

## Bayern (be)sucht Berufsbildung

Abgeordnete zum Bayerischen Landtag besuchten in ihrer Funktion als Angehörige des parlamentarischen Bildungsausschusses die HTL Spengergasse.

Bayern hat keine BHS und sucht daher Informationen zum Thema. Direktor Hager und die Abteilungsvorstehenden präsentierten den begeisterten Parlamentariern das System HTL. Im Anschluss ergab es sich, dass noch ein Event der 4AHBGM hautnah erlebt werden konnte: Metaverse.

Die Schüler hinterließen mit Präsentation und Stationen zu AR und VR einen hervorragenden Eindruck zum Vorteil der Berufsbildung.



## Jugend Innovativ: Innovationsschutz für Schulen

Am 18. Mai 2022 besuchten die beiden Urheberrechtsexperten Dr. Angela Siegling und Dipl.-Ing. Johann Kreuter vom Austrian Wirtschaftsservice (AWS) die HTL Spengergasse und hielten einen Workshop für die 4BHIF. Dieser fand im Rahmen des Projekts Jugend Innovativ des AWS statt und behandelte viele spannende Themen im Bezug auf Urheberrecht, Marken- und Innovationsschutz. Dabei wurde vor allem auf den Bereich der Software Fokus gelegt:

- Wem gehört eigentlich der von Programmierern geschriebene Code?
- Ab wann geht das Eigentum auf jemanden anderen über?
- Darf man überhaupt öffentlich zugänglichen Code kommerziell benutzen?

Diese und viele weitere Fragen wurden von den beiden Experten während des Workshops anhand von interessanten Praxisbeispielen beantwortet.

Die HTL Spengergasse und insbesondere die 4BHIF bedanken sich herzlichst bei dem AWS und den beiden Präsentatoren für diese interessanten, spannenden Stunden!



## Ein Ausflug in die Zukunft

Was möchtest du nach der Schule machen?“ Diese Frage hängt uns allen vermutlich schon bei den Ohren raus. Wie dem auch sei, darf man nicht vergessen, sich zumindest beizeiten Gedanken darüber zu machen. Um weitere Denkanstöße beziehungsweise Inspiration zu sammeln, haben sich die 4AHBGM und die 3BHBGM auf einen Lehrausgang zur FH Technikum Wien im 20. Wiener Gemeindebezirk begeben.

Dort wurde uns Medizininformatiker\*innen nach einer herzlichen Begrüßung ein kurzer Überblick über für sie relevanten Studienbereiche gegeben, welche sie in einem Stationsbetrieb näher kennenlernen durften:

- Biomedical Engineering
- Human Factors and Sports Engineering
- Gesundheits- und Rehabilitationstechnik
- Medical and Hospital Engineering
- Medical Engineering & eHealth

Ich sag's wie es ist, als wir diese Bezeichnungen das erste Mal gehört haben, wusste keiner von uns, was sie bedeuten. Wir wurden einfach outsmarted. Aber nach der anfänglichen „Lostheit“ waren wir sofort am Start, als es zu den Stationen ging. Das war wie Unterricht, aber so, dass man aufpassen will. Beispielsweise haben wir bei der Station von „Biomedical Engineering“ einen Wettbewerb darin veranstaltet, wer seinen Muskel stärker anspannen kann. Bei der Gesundheitstechnik gab es Geräte, die Lungen simuliert haben. Dort war unser Ziel eine künstliche Lunge zum Explodieren zu bringen (haben wir nebenbei bemerkt nicht geschafft). Auf der hauseigenen Intensivstation durften wir das Ultraschallgerät ausprobieren und haben festgestellt, dass es gar nicht so einfach ist, das gewünschte Objekt auf den Bildschirm zu bekommen. Interessant war auch die Station zum Prothesenbau, da wir nicht nur Wissenswertes über die verbauten Materialien erfahren haben, sondern die Materialeigenschaften auch im direkten Vergleich testen konnten. Zudem gab es eine Station über die ELGA und noch vieles mehr. Jetzt alle Sachen aufzuzählen, die wir dort gemacht haben, würde den Rahmen sprengen. Aber wir sind uns alle einig, dass man aus der ganzen Exkursion nur einen Schluss ziehen kann:

Es ist wert, sich ein Studium am Technikum genauer anzusehen.

Vielen Dank an das Team der FH Technikum Wien und insbesondere an FH-Prof. Mathias Forjan, PhD, MSc für den informativen Vormittag und auch für die Goodie-Bags, die alle Schüler\*innen mitnehmen durften.

Laura Zeman, 4AHBGM



## VIDEO CALL WITH THE U.S. EMBASSY

HTBLuVA Wien 5 Spengergasse - IT Class 4BAIF had a video call with the U.S. embassy.

