



Donald Tusk

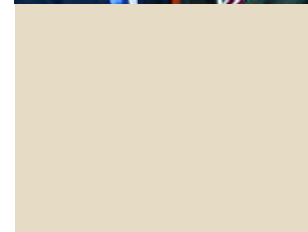
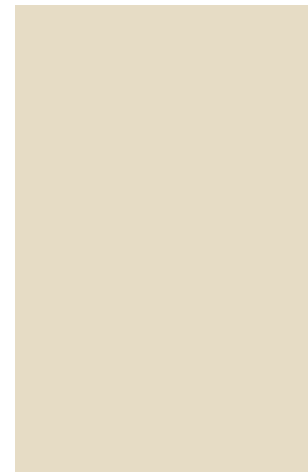
In the person of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, Donald Tusk, the Board of Directors for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen honours in the year 2010 an outstanding contender for freedom, democracy and human rights, who represents understanding, cooperation, solidarity and a Poland which is open to the world and firmly anchored in the European family of nations, and which has returned to the heart of Europe.

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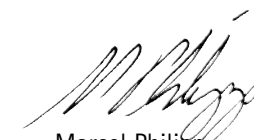
CONTENDER FOR FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

For over sixty years now we have lived in Europe in peace and stability. European unification has made possible prosperity, established common ground and overcome conflicts. The partitioning of the continent has been finally laid to rest. Europe in the year 2010 is much more than a geographical designation, an economic area or an accumulation of rules and declarations of intent. Europe is a living community of citizens-coming now from 27 member-states and sharing a living spirit of tolerance, of "unity in diversity" and of reciprocal solidarity.

In this "Greater Europe", an important role attaches to Poland and Polish-German cooperation; for the relationship between Poland and Germany has always been also a reflection of Europe's situation. This means that Poles and Germans together can give an important impetus to Europe's development. That is why Donald Tusk's special efforts on behalf of ratifying the Lisbon Treaty were and are such a momentous signal for the young member-states of the European Union.

Donald Tusk belongs to a generation of young Poles for whom Europe was always equivalent to freedom and democracy. Today, 30 years after the founding of Solidarność and two decades after the fall of the Iron Curtain, we gratefully remember the Polish people's courage in action, to which Europe's reunification is indivisibly linked. Donald Tusk stands for a Poland that is open to the world – a Poland which in Europe acts as a bridge between east and west and which bases foreign and European policy on cooperation rather than confrontation.

In the person of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, Donald Tusk, the Board of Directors for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen honours in the year 2010 an outstanding contender for freedom, democracy and human rights, who never bowed to the Communist regime; a convinced and convincing European, who is especially able to inspire the younger generation for Europe, who represents understanding, cooperation, solidarity and a Poland which is open to the world and firmly anchored in the European family of nations, and which has returned to the heart of Europe.


Marcel Philipp
(Mayor)

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DONALD TUSK





CITATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONFERRING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN IN HONOUR OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND DONALD TUSK



In the first decade of the emergent 21st century, there has evolved out of the original Community of Six the Union of 27 – a union that is the fundament for a lasting order of peace and freedom and of stability and prosperity for future generations on the entire continent. Two decades after the fall of the Iron Curtain, that which the Aachen City Council and the Board of Directors of the Society of the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen only dared to hint at in cautious hope in the declaration jointly adopted in 1990 has now become reality: the comprehensive union of Europe. Europe now breathes "with both lungs again". This beautiful metaphor, once used by Pope John Paul II in alluding to West Europe's reunification with its eastern-central and south-east European neighbours, describes the riches that have been acquired by the Union.

If our continent has thus experienced transformations of unique and epochal dimensions, this is owing in quite outstanding measure to the Polish people's love of freedom. For it is precisely the Polish people which has repeatedly risen up against the unnatural division of our continent. Its unshakeable determination to take its place in a free and unified Europe was among the driving forces which brought about the end of the Communist dictatorships on the other side of the former Iron Curtain and which made possible the reunification of Europe.

In tribute to an impressive life lived in the service of freedom and democracy and in recognition of his distinguished service in the cause of understanding and cooperation pursued by the Republic of Poland with its European partners, the Board of Directors of the Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen in the year 2010 honours in the person of the Prime Minister of Poland, Donald Tusk, a Polish patriot and a great European, who three decades ago, together with numerous members of the Solidarność (Solidarity) movement, laid the cornerstone of Europe's reunification and who today stands in a special way for a democratic Poland, open to the world and integrated in the European family of nations.

Donald Tusk was born on 22 April 1957 in Gdańsk into an established Polish-Kashubian family, whose members had to endure forced labour and imprisonment in concentration camps during the period of German occupation. He lost his father, whose health was shattered in this period, while still in primary school. Tusk read history at the University of Gdańsk, completing his studies in 1980 with a thesis on the Polish independence fighter and national hero, Marshal Józef Piłsudski. By his own account, the brutal suppression of the workers' protests in the winter of 1970 deeply affected him; while still a university student he quickly established contact with a number of dissidents. During the big wave of workers' strikes in the summer of 1980 he took part in the founding of the Independent Polish Students' Union and joined the Solidarity movement. After graduation he worked as an editor for the renowned Wydawnictwo Morskie (Maritime Publishers), also heading its trade union branch. Both as a regular writer for the "Samorządność" (Self-Governance) weekly and in numerous protest marches, Tusk was among those who did not shy away from public confrontation, marching at the head of the demonstrations and not infrequently paying for this with wounds and injuries.

The imposition of martial law at the end of 1981 and the banning of Solidarity left the barely 24-year-old journalist with no chance of state employment. Thereafter he took a job as an ordinary worker, employed for seven years by the "Światlik" private co-operative – run by like-minded dissidents – meanwhile continuing his political-journalistic activities underground.

After martial law was lifted Tusk became in 1989 deputy chief editor of the esteemed "Gazeta Gdańska". He left the Solidarity movement and together with the prominent liberals Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and Janusz Lewandowski founded the "Liberal-Democratic Congress" (KLD), which

stood above all for the market economy and privatization, and for Polish accession to the EU as soon as possible.

Having risen in the meantime to KLD chairman, Tusk was able in 1991 to join the Sejm as an elected member for the first time, only to lose his seat two years later in the early elections whose rescheduling was necessitated by the fall of the government headed by Hanna Suchocka. Following its decisive defeat the KLD merged with the Democratic Union to form the Freedom Union (UW), which in April 1994 elected Tusk deputy chairman. Three years later he won a seat in the Senate as representative of the Gdańsk voivodship (administrative entity), and was thereafter elected a deputy speaker of the Senate.

**CITATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONFERRING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE
OF AACHEN IN HONOUR OF THE PRIME
MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
DONALD TUSK**

At the beginning of 2001 Tusk was one of the co-founders of the Civic Platform (PO) and as a PO candidate was re-elected to the Sejm in September of that year. Thereafter, as its deputy speaker and (from April 2003) PO chairman, Tusk rose to become one of Poland's most influential (opposition) politicians, and was seen as one of the most promising candidates in the presidential elections in the autumn of 2005. But following a hard-fought campaign he had to concede defeat by his conservative opponent Lech Kaczyński.

Tusk assumed the parliamentary leadership of the PO and prepared to stand for the office of head of government. After the Sejm voted in September 2007 to dissolve itself, Tusk as opposition leader campaigned against Jarosław Kaczyński, the brother of his former opponent. Right up to the beginning of October there were few political observers who expected a change in the office of prime minister; but the now almost legendary TV debate on 12 October turned the tide. Tusk's message on that Friday evening: I will so govern the country as to make it fit, finally, to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

To opponents who sometimes charged him with downright unpatriotic closeness to Poland's German neighbours, he riposted deftly that of course he was pro-German – but also pro-Czech, pro-Slav and even pro-Russian; for his foreign and European policy agenda, unlike Kaczyński's, was based on cooperation rather than confrontation.

With a total of over 40 percent of the vote, Tusk's victory was a virtual landslide. Inaugurated in November as prime minister, he renewed to Poland's partners in the European Union his promise to pursue a policy of



cooperation among friends in a spirit of mutual trust: "We are working on a new Polish position, basically meaning that Poland is an active part of all changes taking place in the EU....We must endeavour to reach compromises and seek solutions to problems."

By personally taking charge of integration policy towards the EU and by appointing Władysław Bartoszewski – the internationally highly esteemed former foreign minister – State Secretary and Plenipotentiary for international dialogue, the Prime Minister acted right at the beginning of his tenure to set signals that were visible far and wide, indicating the great importance attached by the new Polish government to European policy. In his first government declaration on 23 November 2007, he announced the early signing of the Lisbon Treaty and Poland's conversion to the euro as soon as possible. "This government will do everything possible to ensure that Poland and the Polish people are quickly ready for the euro." In addition he spoke out in favour of improved relations to Germany, urging in this connection a revival of the "Weimar Triangle", i.e. close cooperation between Warsaw, Paris and Berlin.

After weeks of difficult debate, Tusk was able to reach an understanding with President Kaczynski on the ratification of the EU reform treaty, which in April 2008 was approved by the Chamber of Deputies and the Polish Senate. When Kaczynski stated after the abortive referendum in Ireland that the treaty was "senseless" and that he would not sign it, Tusk countered, "These remarks by the President are very unfortunate." Stressing that "ratification lies in the interests of Poland", the Prime Minister recalled in unmistakeable terms that the President himself had shared in negotiating the Lisbon Treaty.

Kaczynski ultimately came round and hinted at his approval if all the other EU states ratified the Treaty. A few days after the second and favourable Irish referendum, the head of state finally signed the ratification document on 10 October 2009.



The necessity of partnership-focused cooperation in the EU is underscored by Tusk, for whom Poland's success – also during the worldwide economic and financial crisis – "is inseparable from the success of the European Union.... We see the biggest danger in a crumbling solidarity within the European Union, in growing national egotism, in protectionism....There can be only one strategy for all Europeans."

The Polish Prime Minister also banks on more consensus on questions of the EU's budget and energy policy. Along with the policy of partnership with the EU's eastern neighbours, which he has pursued for some time, these policies are to be the focus of the Polish EU presidency in 2011, as Tusk announced some months ago. "Of the

new EU members, we are the largest country and perhaps even the most important partner for the old soldiers of the Union. Consequently, in connection with our presidency, many states are counting on the new EU countries to seize the initiative and provide new impetus" (quoted by Polskie Radio, 14 January 2009).

In the person of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, Donald Tusk, the Board of Directors for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen honours in the year 2010 an outstanding contender for freedom, democracy and human rights, who never bowed to the Communist regime; a convinced and convincing European, who is especially able to inspire the younger generation for Europe, who represents understanding, cooperation, solidarity and a Poland which is open to the world and firmly anchored in the European family of nations, and which has returned to the heart of Europe.



aachen

TEXT OF THE CERTIFICATE

ON ASCENSION DAY, 13 MAY 2010,
IN THE CORONATION HALL OF THE AACHEN TOWN HALL,
THE FORMER IMPERIAL PALACE,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN
WAS AWARDED TO
THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

H.E. Donald Tusk

IN TRIBUTE TO HIS EXEMPLARY EFFORTS

ON BEHALF OF UNDERSTANDING, PARTNERSHIP AND PROGRESS IN THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION.

INSCRIPTION ON THE MEDAL

CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN 2010

Donald Tusk

UNDERSTANDING, PARTNERSHIP, SOLIDARITY



DONALD TUSK

POLITICIAN, PRIME MINISTER OF POLAND

Donald Tusk was born in 1957 in Gdańsk. He is known in the domestic political scene as a co-founder of the Civic Platform – of all the political forces in Poland the one that is most open to Europe – a long-standing member of Parliament, and one of the founders of a modern and democratic Poland. He became Prime Minister of Poland in 2007. In Europe increasing recognition is paid to his efforts aimed at making the European Union a community of free nations based on a fellowship of free citizens.

Donald Tusk belongs to the "Solidarity" (Solidarność) generation, a movement that in the 1980s precipitated the downfall of Communism in central and eastern Europe. He was an active participant in the democratic opposition. After the strike in August 1980 he co-founded an independent student union, joined by tens of thousands of young people, and at the same time was editor of one of Poland's major weeklies published by "Solidarity". Regarding what happened in Poland in 1980-81 he said later, "The 'Solidarity' uprising was the first act of a political revolution and the rejection of the myths of socialism. When fear stops and people become citizens, every dictatorship begins to totter."

After the imposing of martial law on 13 December 1981, Tusk joined "Solidarity" in the underground. At the beginning of 1983 he founded the "Przegląd Polityczny" (Political Bulletin), a clandestine periodical which evaded censorship and around which evolved the "Gdańsk Liberal Circle" (whose members included Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Prime Minister in 1991, and Janusz Lewandowski, now an EU Commissioner). The Gdańsk Circle proceeded on the assumption that only the overcoming of Communism could lead to the creation of a modern and democratic state. A political position of this kind evolved into a design of democratic capitalism, also making the entire dissident movement immune to the temptation of a historic compromise with the Communist power structure. Gdańsk liberalism grew out of opposition to the prevailing system – opposition that would no longer make do with a mere systemic reform. Its representatives went



beyond the bounds within which the opponents of the Communist dictatorship were acting back then: in defending universal human rights they were fighting for a free Poland.

