

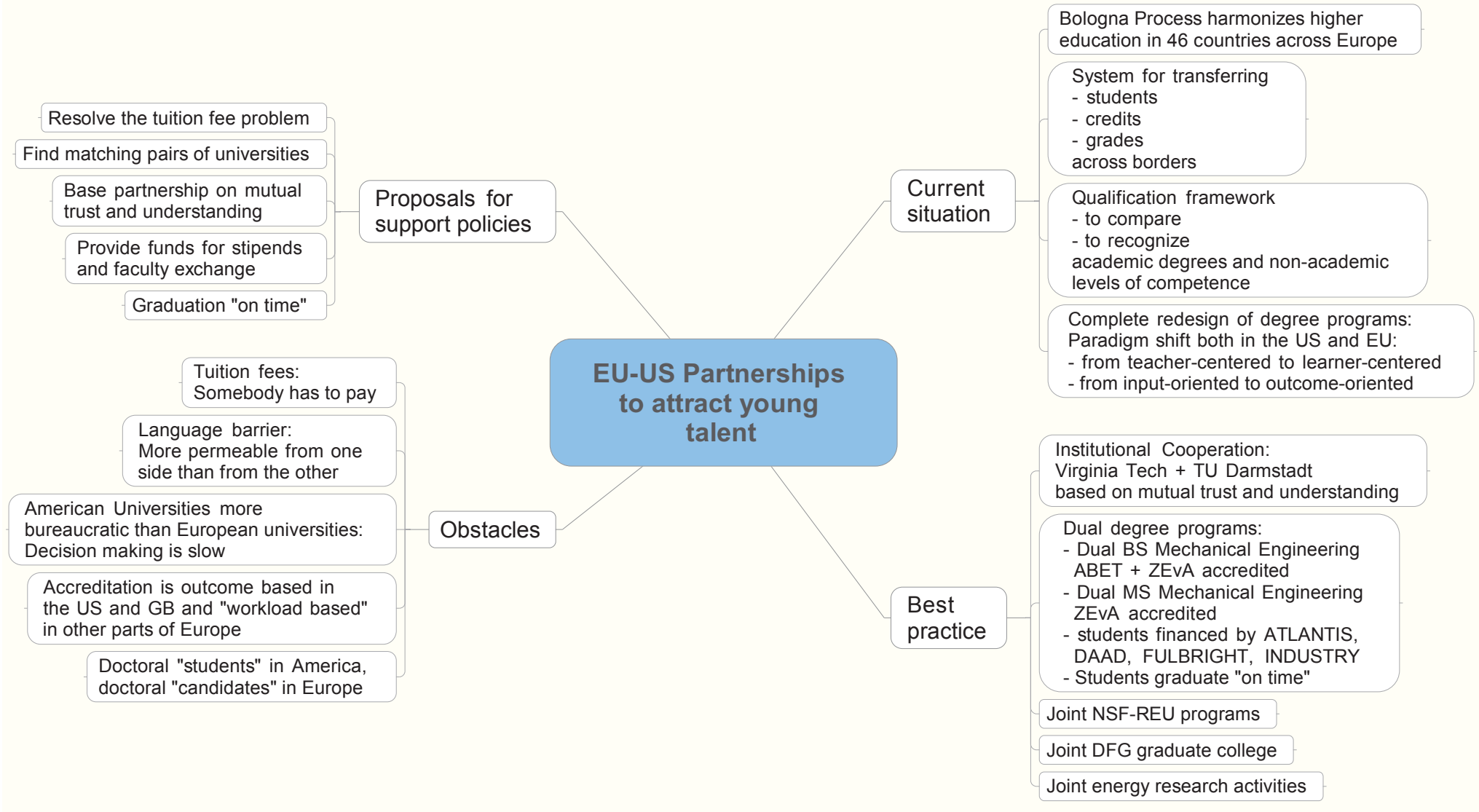
EU-US Partnerships to Attract Young Talent

