

Internationalization of Research and Graduate Studies  
and its Implications in the Transatlantic Context  
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**Lasting Early Career  
Networking of Excellence  
Introductory Remarks**

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# Basic concepts:

- Exchange of ideas and practices is must for scientific excellence
- Journals and publications play an important part in this sense, however, the personal communication is equally important - NETWORKING
- Early stage networking – during graduate studies and postdoc - is important and lasting

# European side

In recent years EU has done a lot to promote inter-European networking in research and higher education:

- European research area
- Bologna process
- Framework programs
- Exchange and mobility schemes like “Erasmus”
- etc.

# American side

US have traditionally done much more for mobility of graduate students and researchers, e.g. Fulbright program.

However:

- US effort was directed toward particular European states and individuals
- Because it was predominantly a US effort it was one sided. It promoted mobility to US.

# Common ground

Europe is integrating and loosing part of it diversity, therefore:

- is more than before interested in transatlantic cooperation, networking and mobility as such, especially in the fields of research and graduate studies.
- for US it is worthwhile to realize that a new partner is emerging in Europe. A balanced two way mobility and cooperation is interest of both

# Conclusions

- Early stage networking is important to promote transatlantic cooperation in research
- For early stage networking new EU – US mobility schemes are needed. They should run both ways and be balanced.
- Existing US – member states programs should be further promoted it is however vital that EU – US programs will be added