The message proclaimed by "Gdańsk realism" was the abolition of the basic material paradigms of what was called "real socialism". The new political system was to be based on private property, the free market, and entrepreneurship – in the mid-eighties, still an utterly utopian plan. But after the legendary "Solidarity" leader Lech Wałęsa won the presidential elections, this idea gained general acceptance and became the basis of socio-political change in Poland.

Donald Tusk has recalled this period of transition: "Before our eyes the Cold War and the partitioning of the European continent were coming to an end. In those days, the prevailing images and ideas of 'life'

KRAKAU/KRAKÓW
ST. MARY'S CHURCH



were transformed with the fury of a May storm. In 1988, after the strikes in Gdansk ended, I resumed work as an industrial climber and editor of the 'Political Bulletin'. One afternoon as I was just about to stop working on the wall of a fuel tank I heard below me the voice of Mariusz Wilk, who is today a travel writer. It turned out that he had scheduled me for an editors' conference with Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was in Gdańsk on that day. I lowered myself down on my rope, with no inkling that from then on everything would move with incredible acceleration. Within a year, the 'Round Table' talks began and ended, 'Solidarity' won the 4 June elections, the government of Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the first non-Communist Prime Minister, was formed, and finally Lech Wałęsa was elected and sworn in as President of the Republic of Poland. My life was transformed, too. I became deputy chief editor of the 'Gazeta Gdanska', at that time one of the first private daily newspapers, liquidator of a powerful Communist press and publishing monopoly, head of a political party which after Lech Wałęsa's victory in the presidential elections formed the government, and also member of the Sejm during the first electoral term. We were gripped by the zeal to renew the state, fascinated by the possibilities opening up before us through democracy, and enchanted by liberty."

After 1989 Donald Tusk became a politician who with farsightedness and vigour supported the Polish reform process and who worked unerringly towards Poland's accession to NATO and the European Union. That pivotal year was for him "the beginning of the institutionalization of the Solidarity revolution, of the flowing of its goals and ethical principles into concrete legal, financial and political solutions". He makes no secret of the fact that he did not know back then that "this was the hardest part".

The succeeding years saw the achievement of sweeping reforms on the strength of which Poland laboriously found its way back to "normality". Donald Tusk was a member of the Sejm (1991-1993), then Senator and deputy speaker of the Senate (1997-2001). At the end of the nineties he was one of the politicians who realized that "good changes had bogged down halfway because the political class had lost its drive". He was one of the few who had the courage to stress that Polish politics was in need of improvement. This view was one of the premises underlying the founding of the "Civic Platform" (PO) in 2001, combining various political directions and joining together liberal, Christian-Democratic and conservative ideas. As one of the founders of the PO,

Tusk rose to head it in April 2003, occupying on its behalf the post of deputy speaker of the Sejm (2001-2005). In the elections of 2007 the Civic Platform won more than 200 seats in the Sejm, paving the way to power.

Donald Tusk belongs to a generation for whom Europe was a dream of freedom and democracy. After 1989 the fulfilment of this dream meant the anchoring of Poland in the European Community. For him this was a natural consequence of "the peoples' autumn" of 1989, the end of the epoch of totalitarianism as well as a return to "normality". Regarding the Polish road to the European Union, he wrote some years ago: "Shortly after 1989 Europe seemed to be alarmed by the extent and the depth of the change of 'that autumn'. Europe did not want to go beyond association agreements. Apparently there was the conviction that the instruments of aid offered to Poland and other central European countries were sufficient and that these countries were poorly prepared for NATO and EU membership, and that their quick accession might be very costly. In addition, there were fears about Russia's reaction." Today we know that it became possible to overcome these more or less justified fears. Since 2004 Poland has belonged to the European Union.

Tusk said repeatedly that Poland took the European road because it was a chance to modernize the country. As he sees it, Poland has an additional opportunity – to become a 'bridge' between east and west. An open Poland which adopts European ideas and institutions while beaming its own values in Europe's direction could be a 'bridge' between the regions of the continent which were separated up to a short time ago. Thus the choice made in 1989 meant, in Tusk's view, not only opting for the development route but also voting for Poland as a link and not as an field of confrontation – a choice that was crucial for the achieving of genuine and not merely tactical understanding with Poland's neighbours. In a particular way, this also applies above all to understanding between Poles and Germans, an understanding which despite a tragic past actually came about in the nineties. Only under conditions of freedom and democracy was this radical change possible.

BRESLAU/WROCLAW
CENTENNIAL HALL



And only under such conditions was it possible to deal with the past. For Donald Tusk this meant addressing the history of Gdańsk, his home town, "in which all important dramas of humanity in the 20th century had been enacted". Tusk became an author and editor of many photo books. The series entitled "Był sobie Gdańsk" (Once in Gdańsk) surveyed with much courage the city's complex past.

For Donald Tusk, the European Union is both a political-economic community and a community of values. In the summer of 2005 he inquired with concern about the significance and the consequences of the French and Dutch "No" vote in the referendum on the constitution. With concern – because as he saw it, only a politically coherent union, a union in the sense of a community whose members had a feeling of both their own responsibility and shared responsibility, would be able to do justice to the challenges lying ahead. A multi-tracked union, a union of "many speeds", an alliance of the rich and the others – this was in his view a dead end: Europe could not look after its own security if it abandoned the fundamental principle of solidarity. During a debate in the Sejm a few months before, he had voiced similar views about European security. He pleaded back then "for a union having a common foreign and security policy; for a union that sees the North Atlantic Pact as a European defence alliance including the participation of the United States and simultaneously as an instrument of the West's global security policy."

After the Civic Platform won the November 2007 parliamentary elections, Donald Tusk became Prime Minister of a coalition government with the PSL (Polish Peasants'/People's Party). In his first government declaration, the Prime Minister clearly stated: "For my government, an increase of the quality of our work in the area of international cooperation will be important, especially in the family of nations that in terms of civilization are closest to us. That is the European Union and the Euro-Atlantic region. Among the common values forming the foundation of the international community that is so close to us, I would like for us to highlight something that is the Polish hallmark in Europe and the world – community solidarity." These words were echoed time after time. In recent years Tusk repeatedly pleaded for European solidarity during the debate on the climate package, for the "East-European Partnership" and for a common policy in response to the global financial crisis. In his political vocabulary there is no room for such terms as "concert of powers", "spheres of influence" or "double standards".

