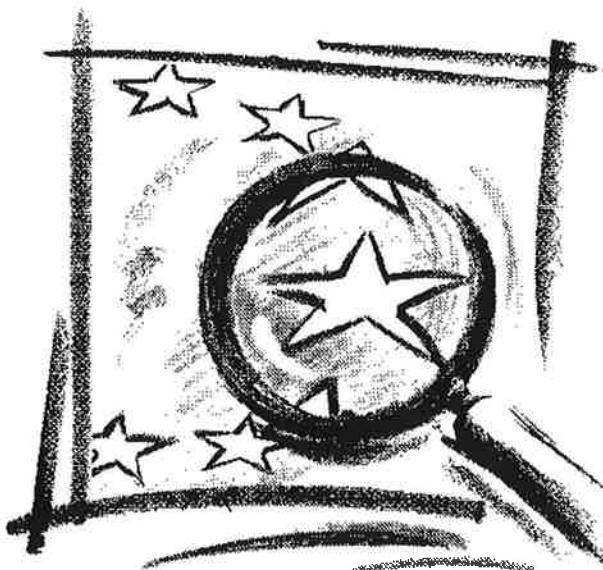
gration, City planning and public transport and intelligent traffic systems.

**FOURTH ENVIRONMENTAL
WEEK,
ALL OVER EUROPE,
OCTOBER 1993**

AEGEE antennae organise local events to inform the public about problems, concepts and possible European solutions, especially the chances of the latter. AEGEE will bring representatives from companies, governments, environmental groups and universities together in order to enable them to discuss on possible cooperation. Also environmental problems in Eastern Europe are a main topic.

**CONFERENCE ON THE FUTURE
OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION,
UTRECHT,
NOVEMBER 3-5 1993**

AEGEE-Utrecht organises a conference to inform students about the functioning and objectives of European organisations with a supranational or intergovernmental character. The fields of competence of the different organizations in Europe, Council of Europe, European Community, West European Union, NATO, CSCE, EFTA, -and their interaction will be explained by representatives of the European organisations.



Publisher
AEGEE - Europe
Mijnbouwplein 11
NL-2628 RT Delft
Tel: •• 31-15-78.69.33
Fax:•• 31-15-78.27.22

**Conception,
Coordination &
Advertising
Coordination**
Stephan Decher

Authors
AEGEE-Activists
throughout Europe

Editors
Peter Simon
Marc Coumans
Stephan Decher

Layout and Design
Julián Valero

Cover
Dirk Bücher

Printing
Graphische Kunstanstalt
Rheinberger GmbH
Bad Dürkheim
Cover: BVS matt
chlorfrei 250g/m²
Inside: BVS matt
chlorfrei 150g/m²

Number of copies: 15.000



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Dept. PM-1, SA-25/92
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