The TU Darmstadt – Virginia Tech Example

Manfred J. Hampe
Technische Universität Darmstadt

2008-11-17

EU-US partnerships to attract young talent



- Current situation
- Best practice
- Obstacles
- Proposals for support policies



Harmonization of the systems of higher education in 46 countries across Europe

■ Creating a system for transferring

- ◆ students
- ◆ credits
- ◆ grades

across borders

■ Qualification framework

- ◆ to compare
- ◆ to recognize



- ◆ academic degrees
- ◆ non-academic levels of competence

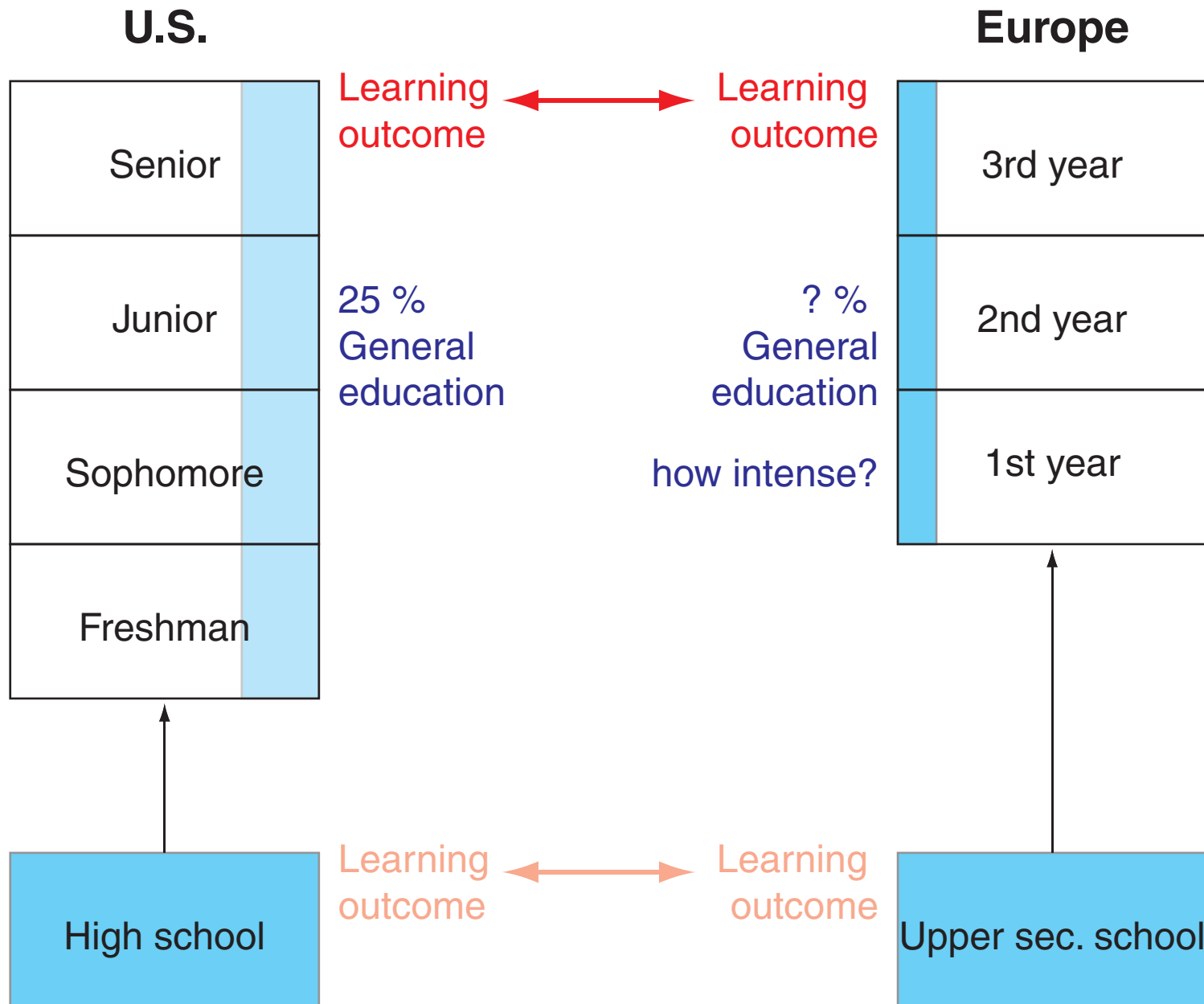
■ Complete redesign of study programs

Paradigm shift both in Europe and the US

- ◆ From teacher-centred to **learner-centered**
- ◆ From input-oriented to **outcome-oriented**

- Institutional Cooperation
 - ◆ Virginia Tech and TU Darmstadt
 - ◆ based on mutual trust and understanding
- Dual degree programs
 - ◆ Dual BS Mechanical Engineering (ABET + ZEvA accredited)
 - ◆ Dual MS Mechanical Engineering (ZEvA accredited)
 - ◆ students financed by grants from ATLANTIS, DAAD, FULBRIGHT, INDUSTRY
- Joint NSF-REU programs
- Joint DFG graduate college
- Joint energy research and education