In speaking about the meaning and purpose of politics, Task cites the thoughts of John Gray, who holds that politics at its best is not a vehicle of universal designs but rather the art of reacting to changing conditions, and that what is needed is not wonderful visions of human progress but only the courage to defy recurring evil. To this Tusk adds: "That is my credo regarding good politics, even though I have a hard time convincing the government partners and many observers of the political scene that good governing is founded on quick, courageous action and not on the proclamation of thrilling ideologies."

Summing up what has happened in Poland in the past two decades, Tusk cites the most significant achievements: "We peacefully conquered Communism, built up the rule of law and developed a free market economy. Together with other states of central Europe, we returned to the European family of democratic and sovereign states. We strengthened the regained freedom by accession to the North Atlantic Alliance and by the opening to Europe, the enduring fact of which is full membership in the European Union. These are and remain the achievements of the Solidarność generation."



DANZIG/GDAŃSK - DŁUGIE POBRZEŻE ST. AND CRANE

PRIME MINISTER
DONALD TUSK AND
CHANCELLOR
ANGELA MERKEL
IN GDAŃSK



THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN CITIZENS' PRIZE FOR GREAT EUROPEANS

DR. JÜRGEN LINDEN

An idea on behalf of which outstanding personalities, heads of government and state and even the Holy Father accept a prize whose origin derives solely from a citizens' initiative in the best sense of those words – such an idea must be an important one. And the tribute paid years ago by Helmut Kohl, former Chancellor and honorary citizen of Europe, to the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen as the "most important political award" that Europe had to confer clearly indicates the historical development of the citizens' prize for great Europeans, a prize that was born amid the ruins of the Second World War.

Soon after the end of that war, following years of mental manipulation and indoctrination, the Aachen merchant Dr. Kurt Pfeiffer, together with a few friends, founded a small literary society called the "Corona Legentium Aquensis", which would become the embryo of the Charlemagne Prize. With Pfeiffer's financial support the literary society, growing in importance and influence in Aachen, was able to put on exhibitions and lecture series with politicians, scholars and creative artists from all over Europe. The discussions in the Corona inspired Pfeiffer to think about possible ways to take part in the political process in Europe – outside of political parties and parliaments but actively and with public impact – and to participate in a peaceful shaping of the future.

A few days before the Christmas of 1949, Pfeiffer used a meeting of the Corona on 19 December to present his idea for the endowment of an Aachen Prize "for the most valuable contribution in the service of West European understanding and joint endeavour and in the service of humanity and world peace". The initiative met with an extraordinarily positive response, both in the press and on the part of important personalities. This encouraged Pfeiffer to mount a vigorous campaign for his plans. Within a short time he assembled senior representatives of the city administration, the technical university, the Catholic church, municipal politics and the business community for the proclamation of the "Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen".

Participating for the city were Mayor (Oberbürgermeister) Dr. Albert Maas, City Manager Albert Servais, and Bürgermeister Ludwig Kuhnen. They saw the Prize as a way to revive the city's half-forgotten European past and to focus the attention of European-minded people on Aachen again, thus making the name of the Imperial City known beyond its own borders. After all, Aachen was once the centre of the first European empire under Charlemagne, the venue of a number of major European

peace congresses, for a long time a royal spa, and well known in consequence of the pilgrimages taking place every seven years to view its sacred relics – reason enough to be proud.

Pfeiffer's conviction that economic unification was an indispensable preliminary step towards the integration of western Europe was probably supported with vigour in particular by those founders representing the business community. They included the President of the Chamber of Commerce (and later Mayor of Aachen), Hermann Heusch; the Luxembourgian head of the Vereinigte Glaswerke, Dr. Jean Louis Schrader; and the head of the Philipswerke, Carel Nieuwenhuysen of the Netherlands. Especially the participation of the two high-ranking foreign business representatives clearly shows that the Charlemagne Prize was already international in its embryonic stages, both in its objectives and in the makeup of the group of its founding members.

For his initiative Pfeiffer was able to gain the support of the Aachen scientific and scholarly community. The established educated classes of the city were well represented, three of the twelve signers of the Proclamation being university professors.

Some three months after the noteworthy meeting of the Corona, the "Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen" was founded on 14 March 1950; it was to carry out all tasks connected with the conferring of the Prize. The first list of members of the Charlemagne Prize Society reads like a Who's Who of Aachen. Some 100 personalities from the business and scientific/scholarly communities, the church, politics and society were received into the new organization, whose first board of directors was identical with the signers of the Proclamation. Consisting of a certificate of honour, a medal and a cash award of 5,000 deutschmarks, the Prize was to be conferred annually on a person who had rendered outstanding service to Europe.

The energy with which the founders got to work is shown by the fact that on Ascension Day in 1950 the first Charlemagne Prize was conferred on Dr. Richard Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, the founder of the Pan-European Movement and a pioneer in the cause of European unification. The award ceremony in the Coronation Hall of Aachen's Town Hall left an indelible impression. For the first time since the war, the former Imperial Palace – still marked by war-damage – was the scene of an important municipal and European celebration. The positive media reaction at home and

AACHEN CATHEDRAL



abroad inspired the Board of Directors to take an even bolder part in the process of European unification. The conferring of the Prize in 1952 on Italy's Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi was the international breakthrough for the award.

The political leaders of the 50s – Jean Monnet, Konrad Adenauer, Robert Schuman and many more – followed

the Italian and were honoured in Aachen for their outstanding service on behalf of European unification. Thus the Prize gained political influence and international prestige. Charlemagne Prize winner Paul Henri Spaak, commenting in his speech of thanks in the Coronation Hall in 1957 on the list of distinguished laureates, rightly noted that "These are the most famous names in political postwar Europe."

After the presentation to de Gasperi, the Prize developed more and more into a pre-eminently political award; for it is the elected representatives of the state, ministers and presidents, who stand in the first rank of those who are actively engaged in the process of European unification and through whom, by means of the Charlemagne Prize, political influence can be brought to bear. On the other hand, the cultural and spiritual dimension of European unity also received its due emphasis, reflected in the choice of later award-winners such as Don Salvador de Madariaga, Frère Roger and György Konrád.

In 1962 it was not possible to award the Prize – for the second time in its history. To date there have been ten years in which it was not awarded. The conferring of the Charlemagne Prize in 1963 on Sir Edward Heath, who would later become British Prime Minister, marked a turning-point in its history; for Heath represented not a member-state but one that wanted to join the Community. The membership negotiations had in fact collapsed shortly before, and this gesture was meant as a signal in the direction of a future to be shared together.