Do you ever have the chance to have an easy video call with a representative from the embassy of the United States of America and the possibility to ask any question you like? On Tuesday the 3rd of May, in the afternoon, IT class 4BAIF of the higher technical education institute HTBLuVA Wien 5 Spengergasse had the chance to chat with a representative from the U.S. Embassy in Austria for asking questions about the American Dream and about other topics they were interested in.

Due to the dedicated commitment and excellent organisation of Mrs Prof. Rudel and Mrs Prof. Haslinger, the students of the 4BAIF had the chance to come together for this joint video call. Their mission was to get as much information as possible about the American Dream and other interesting topics related to the United States of America.

The representative, a young, highly educated American diplomat and family father, who lives with his wife and his two young children in Vienna, agreed kindly to have this video call for giving the students all facts and his experience about the American Dream. He did this although he had to watch his children alone and work from his Home Office this day. In the first part of the video call, he told the students about the duties of the U.S. Embassies around the world. And especially about the responsibilities of the U.S. Embassy in Austria. He reported that the U.S. Embassies are one of the largest diplomatic corps globally and are used as bridges between the United States and the countries in which they settled. The diplomats working in the Embassies always stay in contact with the local Governments and become so experts on the ground who are asked for information by their own Government in Washington if necessary. The representative said that he is working in the fields of politics and economics and that he is in contact with the Austrian Government, Austrian Organisations and Austrian Industry.

After that, he switched to the main topic American Dream and told the students that the American Dream is the bright idea, that any person, regardless of their background, where they came from, or what they started with, can become more than what they were. This idea was born as a countermovement because before the United States was founded, people in different classes had no chance for upper mobility. A person started poor, died poor. As an example, he said, that in the past a farmer stayed a farmer and never had a chance to move up. Rich people stayed rich, nobility stayed nobility and so there were no changes in classes or in economic status possible. People revolted against that, and the United States became a land of opportunity and immigrants. A place where they could make an aim for themselves regardless of who they are and where they came from. The representative also told that many people who immigrate to the U.S. do this not only for themselves but to give their children a better future. Often, they want to escape from religious and ethical prosecution. And more people are immigrating to the U.S. than in any other country in the world. Related to this topic he told the students about his own family story. His great grandparents immigrated around 1900 from Poland poor and without any command of the English language. His family had a tough time in America and did whatever they could to survive.

Later his grandfather joined the Military to get money for his family and survived World War Two and the Korean War.

After his time as a soldier, he had to take some blue colour jobs because he had no education. But he earned so much money that all his children attended college. And since then, the family moved up economically. He believed that the American Dream is still alive.

In the middle of the video call, he reported to the students about the plurality of the U.S. population. The white population won't be the dominant part in the future anymore, and there is a strong intention of the U.S. government to show more diversity to the world. Especially to countries and people who never had contact with the U.S. and an American. The image of the white American is over, and they want to show the world that they are a state of immigrants, people with different backgrounds, different insights, and ideas. It is important for people to see diversity, he said.

During the whole video call the representative of the embassy encouraged the students to ask him questions not only about the American Dream, also about controversial topics. So, the students accepted his offer with thanks and a lot of questions followed. For example, they wanted to know how he, as an American and as a U.S. diplomat in the economic field, sees Austrian Education and Austrian universities and the chances of getting a job in the U.S. with an Austrian university degree. And how easy or hard it is to become an entrepreneur in the U.S. as a foreigner. Unexpected, he was very excited regarding the Austrian education system and said that many countries wish to have an education system like that. To get a very wellpaid white colour job in the U.S., he told the students is a university degree, not everything. It also depends on your personality and knowledge. His answer to the entrepreneur question was that it is straightforward to become an entrepreneur in the U.S. and start your own company. But first, you must wait for the citizenship and work permit, so you must finance yourself during this waiting period. And this could be hard to do.

His professionalism and diplomatic skills he proved when the students came along with more critical questions. They asked him why the U.S. were involved in so many wars and had so many military bases worldwide. They also asked about the role of the U.S. in the battle between

Ukraine and Russia. He told the students that the U.S. helps many countries to secure their freedom, and if they won't do that, China and Russia would instead step in. The U.S. also helps to protect the values of western civilization. He saw a big difference between how the U.S. acted in wars compared to the behaviour of Russia. Another reason he noticed is that the U.S. Industry relies on military actions. Changes would cost many jobs. So, people who like to change this situation in the U.S. wouldn't win any election. He compared it with the strong demand of Austrians to keep neutrality. He meant that no one would win an election in Austria when being against neutrality. He admitted that it is tough to discuss such hot topics via video call, so he offered the students the possibility of explaining this in a personal debate at any time.

by Bernhard Schiffböck, 16th of May