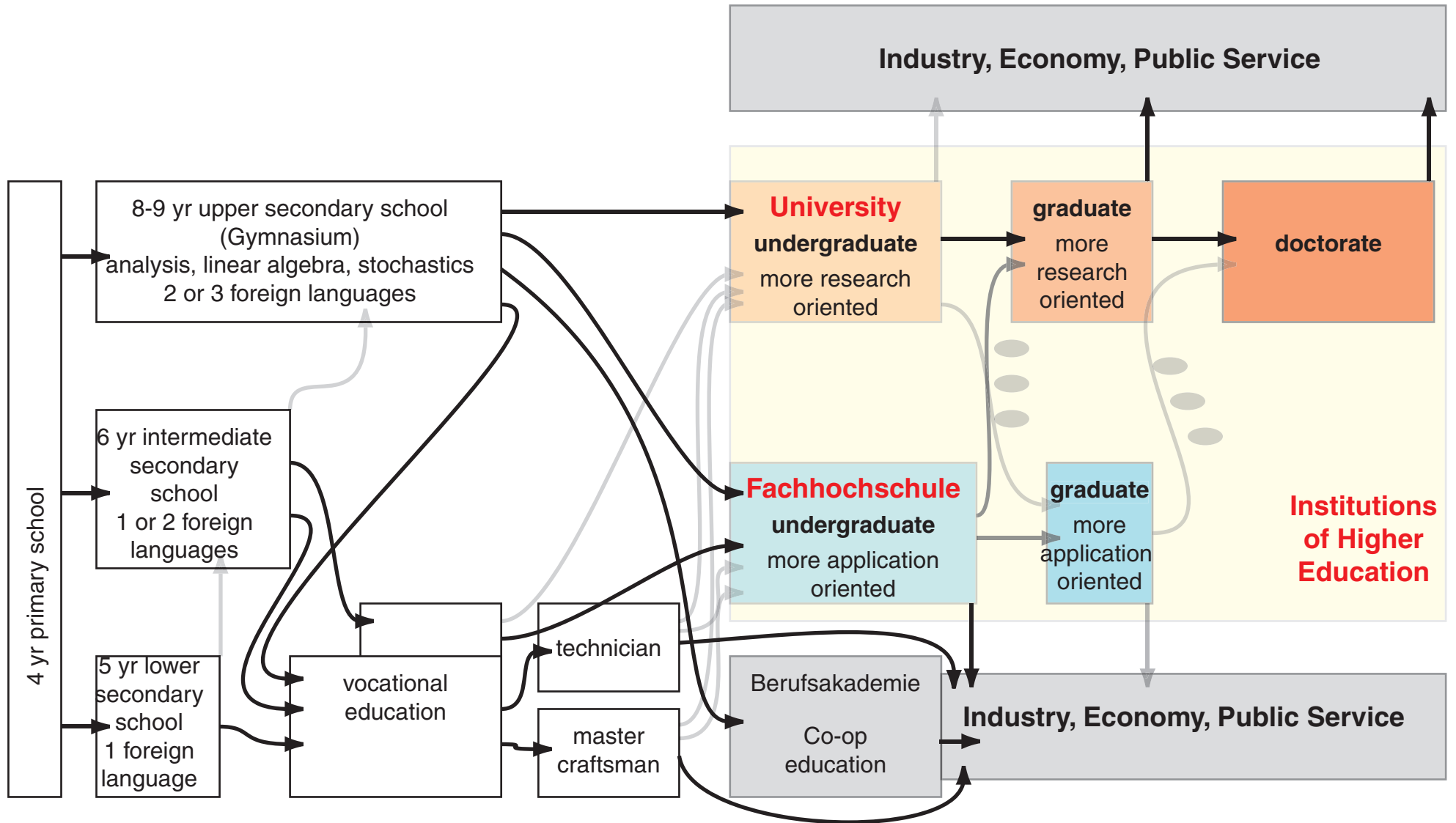
Differences



- Tuition fees: Somebody has to pay
- Language Barrier:
More permeable from one side than from the other
- American Universities more bureaucratic than European universities:
Decision making is slow
- Accreditation is outcome based in the US and GB and “workload based”
in other parts of Europe
- Doctoral “students” in America
doctoral “candidates” in Europe

- Resolve the tuition fee problem
- Find matching pairs of universities
- Base partnerships on mutual trust and understanding
- Provide funds for stipends and faculty exchange
- Provide graduation “on time”

Educational system in Germany:



Need for General Education