In the 70s and 80s, the awarding of the Prize to representatives of the emergent democracies in Greece and Spain was an important signal intended to strengthen the forces of democracy and to bring these states closer to the European Community. In 1981 the award went to Simone Veil, the first female laureate and the first president of the European Parliament, directly elected by the citizens of Europe.

Dr. Kurt Pfeiffer, the initiator of the Charlemagne Prize, died on 30 January 1987. He remained to the end of his life on the Board of Directors, actively participating in the development of the Prize. His last nomination for the award, the former U.S. Secretary of State and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Henry Kissinger, represented in the view of the Board Spokesman both a legacy and a mission. Pfeiffer had in mind a reaffirmation of the transatlantic ties, in view of the Atlantic community's decisive share in the protection of the states of western Europe.

The nomination of Kissinger, accompanied by the resignation of two dissenting members of the Board of Directors, provided the impetus for a critical review of the aims of the Charlemagne Prize, the selection of laureates, and also the relationship between the city and the parent organization – which was mindful of its autonomy and which, seeking to underscore the character of the award as an Aachen Bürgerpreis, i.e. initiated and fostered by Aachen's citizens, took the occasion to change the name to "Internationaler Karlspreis zu Aachen" ("zu" pointing to the city as location, in place of "von" suggesting proprietorship).

The upheavals in central and eastern Europe and the events of 1989–90 culminating in German reunification occasioned a further substantive development of the Charlemagne Prize in the form of a declaration supplementing and updating the Founders' Proclamation. This joint "Declaration of the Aachen Town Council and the Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen" of November 1990, citing the historic importance of the year 1989, called for "comprehensively conjoining" the states of Europe. Also emphasized – as a major new challenge – was the importance of United Europe in the cause of reconciling North-South polarities and in safeguarding our natural resources.

The awards of the 90s, conferred in particular on representatives of the countries of northern and central-eastern Europe, were accordingly focused fully on the idea of "comprehensively conjoining" Europe. These laureates, coming as they did from countries not yet belonging to the European Union, embodied the hope for European unification with the broadest possible scope. The honours were intended to give a positive signal encouraging the award-winners to lead their countries into the Union. At the same time the aim was to utilize the international repute of the Charlemagne Prize to strengthen the domestic position of the laureates and boost the standing of their countries.

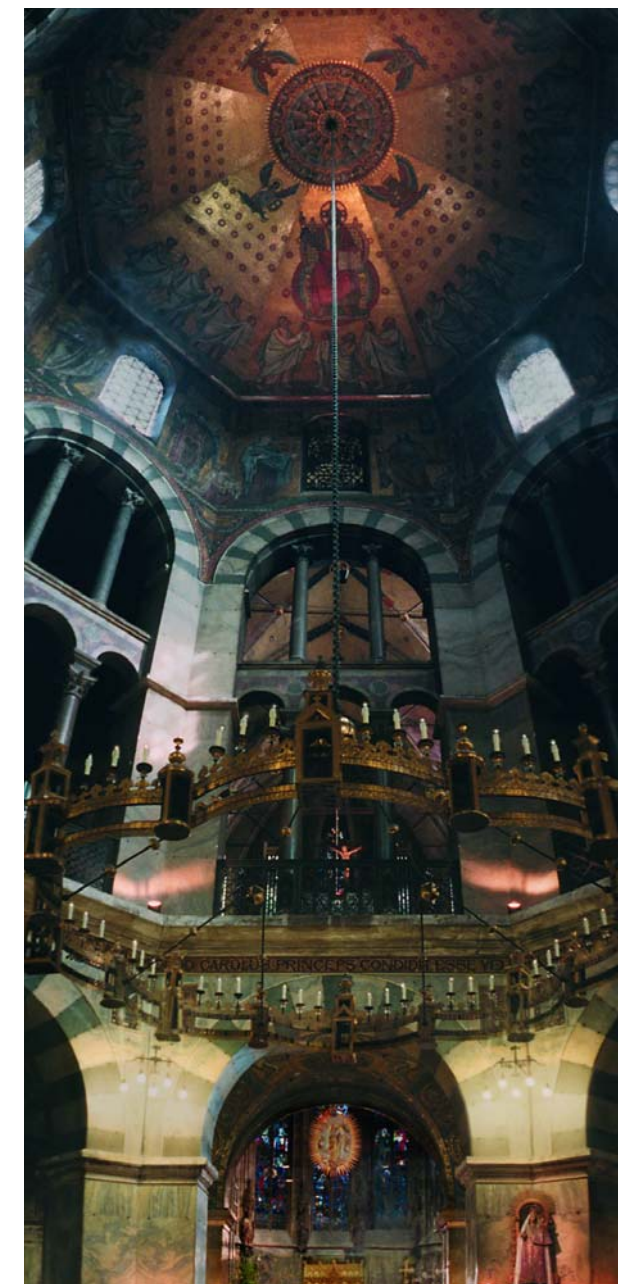
The awarding of the International Charlemagne Prize to U.S. President Bill Clinton in the anniversary year 2000, 50 years after the first presentation, paid tribute to the representative of a nation that throughout five decades had always been a reliable partner of the free nations of Europe.

The Charlemagne Prize went in 2002 for the first time in its history not to a person but to an object: the EURO, backed by the European Bank. The Board of Directors'

subsequent choices – honouring Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President of the European Convention; Pat Cox, President of the European Parliament; Carlo Ciampi, head of the state of Italy; Jean-Claude Juncker, head of the government of Luxembourg; and Chancellor Angela Merkel – set conspicuous signals for a deepening of the integration process and a strengthening of the parliamentary and democratic substance of the Union.



CHARLEMAGNE BUST IN THE CATHEDRAL TREASURE CHAMBER IN AACHEN



BARBAROSSA CHANDELIER AACHEN CATHEDRAL



CHARLEMAGNE'S THRONE
AACHEN CATHEDRAL

In honouring Javier Solana (2007) and the founder of the Community of Sant'Egidio, Andrea Riccardi (2009), the award focused in turn on Europe's international responsibility.

Today, sixty years after the first conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen, its custodians are well aware that on the road to United Europe there is still a long way to go. A milestone on that road, be it noted, was reached six years ago: When on 1 May 2004 ten new states joined the Union, postwar history shaped by the Cold War and the partitioning of Europe was finally laid to rest. The historical development leading to this comprehensive conjoining of the European family of nations is inseparably linked to the personality and life work of Pope John Paul II. His pontificate, lasting over 25 years, will go down in history as an era in which the foundation was laid for an enduring order of peace and freedom, and for stability and prosperity for future generations on the entire continent. In tribute to an outstanding life work in the service of European understanding and common endeavour, and in the service of humanity and world peace, it was therefore an honour for the custodians of the Charlemagne Prize to be able to confer on Pope John Paul II the Charlemagne Prize Extraordinary. The unique and truly extraordinary award ceremony took place on 24 March 2004 in Rome.

The conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen traditionally takes place on Ascension Day in the Coronation Hall of the Aachen Town Hall. On the day before, the "Charlemagne Prize Europe Forum in Aachen" is held: a gathering of distinguished participants for the purpose of discussing perspectives and topics relevant to the future of Europe. An additional

event is the conferring of the new "European Charlemagne Prize for Youth", initiated in 2008 jointly with the European Parliament. This award takes up the idea first presented by Kurt Pfeiffer to his literary society, supplementing and enriching it: Like the traditional Charlemagne Prize, the Youth Prize honours role models – in this case young people whose lives exemplify the community of Europeans, thus impressively carrying on the great work of unification.

Sixty years after the first conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen, the award today continues to be of enduring contemporary relevance. And its reach has long extended far beyond the award ceremonies on Ascension Day. With the establishment of the Charlemagne Prize Foundation and the Europe Forums, with extensive ancillary programmes organized year by year, and with numerous external events staged in other European countries, the Charlemagne Prize today is able to communicate its aims and ambitions in a measure greatly differing from the ways and means available to the founders of the Prize six decades ago. But the goal they set back then continues to be our unalterable mission: "to settle differences and overcome borders". Or in the words of Jean-Claude Juncker, Charlemagne Prize laureate of 2006, we want "always to be on board whenever and wherever the attempt is initiated to ensure the achieving of more Europe".

Dr. Jürgen Linden
Spokesman of the Charlemagne Prize Board of Directors



AACHEN CATHEDRAL

THE CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE LAUREATES

				
1950 RICHARD GRAF COUDENHOVE-KALERGI FOUNDER OF THE PAN- EUROPE MOVEMENT	1951 PROF. DR. HENDRIK BRUGMANS RECTOR OF THE EUROPEAN COLLEGE IN BRUGES	1952 ALCIDE DE GASPERI PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY	1953 JEAN MONNET PRESIDENT OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY OF THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY	1954 DR. KONRAD ADENAUER FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
				
1955 SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, SECRETARY GENERAL OF NATO	1957 PAUL HENRI SPAAK SECRETARY GENERAL OF NATO	1958 ROBERT SCHUMAN PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	1959 GEORGE C. MARSHALL FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1960 DR. JOSEF BECH HONORARY STATE MINISTER, PRESIDENT OF THE LUXEMBOURG CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
				
1961 PROF. DR. WALTER HALLSTEIN PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	1963 THE RT. HON. EDWARD HEATH, M.B.E., M.P. BRITISH LORD PRIVY SEAL	1964 PROF. DR. ANTONIO SEGNI PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY	1966 JENS OTTO KRAG PRIME MINISTER OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK	1967 JOSEPH LUNS MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

THE CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE LAUREATES

				
1969 THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES REPRESENTED BY JEAN REY , PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	1970 FRANÇOIS SEYDOUX DE CLAUSONNE FORMER FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1972 THE RT. HON. ROY JENKINS, P.C., M.P. POLITICIAN	1973 DON SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA PHILOSOPHER, SOCIOLOGIST, HISTORIAN	1976 LEO TINDEMANS PRIME MINISTER OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
				
1977 WALTER SCHEEL FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1978 KONSTANTIN KARAMANLIS PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF GREECE	1979 EMILIO COLOMBO PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	1981 SIMONE VEIL PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	1982 H.M. KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN
				
1984 PROF. DR. KARL CARSTENS FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1986 THE PEOPLE OF LUXEMBOURG	1987 PROF. DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1988 FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND DR. HELMUT KOHL FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1989 FRÈRE ROGER FOUNDER OF THE COMMUNAUTÉ OF TAIZÉ

THE CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE LAUREATES



1990
DR. GYULA HORN
MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY



1991
VÁCLAV HAVEL
PRESIDENT OF THE
CZECH AND SLOVAK
FEDERAL REPUBLIC



1992
JACQUES DELORS
PRESIDENT OF THE
COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES



1993
**FELIPE GONZÁLEZ
MÁRQUEZ**
PRIME MINISTER
OF THE KINGDOM
OF SPAIN



1994
**GRO HARLEM
BRUNDTLAND**
PRIME MINISTER
OF THE KINGDOM
OF NORWAY



1995
**DR. FRANZ
VRANITZKY** FEDERAL
CHANCELLOR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA



1996
**H.M. QUEEN
BEATRIX OF THE
NETHERLANDS**



1997
**PROF. DR.
ROMAN HERZOG**
FEDERAL PRESIDENT
OF THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



1998
**PROF. DR.
BRONISLAW GEREMEK**
FOREIGN MINISTER
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
POLAND



1999
**ANTHONY CHARLES
LYNTON BLAIR** PRIME
MINISTER OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN
IRELAND



2000
**WILLIAM JEFFERSON
CLINTON**
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA



2001
GYÖRGY KONRÁD
PRESIDENT OF THE
ACADEMY OF ARTS
BERLIN, WRITER AND
SOCIOLOGIST



2002
**THE EURO
REPRESENTED BY
WIM DUISENBERG,**
PRESIDENT OF
THE ECB



2003
**VALÉRY GISCARD
D'ESTAING**
PRESIDENT
OF THE EUROPEAN
CONVENTION



2004
PAT COX
PRESIDENT
OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT

THE CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE LAUREATES

CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE
EXTRAORDINARY



2004
**HIS HOLINESS
POPE JOHN PAUL II**



2005
**DR. DR. CARLO
AZEGLIO CIAMPI**
PRESIDENT OF
THE STATE OF ITALY



2006
**DR. JEAN-CLAUDE
JUNCKER**
PRIME MINISTER
OF THE GRAND DUCHY
OF LUXEMBOURG



2007
**DR. JAVIER SOLANA
MADARIAGA**
HIGH REPRESENTATIVE
FOR THE COMMON
FOREIGN AND
SECURITY POLICY AND
SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



2008
DR. ANGELA MERKEL
FEDERAL CHANCELLOR
OF THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY



2009
**PROF. DR.
ANDREA RICCARDI**
HISTORIAN AND
FOUNDER OF THE
COMMUNITY OF
SANT'EGIDIO



The city of Aachen, once the centre of the entire Western world, becoming thereafter a border town, has always been aware of the historical task of true border-existence: "To mediate and communicate, and to overcome boundaries". The inhabitants of our city were joined by blood-ties to the people of the neighbouring states, and in Aachen there have always been men of superior mind and vision, who in the face of all national parochialism and supposed interests have endeavoured to find the common and binding elements of the Occident and Western civilization.

After two world wars during which the effects of the border situation of our city were especially detrimental and in which the honest efforts of several generations to overcome imaginary national antitheses proved futile, our city, submerged in its own rubble, has striven for its right to survival. But with the broader perception deriving from its dreadful experience, it is more willing than ever actively to engage in the cause of Western unification, and that of economic unity as the indispensable preliminary stage.

Since human progress has always been initiated by individual personalities of genius who despite all opposition totally dedicated themselves to their idea, it must indeed be useful and beneficial to point to these men as examples, and to urge emulation and realization of their ideas.

A number of citizens of our city of Aachen, forever bound to it by birth or by fulfilment of their life vocation, have therefore decided to establish an International Prize of the city of Aachen which in memory of the great founder of Western culture is to be named the "Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen".

It will be awarded annually to deserving personalities who have fostered the idea of Western unification in political, economic and intellectual-spiritual regard.

With the participation of the Mayor, the Oberstadtdirektor (chief executive official), the Bishop of Aachen, the Rector of the Technical University and eight other representatives of the business and intellectual life of our city, a Society has been founded which shall be the executive body implementing the tasks in connection with the awarding of the "Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen". This Society, which will speak and act on behalf of our great historic tradition and commitment, will in 1950 nominate an award-winner and after the election will announce his name to the public. It aims thereby not only to point in repeated admonition to the unresolved problem of European unification; it will also seek to indicate approaches to the practical solution of this urgent question. In so doing, it seeks the sympathetic cooperation not only of the citizenry of Aachen but the entire Western world.

- DR. ALBERT MAAS

MAYOR
- ALBERT SERVAIS

OBERSTADTDIREKTOR
- DR. JOHANNES JOSEF VAN DER VELDEN

BISHOP OF AACHEN
- PROF. DR. WILHELM MÜLLER

RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
- DR. KURT PFEIFFER

MERCHANT
- HERMANN HEUSCH

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
- DR. FRANZ KRAUSS

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR
- LUDWIG KUHNEN

BÜRGERMEISTER
- DR. PETER MENNICKEN

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR
- CAREL NIEUWENHUYSEN

COMPANY DIRECTOR
- ERASMUS SCHLAPP

TEXTILE MANUFACTURER
- DR. JEAN LOUIS SCHRADER

COMPANY GENERAL DIRECTOR

STATUE OF CHARLEMAGNE
DETAIL



DECLARATION OF THE AACHEN TOWN COUNCIL AND THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONFERRING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN

1990

In respect for the founders of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen and in recognition of the historic proclamation of 1949, the Aachen Town Council and the Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen declare:

Like the founders of the Charlemagne Prize, we believe that the town of Aachen, by virtue of its age-long border situation, its history, and its current situation in the heart of Europe, has a special commitment to our continent's growing together, to the overcoming of borders and to the friendship of the peoples of Europe.

Given the developments in Germany and eastern Europe since 1989, a comprehensive form of joining together is no longer a utopian venture. In addition, a special role will accrue to Europe in the settlement of the North-South antithesis; and the problem of conserving our vital natural resources by the protection of the environment in Europe and our overpopulated earth will loom ever larger.

The town of Aachen and the Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize therefore reaffirm their resolve to award, on Ascension Day in the historic Coronation Hall of the Aachen Town Hall, the

INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN

to personalities and to organizations fostering in a special way the aforementioned goals. The prizewinners will be selected by the Board of Directors of the Society for the Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen, an independent organization.

Aachen, 14 November 1990

Dr. Jürgen Linden
Mayor of the City of Aachen

Konsul Hugo Cadenbach
Spokesman of the Society for the
Conferring of the International Charlemagne Prize

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE CONFERRING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:	ELECTED MEMBERS:	MEMBERS PROPOSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL:
MARCEL PHILIPP Mayor of the City of Aachen	DR. JÜRGEN LINDEN Spokesman of the Charlemagne Prize Board of Directors	JOHANNA HOLZHAUER journalist
MSGR. HELMUT POQUÉ Dean of the Cathedral	PAUL NEETESON General Delegate of the Compagnie de Saint Gobain	PROF. DR. HANS-GERT PÖTTERING MEP President of the European Parliament (retd.), Chairman of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation
PROF. DR.-ING. ERNST SCHMACHTENBERG Rector of the Aachen University of Technology (RWTH)	DIETER PHILIPP President of the Aachen Chamber of Crafts	
	IRENE SCHULTE-HILLEN President of the German Foundation of Musical Life	
MEMBERS NAMED BY THE PARTIES REPRESENTED ON THE CITY COUNCIL:	MICHAEL WESTKAMP Chairman of the Board, AachenMünchener AG	MEMBERS DELEGATED BY THE FOUNDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN:
ARMIN LASCHET Minister for Inter-Generation and Family Affairs, Women and Integration, State of North-Rhine Westphalia (CDU)	DIPL.-KFM. MICHAEL WIRTZ Deputy Chairman of the Advisory Council, Dalli, Mäurer & Wirtz and Grünenthal firms	DR. MICHAEL JANSEN Spokesman of the Executive Committee
HEINER HÖFKEN Parliamentary Leader of the SPD, Aachen City Council		WILHELM BONSE-GEUKING Chairman of the Foundation Council
HERMANN-JOSEF PILGRAM Member of the Aachen City Council (Alliance 90/The Greens)		
GEORG HELG Parliamentary Leader of the FDP, Aachen Municipal-Regional Council		

(AS OF APRIL 2010)



FOUNDATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE
PRIZE OF AACHEN - STATUTES -



EXCERPTS FROM THE STATUTES

§ 2 PURPOSE OF THE FOUNDATION

1. The purpose of the Foundation is the promotion of the unification of Europe, understanding and communication among the states, the peoples, and the citizens, in particular also
 - the promotion of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen: its importance, its independent conferment, and the further development of its tradition,
 - the collection, preservation and study of the documents of the Charlemagne Prize awards, in an archive to be established for this purpose; and the founding of a scholarly library covering European topics,
 - cooperation and shared sponsorship in arranging programmes and events accompanying the award ceremonies of the International Charlemagne Prize of Aachen, especially as relating to the person of the Charlemagne Prize awardee, his homeland and his activity in European politics and policy,
 - the organizing and holding of meetings and events promoting the European cause and instilling public awareness of Europe in the political, economic, scientific-academic, cultural and social sectors.
2. The Foundation pursues solely and directly public-service aims as defined in the relevant tax-relief laws.
3. The Foundation's activities are altruistic and not primarily for its own economic ends. Its funds may be used only for purposes in accordance with the statutes.

§ 5 ORGANS OF THE FOUNDATION

1. Organs of the Foundation are: the Executive Committee and the Foundation Council.
2. The Foundation has a management body.

§ 6 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Executive Committee consists of four persons.
2. The term of office is five years. Re-appointment is permissible. The Executive Committee appoints its Spokesman and Deputy Spokesman itself.

§ 12 FOUNDATION SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

1. The Foundation Supervisory Authority is the Cologne Regional Administration; the highest Supervisory Authority is the Interior Ministry of North-Rhine-Westphalia.
2. The Supervisory Authority is to be informed upon request about the affairs of the Foundation at any time.
3. Information about changes in the make-up of the Executive Committee and of the Foundation Council, as well as the annual accounts and report of activities, are to be submitted automatically to the Foundation Supervisory Authority.

PREAMBLE

PROCLAIMED IN 1949 BY CITIZENS OF AACHEN AND SINCE 1950 AWARDED TO GREAT EUROPEANS IN SPIRIT AND IN DEED, THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN IS TO BE ENHANCED IN ITS IMPORTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND THE LIFE TOGETHER OF THE CITIZENS, PEOPLES, NATIONS AND STATES IN EUROPE; AND IS TO BE FOSTERED SPIRITUALLY AND MATERIALLY IN ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, ACADEMIC-SCIENTIFIC, INTELLECTUAL-CULTURAL AND SOCIAL SECTORS AS AN AROUSING AND INSPIRING SIGNAL.

TO THIS END THE UNDERSIGNED, THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF AACHEN, DR. JÜRGEN LINDEN, AND THE FORMER SPOKESMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN, CONSUL HUGO CADENBACH, AACHEN, HEREBY INITIATE THE ESTABLISHING OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN WITH HEADQUARTERS IN AACHEN.

4 DECEMBER 1997

PATRONS AND MEMBERS OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND
OF THE FOUNDATION COUNCIL
OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE
PRIZE OF AACHEN



PATRONS:

H.M. THE KING OF SPAIN JUAN CARLOS I
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS ALBERT II
H.R.H. GRAND DUKE HENRI OF LUXEMBOURG
H.E. DR. HEINZ FISCHER, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
DR. HORST KÖHLER, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HONORARY CHAIRMAN:

DR. ANDRÉ LEYSEN
Honorary Chairman of Agfa Gevaert N.V

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

DR. MICHAEL JANSEN
Permanent Secretary (retd.), Spokesman of the Executive Committee

ERWIN CONRADI
Deputy Spokesman of the Executive Committee

JAN HUYGHEBAERT
Chairman of the Board of the KBC Groep N.V.

DR. BETTINA LEYSEN
medical doctor, teacher (culture and medicine) at the Catholic University of Mechelen

MEMBERS OF THE FOUNDATION COUNCIL:

WILHELM BONSE-GEUKING
Chairman of the Foundation Council, Chairman of the RAG Foundation Executive Committee

CHEVALIER ALFRED BOURSEAUX
Président Administrateur Délégué Cablerie d'Eupen S.A.

MICHAEL BREUER
Minister of State (retd.) President of the Rheinischer Sparkassen- und Giroverband

S.E. RAFAEL DEZCALLAR
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to the Federal Republic of Germany

PROF. DR.-ING. DR. H.C. MULT. DIPL.-WIRT. ING. WALTER EVERSHEIM
Former Spokesman of the Charlemagne Prize Board of Directors

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President of the BVR cooperative banking group, Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken

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WOLFGANG KOPF
Head of Government Relations and Regulatory Strategy, Deutsche Telekom AG

DR. DIETMAR KUHN
Chairman of the Board (retd.), RWE AG

DR. JÜRGEN LINDEN
Spokesman of the Charlemagne Prize Board of Directors

MARCEL PHILIPP
Mayor of the City of Aachen

DR. JÜRGEN RÜTTGERS
Member of the State Parliament Prime Minister of the State of North-Rhine Westphalia

PROF. DR. DR. H.C. HANS-WERNER SINN
President of the ifo Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich

PROF. DR. JÜRGEN F. STRUBE
Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors, BASF SE

LODEWIJK C. VAN WACHEM
Chairman, Maersk Holding

ROGER DE WECK
President of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (HEID), Geneva

PROF. DR. ERNST-LUDWIG WINNACKER
Secretary General of the Human Frontier Science Program Organisation

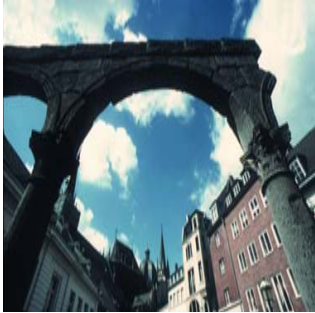
CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE FESTIVITIES AT THE KATSCHHOF



(AS OF APRIL 2010)

ON ASCENSION DAY, THE 13TH OF MAY 2010, IN THE CORONATION HALL OF THE AACHEN TOWN HALL, THE FORMER IMPERIAL PALACE, THE INTERNATIONAL CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE OF AACHEN WAS AWARDED TO DONALD TUSK, THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND, IN TRIBUTE TO AN IMPRESSIVE LIFE DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY, AND IN RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE ESPECIALLY ON BEHALF OF THE UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND WITH ITS EUROPEAN PARTNERS.

CORONATION HALL,
AACHEN TOWN HALL



VIEW THROUGH THE
ROMAN PORTICO IN THE
COURTYARD

PUBLISHED BY:

**THE MAYOR
PRESS OFFICE
FOUNDATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
CHARLEMAGNE PRIZE
OF AACHEN**

Responsible:
Hans Poth

Editor:
Evelin Wölk M.A.

Artwork:
Jürgen Stehling

Photo credits:
Andreas Herrmann
Polish Embassy, Berlin

Translation:
George Williams

Production:
Druckerei Erdtmann

Published with the kind support
of the BVR cooperative banking group
(Bundesverband der Deutschen
Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken)