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OTVORITVENI DOGODEK EVROPSKEGA LETA MEDKULTURNEGA DIALOGA (2008)

Evropska komisija in Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije

Medkulturni dialog kot temeljna vrednota EU

Mednarodna konferenca, 7. in 8. januar 2008
Cankarjev dom, Ljubljana, Slovenija

OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE (2008)

European Commission and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia

Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value of the EU

International Conference, 7th and 8th January 2008
Cankarjev dom, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Univerza na Primorskem / Fakulteta za humanistične študije Koper
Università del Litorale / Facoltà di studi umanistici di Capodistria
University of Primorska / Faculty of Humanities Koper

Koper 2007

Medkulturni dialog kot temeljna vrednota EU / Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value of the EU

Mednarodna konferenca / International Conference
Slovenija / Slovenia, Ljubljana, 7. in 8. januar / 7th and 8th January 2008

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in / and
POVZETKI / ABSTRACTS

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Program / Programme

OTVORITVENI DOGODEK EVROPSKEGA LETA MEDKULTURNEGA DIALOGA (2008)

Evropska komisija in Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije

Medkulturni dialog kot temeljna vrednota EU

Mednarodna konferenca, 7. in 8. januar 2008
Cankarjev dom, Ljubljana, Slovenija

PROGRAM

7. januar 2008

11:00 Registracija (Infotočka, Preddverje 1)

13:00 Otvoritev razstave RTV projektov "Medkulturni dialog v sosedstvu" (Preddverje 1)

Uvodni pozdravi:
- dr. Rado Bohinc, rektor Univerze na Primorskem
- dr. Vesna Mikolič, dekanja Fakultete za humanistične študije Koper Univerze na Primorskem

Glasbeni program:
Bonaventura

13.30-15.30 Uvodno plenarno zasedanje (Linhartova dvorana)

Uvodni nagovori:
- dr. Vasko Simoniti, Minister za kulturo Republike Slovenije
- Ján Figel', Evropski komisar za izobraževanje, usposabljanje, kulturo in mlade
- dr. Janez Potočnik, Evropski komisar za področje znanosti in raziskav
- Marko Peljhan, Evropski ambasador medkulturnega dialoga, umetnik

Predstavitev študij o medkulturnem dialogu:
- Študija o nacionalnih pristopih in praksah, povezanih z medkulturnim dialogom (Odile Quintin, Evropska komisija, Generalna direktorica Direktorata za izobraževanje in kulturo, in dr. Andreas Wiesand, ERICarts)
- Bela knjiga o medkulturnem dialogu (Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, Svet Evrope)
- Mavrični dokument o medkulturnem dialogu (Sabine Frank, dr. Michael Privot, Civilna platforma za medkulturni dialog)

15.30-16.00 Odmor za kavo

16.00-18.00 Sekciji 1 in 2

1) Kultura in umetnost (Linhartova dvorana)

Tematika: medkulturna estetika, medkulturne vrednote, skupna evropska dediščina, spoštovanje do drugačnih kultur, dialog kultur in civilizacij, evropsko sodelovanje na področju umetnosti in kulturne dediščine. *Izhodišča:* dr. Krištof Jacek Kozak (Slovenija, Univerza na Primorskem, deluje na področju književnosti in gledališča).

Moderator:
Naseem Khan (Velika Britanija, deluje na področju umetnosti in kulturnih politik)
Poročevalec:
John Sell (Velika Britanija, podpredsednik Europa Nostra, Nizozemska)

Govorci:
- dr. Aleš Debeljak (Slovenija, Univerza v Ljubljani, literat in strokovnjak s področja kulturnih študij in evropske kulturne politike)
- Odile Chenal (Nizozemska, namestnica direktorja Evropske kulturne fundacije)
- Magdalena Vášáryová (Slovaška, poslanka in članica Odbora za kulturo in medije v Parlamentu Republike Slovaške)

2) Izobraževanje in znanost (predavalnica M3-4)

Tematika: medkulturne vrednote v izobraževanju, medkulturne zmožnosti kot del vseživljenjskega učenja (večjezičnost, sprejemanje drugih kultur in spoštovanje do njih), medkulturno sporazumevanje in medkulturno povezovanje znanstvenih in izobraževalnih ustanov. *Izhodišča:* dr. Vesna Mikolič (Slovenija, Univerza na Primorskem, jezikoslovka, deluje na področju medkulturne komunikacije).

Moderator:
dr. Michael Wimmer (Avstrija, deluje na področju medkulturnega dialoga in umetnostne vzgoje)
Poročevalec:
dr. Zvonko Kovač (Hrvaška, Univerza v Zagrebu, deluje na področju medkulturne književnosti in kultur v stiku)

Govorci:
- dr. Lucija Čok (Slovenija, Univerza na Primorskem, deluje na področju medkulturnega dialoga v izobraževanju in komunikaciji)
- dr. Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner (Avstrija, Kunstuniversität Graz, deluje na področju medkulturne umetnostne vzgoje)
- mag. Patrick Siegele (Nemčija, Anne Frank Zentrum, strokovnjak za medkulturni dialog na področju osnovnega/srednjega šolstva)

18.00-18.30 Odmor za kavo

18.30-19.30 Projekcija kratkih filmov o medkulturnem dialogu "Od meje do brezmejnosti" in pogovor z ustvarjalci (Linhartova dvorana)
Pogovor bo vodil: dr. Ernest Ženko (Slovenija, Univerza na Primorskem, deluje na področju sodobne evropske misli in estetike)

20.00-22.30 Podelitev nagrade "Liberty" Mednarodnega mirovnega centra Sarajevo evropskemu komisarju Jánu Figel'u

Govornika: Ibrahim Spahić, Mednarodni mirovni center Sarajevo, in Ján Figel', Evropski komisar za izobraževanje, usposabljanje, kulturo in mlade

Družabno srečanje s pogostitvijo in cigansko glasbo Langa
(Velika sprejemna dvorana VSD)

8. januar 2008

09.30-11.30 Sekciji 3 in 4

3) Mediji (Linhartova dvorana)

Tematika: medkulturne vrednote in sodobne komunikacijske tehnologije, medkulturna komunikacija in medkulturno povezovanje medijskih hiš. *Izhodišča:* dr. Sandra Bašić Hrvatin (Slovenija, Univerza v Ljubljani, Univerza na Primorskem, deluje na področju medijskih študijev).

Moderator:
dr. Gero Schließ (Nemčija, Deutsche Welle, direktor programskih vsebin)
Poročevalec:
Boris Bergant (Slovenija, RTV SLO, EBU)

Govorci:
- Ruth Hieronymi (Nemčija, poslanka Evropskega parlamenta)
- Franco Del Campo (Italija, predsednik regionalnega odbora za komunikacije Corecom)
- Helena Luczywo (Poljska, namestnica glavnega urednika Gazete wyborcze)

4) Trajnostni gospodarski razvoj (predavalnica M3-4)

Tematika: medkulturne vrednote v gospodarstvu, inkulturacija tuje delovne sile, medkulturno sporazumevanje in medkulturno povezovanje gospodarskih družb; kulturne industrije kot generatorji medkulturnega dialoga. *Izhodišča:* dr. Anton Gosar (Slovenija, Univerza na Primorskem, deluje na področju geografije ekonomskega razvoja in turizma).

Moderator:
dr. Anton Gosar (Slovenija, Univerza na Primorskem, deluje na področju geografije ekonomskega razvoja in turizma)

Poročevalec:
Jordi Pascual i Ruiz (Španija, deluje na področju urbanega razvoja in kulture)

Govorci:
- Direktorja pristanišč severnega Jadrana:
    - Robert Časar (Slovenija, predsednik uprave Luke Koper)
    - Claudio Boniciolli (Italija, direktor Pristanišča Trst)
- Michel-Robert Bouton (Francija, nekdanji predsednik uprave Renault Revoz)
- Simon Evans (Velika Britanija, Creative Clusters)

11.30-12.00 Odmor za kavo

12.00-12.30 Podpis "Skupne izjave o pomenu javnih servisov na področju medkulturnega dialoga" nacionalnih televizijskih in radijskih hiš iz Avstrije, Italije, Hrvaške, Madžarske in Slovenije (Preddverje 1)

12.30-14.00 Zaključno plenarno zasedanje (Linhartova dvorana)

Zaključna poročila:
- poročevalci posameznih sekcij
- dr. Edvard Kovač, filozof in strokovnjak s področja etike, Slovenija
- dr. Jelka Pirkovič, državna sekretarka na Ministrstvu za kulturo Republike Slovenije

Zaključni nagovor:
Odile Quintin, Evropska komisija, Generalna direktorica Direktorata za izobraževanje in kulturo

14:30-16:30 Podpis Deklaracije o medkulturnem dialogu Evropskega združenja festivalov, Ljubljanski grad (s sprejemom)
Pozdravni nagovori: Darko Brlek, predsednik Evropskega združenja festivalov in direktor Festivala Ljubljana, Ján Figel', evropski komisar, Zoran Janković, ljubljanski župan, Hugo De Greef, generalni sekretar Evropskega združenja festivalov

17.30-19.15 Večerna slovesnost v režiji Barbare Hieng Samobor
(Gallusova dvorana)

Goste bo pozdravil dr. Danilo Türk, Predsednik Republike Slovenije, uvodne nagovore bodo imeli: José Manuel Barroso, Predsednik Evropske komisije, dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, Predsednik Evropskega parlamenta, dr. Edvard Kovač, filozof in strokovnjak s področja etike, Slovenija, Janez Janša, Predsednik Vlade Republike Slovenije.

19.15-21.00 Sprejem

Delovni jeziki konference: v sekcijah slovenščina in angleščina, v uvodnem in zaključnem plenarnem delu slovenščina, angleščina in francoščina.

Organizatorja:
Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za humanistične študije Koper
Cankarjev dom, Kulturni in kongresni center, Ljubljana

Koordinatorka konference:
dr. Vesna Mikolič

Programski odbor:
dr. Vesna Mikolič
dr. Krištof Jacek Kozak
dr. Jonatan Vinkler
dr. Anton Gosar
dr. Sandra Bašić Hrvatin
dr. Ernest Ženko
dr. Naško Križnar
in predstavnici Ministrstva za kulturo Republike Slovenije:
dr. Jelka Pirkovič
mag. Sonja Kralj Bervar

Organizacijski odbor:
dr. Vesna Mikolič
dr. Jonatan Vinkler
dr. Krištof Jacek Kozak
Kristina Marsič
Martina Mejak
mag. Gruša Zlobec
Andreja Pegan
Nevija Božič
Elide Hrvatin
in predstavnici Ministrstva za kulturo Republike Slovenije:
mag. Sonja Kralj Bervar
Špela Španzel

Finančna podpora:
Evropska komisija in Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije

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Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value of the EU

International Conference, 7th and 8th January 2008, Cankarjev dom, Ljubljana, Slovenia

PROGRAMME

January 7, 2008

11:00-13.00 Registration (Infopoint, Lobby 1)

13:00 Inauguration of the exhibition of Projects by Radio and Television Broadcasters "Intercultural Dialogue among Neighbours" (Lobby 1)

Welcoming addresses:
- Dr. Rado Bohinc, Rector of the University of Primorska
- Dr. Vesna Mikolič, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Primorska

Music by Bonaventura

13.30-15.30 Introductory plenary session of the conference (Linhart Hall)

Opening addresses:
- Dr. Vasko Simoniti, Minister of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia
- Ján Figel', European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth
- Dr. Janez Potočnik, European Commissioner for Science and Research
- Marko Peljhan, European Ambassador for Intercultural Dialogue, artist

Presentation of studies on intercultural dialogue:
- The study on national approaches and practices to ICD (Odile Quintin, European Commission, DG Education Youth and Culture, and Dr. Andreas Wiesand, European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research - ERICarts)
- Council of Europe' White Paper on ICD (Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni, CoE)
- Rainbow Paper conclusions (Sabine Frank, Dr. Michael Privot, Civil Society Platform for ICD)

15.30-16.00 Coffee Break

16.00-18.00 Sections 1 and 2

1) Culture and Art (Linhart Hall)

Topics: intercultural values, common European heritage, respect for other cultures, dialogue among cultures and civilisations, European co-operation in the field of culture and cultural heritage. *Topics prepared by:* Dr. Krištof Jacek Kozak (SLO, University of Primorska, expert on literature and theatre).

Chair:
Naseem Khan (GB, expert on arts and arts policies)
Reporter:
John Sell (GB, Vice-President of Europa Nostra, NL)

Speakers:
- Dr. Aleš Debeljak (SLO, University of Ljubljana, writer and expert on cultural studies and European cultural and identity policies)
- Odile Chenal (NL, European Cultural Foundation, Deputy Director)
- Magdalena Vášáryová (SK, member of the Parliament of the Republic of Slovakia, member of the Committee on Culture and Media)

2) Education and Research (Lecture Room M3-4)

Topics: intercultural values in education and research, intercultural competences as part of lifelong learning (multilingualism, recognition and respect of other cultures), intercultural communication and cooperation in the field of education and research. *Topics prepared by:* Dr. Vesna Mikolič (SLO, University of Primorska, linguist, expert on intercultural communication).

Chair:
Dr. Michael Wimmer (AT, expert on ICD in arts education)
Reporter:
Dr. Zvonko Kovač (HR, University of Zagreb, expert on intercultural literature and cultures in contact)

Speakers:
- Dr. Lucija Čok (SLO, University of Primorska, expert on ICD in education and communication)
- Dr. Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner (AT, Kunstuniversität Graz, expert on intercultural arts education)
- Patrick Siegele, M.A. (DE, Anne Frank Zentrum, expert on ICD in primary / secondary education)

18.00-18.30 Coffee Break

18.30-19.30 Screening of short films on intercultural dialogue "(Non)existing border" and interview with the film makers
Led by: Dr. Ernest Ženko (SLO, University of Primorska, expert on contemporary European thought and aesthetics)

20.00-22.30 The presentation of the "Liberty" Prize to European Commissioner Ján Figeľ by the International Peace Center of Sarajevo

Speakers: Ibrahim Spahić, International Peace Center Sarajevo, and Ján Figeľ, European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth

Dinner and gipsy music by Langa
(Grand Reception Hall)

January 8, 2008

09.30-11.30 Sections 3 and 4

3) Media (Linhart Hall)

Topics: intercultural values and modern communication technologies, intercultural communication and intercultural cooperation in the field of media. *Topics prepared by:* Dr. Sandra Bašić Hrvatin (SLO, University of Ljubljana, University of Primorska, media studies expert).

Chair:
Dr. Gero Schließ (DE, Deutsche Welle, Director of Programme Projects)
Reporter:
Boris Bergant (SLO, RTV SLO, EBU)

Speakers:
- Ruth Hieronymi (DE, member of the European Parliament)
- Franco Del Campo (IT, President of Corecom, Regional Committee for Communication Policies)
- Helena Luczywo (PL, Gazeta wyborcza, Deputy Editor in Chier)

4) Sustainable economic development (Lecture Room M3-4)

Topics: intercultural values in economy, enculturation of workforce from third countries, intercultural communication and intercultural cooperation of companies; cultural industries as generators of intercultural dialogue. *Topics prepared by:*
Dr. Anton Gosar (SLO, University of Primorska, expert on geography of economic development and tourism).

Chair:
Dr. Anton Gosar (SLO, University of Primorska, expert on geography of economic development and tourism)

Reporter:
Jordi Pascual i Ruiz (ESP, researcher and practitioner in the field of urban development and culture)

Speakers:
- General managers of the ports in the Northern Adriatic:
    - Robert Časar (SLO, Port of Koper, President of the Board)
    - Claudio Boniciolli (IT, Port of Trieste, General Manager)
- Michel-Robert Bouton (FR, former President of the Board of Renault Revoz)
- Simon Evans (GB, Creative Clusters)

11.30-12.00 Coffee Break

12.00-12.30 Signing of the "Joint Statement on the Importance of Public Service Broadcasters for Intercultural Dialogue" by National Radio and Television from Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy and Slovenia (Lobby 1)

12.30-14.00 Final plenary session (Linhart Hall)

Final reports:
- reporters from various sections
- Dr. Edvard Kovač, philosopher and ethics expert, SLO
- Dr. Jelka Pirkovič, State Secretary, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia

Closing remarks:
Odile Quintin, DG Education Youth and Culture, European Commission

14:30-16:30 Signing of the Arts Festivals "Declaration on Intercultural Dialogue", Ljubljana Castle (with reception)
Welcome addresses: Darko Brlek, EFA President and Director Ljubljana Festival, Ján Figel', European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth, Zoran Janković, Mayor of Ljubljana, Hugo De Greef, EFA Secretary General

17.30-19.15 Evening ceremony directed by Barbara Hieng Samobor (Gallus Hall)

The guests will be greeted by Dr. Danilo Türk, President of the Republic of Slovenia, opening addresses will be given by: José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament, Dr. Edvard Kovač, philosopher and ethics expert, representative of the civil society, SLO, Janez Janša, The Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia.

19.15-21.00 Reception

Working languages: in working sessions Slovenian and English, in plenary sessions Slovenian, English and French.

Organized by:
University of Primorska, Faculty of Humanities Koper
Cankarjev dom, Cultural and Congress Centre, Ljubljana

Director of the conference:
Dr. Vesna Mikolič

Programme Committee:
Dr. Vesna Mikolič
Dr. Krištof Jacek Kozak
Dr. Jonatan Vinkler
Dr. Anton Gosar
Dr. Sandra Bašić Hrvatin
Dr. Ernest Ženko
Dr. Naško Križnar
and representatives of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia:
Dr. Jelka Pirkovič
Sonja Kralj Bervar, M.A.

Organizing Committee:
Dr. Vesna Mikolič
Dr. Jonatan Vinkler
Dr. Krištof Jacek Kozak
Kristina Marsič
Martina Mejak
Gruša Zlobec, M.A.
Andreja Pegan
Nevija Božič
Elide Hrvatin
and representatives of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia:
Sonja Kralj Bervar, M.A.
Špela Španzel

Financially supported by:
European Commission and Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia

Dr. Vasko Simoniti
Minister za kulturo Republike Slovenije

Medkulturni dialog kot temeljna vrednota EU

Spoštovani,

odkar je človek naselil Evropo, se je srečeval ne le znotraj svojih plemen in rodov, kasneje ljudstev in narodov, ampak tudi s skupinami ljudi, ki jih še ni poznal. Zgodovinopisje je bilo vseskozi pozorno do medetničnih in meddržavnih sporov. Res je, da bi v evropskih zgodovinskih virih težko našli stoletje brez vojn in večjih konfliktov med sosednjimi narodi. Spore in vojne ni netila samo želja po preživetju in obup ob lakoti, ampak tudi sla po zemlji, pohlep po bogastvu in pustolovsko častihlepje. Toda ob vseh teh sporih, ki so se porajali v različnih evropskih kulturah in civilizacijah, rodovnih zvezah in meddržavnih odnosih, pa se je vendarle venomer javljala tudi želja po prijateljskih srečanjih, medosebnih in medkulturnih bogatenjih, težnja po prijateljskem sodelovanju, izmenjavi in skupni poti.

Slovenija želi v obdobju svojega predsedovanja Evropski uniji prebujati in osmisliti prav to razsežnost evropske zgodovine medsebojnosti. Slovenci imamo pravzaprav nek zgodovinski privilegij, da smo bili vseskozi v svoji zgodovini prizorišče srečevanj štirih najštevilčnejših jezikovnih evropskih skupin: slovanske, latinske, germanske in ugrofinske. Zato smo tudi ovrednotili medkulturno srečevanje kot izziv in možnost za nastajanje nečesa novega. Tako tudi ni naključje, da želimo s svojim izkušnjami obogatiti novonastalo Evropsko unijo. Toda bolj kakor predstavljati svoje lastno kulturno snovanje v zgodovini, želimo z novimi in starimi članicami Evropske unije izdelati skupne steze srečavanja in pot izmenjave ter možnost novih spoznanj, ki prebujajo novo upanje za prihodnost evropske skupnosti. K temu naj služi tudi začetna mednarodna konferenca o medkulturnem dialogu kot temelju EU.

Po našem prepričanju izhajajo temeljni medčloveški odnosi iz spoštovanja človeške besede. Spomnimo se, da stari Grki, kljub svojemu genialnemu povezovanju »besede« in »misli», kar izraža njihov izraz »logos«, niso razumeli, da poznajo tudi drugi narodi »besedo« in da tudi oni govorijo svoj »jezik«, ker pač mislijo na svoj način. Tako so Grki druge narode imenovali »brbljavce«, ker pač brbljajo neko latovščino, kar izraža njihovo barbarstvo. Toda ne veliko bolje so se odrezali stari Slovani, ki so »besedo« ali staro slovansko »slovo« priznavali samo svojim ljudstvom, najbližje sosede pa so imeli za »neme«. Še slabše so govorili o Slovanih Latinci, saj so nas poimenovali za »sužnje«. Temelj sožitja med narodi

in različnimi kulturami je torej vsekakor spoštovanje besede ali govorice vsakega ljudstva. Toda prav tukaj smo pri ključnem vprašanju medkulturnega dialoga. Kulturno se je mogoče srečevati in se medsebojno bogatiti le, če vzajemno priznavamo pomen »besede-mednami«. V tem je dobesedni pomen grškega izraza »dia-log«, ki pomeni, da je ista »beseda« ali logos šla »skozi« ali »preko« nas. Skupaj iskati isti pomen »besede«, ki jo izgovarjamo, in potem tudi etično spoštovati njeno pomenskost, to je začetek vsakršnega dialoga.

Iz tega izhodiščnega spoznanja o etičnem odnosu do »besede«, ki je med nami in ki jo vzajemno izrekamo v različnih jezikih, pa izhaja tudi možnost vsakršnega drugega dialoga.

Naša konferenca je bila zato zasnovana v sklopu štirih okroglih miz. Ne želim usmeriti pogovora, diskusij in zaključkov, ki se bodo med Vami porajala med konferenco. V tem je ravno bogastvo kulturnega srečevanja in pogovora, da vsega ne vemo in da drug ob drugem prihajamo do novih vedenj in spoznanj. Rad bi le poudaril pomen vseh štirih okroglih miz.

Prva okrogla miza nosi naslov Kultura in umetnost. Vsak narod je nastal, rasel in se danes ohranja preko svojih kulturnih izročil. Če želimo člani Evropske unije živeti v sozvočju in medsebojnem kulturnem oplojevanju, je nujno, da poznamo kulturno dediščino drug drugega, se zanimamo za sosedsko zgodovino in hkrati seznanimo z vrednotami, ki so nekemu narodu svete. Poznavanje kulturnih, miselnih in duhovnih silnic vsakega naroda je pogoj, da se razumemo in da se ne počutimo ogrožene drug ob drugem. Tudi če govorimo v zgodovini Evrope o enotnem duhovnem prostoru, je vendar potrebno poudariti, da se je ta skozi zgodovino oplajal z drugimi različnimi duhovnimi tradicijami, ki nikoli niso docela izginile. Vso to je dajalo duhovnemu prostoru Evrope izrazito pluralnost, ki je sicer res na eni strani povzročala hude spore in celo vojne, toda na drugi strani med kulturnimi ustvarjalci vseeno omogočala srečevanje in možnost spoznavanja v različnosti. To izročilo srečevanja, pa naj se nam zdi še tako neznatno, lahko vendarle tudi danes navdihuje medkulturni in religijski dialog.

Toda vsaka kultura, ki je živa, ustvarja nove reči. V luči nastajanja novih kulturnih stvaritev je potrebno zastaviti vprašanje, kakšne so možnosti za skupne evropske projekte umetniških kreacij. Takšni skupni umetniški in kulturni projekti pa ne morejo biti neka evropskega inačica kulturnega »talilnega lonca«, ampak veliko več. Gre za prebujanje in nove smele stvaritve vsakega naroda, narodnih manjšin ali posamezne kulturne skupnosti, ki jih omogočajo evropska povezovanja in navdušenje nad umetniško in kulturno ustvarjalnostjo z različnih kulturnih območij.

Druga okrogla miza nosi naslov Izobraževanje in znanost. Lahko rečemo, da prav nastanek evropske univerze predstavlja eno prvih vseevropskih institucij. Začetna izmenjava študentov in profesorjev, spisov in znanja je utrjevala povezavo med različnimi deželami in narodi ter s tem gradila evropsko civilizacijo. Srednjeveška univerza je s svojo zahtevo po avtonomnosti razuma pripravljala razsvetljenstvo kot novi temelj evropskih povezav. Zaradi tega Bolonjska reforma tudi nosi ime prve evropske univerze in skupaj z evropskimi izobraževalnimi programi daje upanje, da bo prišlo do novih izmenjav ter tudi bogatenj vsakega posamičnega nacionalnega visokošolskega sistema.

Vendar pa se je v našem zgodovinskem trenutku od nastanka univerze veliko spremenilo. Visokošolska diploma ni več samo dosežek znanja, ki ga potem nekdo s pridom uporablja v svojem poklicu, ampak je pogoj in začetek stalnega raziskovanja, z njim pa tudi začetek permanentnega izobraževanja. Zaradi odprtosti znanstvenega prostora, prostega pretoka znanja in vedenja se nam evropske povezave predstavijo kot nekaj nujnega za ohranjanje evropske civilizacije na eni strani in osebnostno izpopolnitev vsakega posameznika na drugi.

Tretja okrogla miza bo obravnavala medije. V zgodovini Evrope zaznamo hotenje, da bi informacije krožile med narodi in državami. Bili so trubadurski časi, ko so se obvestila prenašala s poezijo in z drugo literaturo. Če je bila v svojih začetkih literatura tista, ki si je želela komunikacij, pa so danes komunikacijska sredstva in vsi mediji tisti, ki potrebujejo kulturno razsežnost. Gre za kulturo komunikacije, kjer je spoštovano etično načelo resnicoljubnosti, korektnega poročanja in seveda spoštovanje vsake posamezne človeške osebe.

Izmenjava obvestil, poročanje o dogodkih iz vsake države in kulturne skupnosti je danes izjemnega pomena za prebujanje vseevropske solidarnosti, socialne pomoči, predvsem pa zavesti o istem kulturnem prostoru in seveda o skupni usodi evropske celine. Evropa se po elektronskih medijih združuje neverjetno hitro. Zaradi novosti novih elektronskih občil so možne tudi nove manipulacije, zato je nujno, da narodi v EU izdelajo nov etični kodeks uporabe elektronskih medijev.

Četrta okrogla miza pa nosi naslov Trajnostni ekonomski razvoj. Res je, da Evropa lahko vzdržuje kulturo človekovih pravic, pravne države in možnost kulturnega snovanja, tudi zaradi svojega razvitega gospodarstva. Toda znotraj gospodarskih izmenjav, ekonomskih združevanj in finančnih uspehov je potrebno zavarovati temeljne kulturne vrednote vsakega naroda, da ne bi zaradi nujne gospodarske rasti osiromašili kulturno dediščino in se odrekli umetniškim snovanjem. Ravno umetnost in kultura lahko navdihneta gospodarstvenike k novi domiselnosti in ustvarjalnosti. Kultura ni nasprotnica gospodarskega razvoja, tudi ne zgolj pomoči potrebna s strani močne ekonomije, ampak spremljevalka gospodarskega razvoja in njegova usmerjevalka. Preko kulture bo tudi gospodarska rast nehala iskati cilj zgolj v sami sebi, ampak bo znova služila uresničitvi človeka kot osebe.

Slednjič pomeni trajnostni gospodarski razvoj tudi spoštovanje okolja, kajti le nova kultura odnosov do narave lahko zagotovi razvoj, ki ne bo ugonobil naše celine in planeta, ampak ga izročil tudi prihodnjim rodovom.

V tem smislu vsem štirim okroglim mizam v imenu Vlade Republike Slovenije in svojem osebnem imenu želim veliko uspeha, da ne bi zgolj ugotavljale pomanjkljivega stanja naše evropske kulture na vseh štirih omenjenih področjih, ampak nakazale novo upanje. To upanje izhaja iz naših izhodišč, da je z medkulturnim dialogom vendarle mogoče prebuditi novega ustvarjalnega duha Evrope, ki bo EU zagotovila preživetje, ohranitev vsake posamične nacionalne in manjšinske kulture ter utrdila skupne vrednote za vzajemno rast in razcvet.

Dr. Vasko Simoniti
Minister of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia

Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value in the EU

Ladies and Gentlemen, distinguished guests,

Since man's settlement in Europe, he has not only been exposed to contacts within his tribe and race, and, later, peoples and nations, but also groups of people whom he did not know. Historiography has always been extremely sensible for interethnic and international conflicts. In European historical sources, we could hardly find a century without wars or major conflicts among neighbouring nations. These conflicts and wars were not only incited by the struggle for survival and despair caused by famine, but also by the avarice for land and wealth, and by hazardous ambition. Nevertheless, along these conflicts originated in different European cultures and civilizations, family clans, and interstate relations, the wish for pleasant encounters, interpersonal and intercultural enrichment, friendly cooperation, exchange, and common paths was always present.

The Slovene objective during its presidency of the European Union is to awaken and give sense to this positive dimension of the European history of interaction. In a way, Slovenes enjoy a kind of historical privilege. Throughout our history our land has been a crossroad of the four European language groups with the greatest number of speakers: Slavic, Latin, Germanic and Ugro-Finnish. As a result, we consider intercultural encounters as a challenge and as an opportunity for the creation of something new. Therefore, it is not coincidental that we should hope to enrich the new European Union with our experience. More than to present our own cultural historical development, together with old and new EU member states we wish to pave a common path for encounters and exchange, and create opportunities for new insights that can awaken a new hope for the future of the European Union. The initial Conference on Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value of the EU should pursue the same goal.

We believe that fundamental interpersonal relations derive from respect of the human word. Let us consider that the Ancient Greeks, despite the brilliant connection that they established between "the word" and "the thought" expressed in the Greek word "logos", did not understand that other nations, too, had their own "word" and spoke their own "language" because their thoughts were different. Thus, they referred to other nations as "babblers" babbling some kind of gibberish that expressed their barbarian nature. The Old Slavs were not much better: the "word" or the Old Slavic "slovo" was only acknowledged to their peoples while their closest neighbours were considered to be "mute". An even worse attitude circulated among the Latins toward the Slavs, calling us "slaves". The basis for symbiosis among nations and different cultures certainly is the respect for the "word" or language of each people.

This brings us to the key question of intercultural dialogue. Cultural encounters and mutual enrichment is only possible through reciprocal acknowledgment of the meaning of "the word among us", which is the literal meaning of the Greek expression "dia-logue", meaning that the same "word" or "logos" went "through" or "over" us. The beginning of any dialogue is a common quest for the meaning of the "word" that we pronounce and ethical

respect for its meaning. The initial understanding of the ethical attitude toward the "word" that is among us and that we are pronouncing in different languages represents the essential precondition for the establishment of any dialogue.

Our Conference has been structured in the form of four round tables. I would not want to direct your conversations, discussions, and conclusions that you will participate in. The fact that we do not know everything and that together with others we can reach new knowledge and insights lies at the very core of cultural encounters and conversation. I would simply like to greet everyone and emphasize the importance of each of the four round tables.

The first round table is entitled Culture and Art. Each nation has originated and developed, and is preserved through its cultural legacy. If members of the European Union want to live in harmony and in a state of shared cultural enrichment, it is essential for us to know the cultural heritage of others, to be interested in the history of our neighbours, and to know the values that other nations cherish as holy. The knowledge of cultural, mental, and spiritual forces of each nation is the condition for understanding and for the prevention of feelings of endangerment. Even though we speak about the history of Europe as a common spiritual area, it is nevertheless necessary to emphasize that throughout history our area has been enriched by other spiritual traditions whose traces have not entirely vanished. These have endowed the European spiritual area with its distinct plurality. True, on one hand it has caused serious conflicts and wars. On the other hand, however, it has enabled encounters and among cultural producers the opportunity for understanding diversity. Even today the legacy of encounters, as trivial as it may appear, can inspire intercultural and inter-religious dialogue.

Each living culture is the creator of new things. In the light of the emergence of new cultural creations we need to ask ourselves whether common European artistic projects are feasible. These common artistic and cultural projects, though, should not simply represent a European version of a "cultural pot" but rather much more: the awakening and new audacious creations of each nation, national minority, or individual cultural community, which are enabled by European integrations and enthusiasm for artistic and cultural creativity from different cultural areas.

The second round table is entitled Education and Science. It can be claimed that the university represents one of the first pan-European institutions. The initial exchange of students and teachers, and documents and knowledge, consolidated the links among different countries and nations, thus building onto the European civilization. Through its call for autonomy of reason the medieval university paved the path for the Enlightenment as a new foundation of European integrations. This is also the reason why the Bologna reform bears the name of the first European university and, together with European educational programmes, gives us hope that new exchange and enrichment within each national higher education area will take place.

However, since the inception of the university much has changed. A higher education degree no longer represents solely an achievement in knowledge that is then used in the working profession, but rather the condition for and beginning of constant research and

consequently life-long learning. Because of the openness of the field of science and the free flow of knowledge European integrations appear as essential for the preservation of European civilization on one hand and the personal growth of each individual on the other.

The third round table will focus on the Media. European history is imbued with the desire for information to circulate among nations and states. In the days of the troubadour news travelled through poetry and other forms of literature. If initially literature was responsible for communication, today the means of communication and the media are the ones that require a cultural dimension. We need to emphasize the culture of communication based upon the ethical principle of veracity, impartial reporting, and of course respect of each human being.

Today the exchange of news, reporting about events from each state or cultural community bears an essential value for awakening pan-European solidarity, social assistance, and primarily the awareness of a common cultural area and of course common destiny of the European continent. Electronic media enable incredibly rapid integration-yet at the same time they open space for new forms of manipulation that call for the formation of a new European ethical code of conduct in the use of electronic media.

The fourth round table is entitled Sustainable Economic Development. It is true that Europe is able to maintain its culture of human rights, rule of law, and opportunities for cultural creations largely as a result of its developed economy. Nevertheless, within the processes of economic exchange, economic integration, and financial achievements we need to protect the fundamental cultural values of each nation, preventing the economic growth from pauperizing cultural heritage and degrading artistic creations. Art and culture can inspire the economy toward new ideas and creativity. Culture is not an opponent of economic development and certainly not the poor relative always in need of assistance from mighty economy. In fact it is a companion and pointer of economic development. Through culture economic growth will cease to be an objective per se and will return into the service of the realization of man as an individual.

Sustainable economic development also means respect for our environment. In fact, only a new culture of relations toward nature can guarantee a kind of development that will not wreck our continent and planet but will deliver them in better health to the hands of the generations to come.

The Slovene Government and I personally wish much success to all four round tables, hoping that they will not simply ponder over the unsatisfactory conditions of our European culture in all four fields but rather find indications that there is new hope for the future. This hope rests within our premises that intercultural dialogue can incite a new European creative spirit that will enable the European Union to survive, preserve each national and minority cultures, and consolidate common values for mutual growth and prosperity.

Ján Figel'
Evropski komisar za izobraževanje, usposabljanje, kulturo in mladino

Medkulturni dialog kot dolgoročna prioriteta Evropske unije

Spoštovani gostje, dame in gospodje,

slovenskim oblastem bi želel čestitati za otvoritev Evropskega leta medkulturnega dialoga.

Zahvaljujem se tudi, da ste gospoda Marka Peljhana predlagali za slovenskega ambasadorja za medkulturni dialog. Gospod Peljhan je s svojimi osebnimi in poklicnimi izkušnjami pravi medkulturni inovator, čigar izjemno umetniško delo je enakomerno umeščeno v različne kulturne svetove.

Gospod Peljhan nam bo – skupaj z našimi evropskimi in nacionalnimi ambasadorji za medkulturni dialog – s sodelovanjem na dogodkih, ki bodo na evropski in državni ravni potekali skozi vse leto, pomagal medkulturni dialog predstaviti javnosti.

Med dejavnostmi, ki jih Evropska komisija načrtuje za leto 2008 po celotnem kontinentu, bi želel omeniti slovenski projekt, ki se posveča medkulturnemu dialogu v šolah. Našim slovenskim kolegom želim veliko uspeha, saj je potrebno najti učinkovite načine, kako to pomembno sporočilo predati mladim.

Mladi Evropejci potrebujejo medkulturne veščine že od zgodnjega otroštva dalje, da se lahko z njihovo pomočjo prilagodijo spreminjajočemu se svetu. S pomočjo teh veščin bodo znali izkoristiti prednosti evropske kulturne različnosti – in ta je naše resnično bogastvo.

Danes skupaj začenjamo z enoletnim poslanstvom spodbujanja dialoga med različnimi kulturami tako znotraj Evropske unije kot zunaj njenih meja. Zakaj menimo, da so v današnjem svetu ta naša prizadevanja potrebna – nujno potrebna? Zakaj naj bo leto 2008 Evropsko leto medkulturnega dialoga?

Najprej naj spomnim, da je bil dialog med kulturami vedno element evropske integracije. Evropska unija je že od Rimske pogodbe izpred petdesetih let vselej skupnost kultur in vrednot, ki temeljijo na načelu spoštovanja različnosti. Naj na tem mestu citiram Jeana

Monneta, ustanovitelja Evropske unije, ki je svoje spomine začel s stavkom: »Nous ne coalisons pas des Etats, nous unissons des hommes.« (Ne združujemo držav, združujemo ljudi.) Združevati ljudi pa je veliko zahtevnejše in tudi pomembnejše kot oblikovanje zavezništva držav.

Le če bomo to vzajemno spoštovanje postavili za vodilno načelo Evrope, bomo evropskim narodom posredovali pravi občutek pripadnosti skupnemu prostoru. Evropa se je v zadnjih nekaj letih močno spremenila. Priča smo bili zgodovinski širitvi Unije, večji mobilnosti znotraj njenih meja, novim in starim migracijskim tokovom ter povečani izmenjavi z ostalim svetom.

To se je odrazilo v pogostejših in poglobljenih stikih med kulturami, jeziki, etničnimi skupinami in religijami. Nedavno je bila izvedena raziskava o vsakodnevnih stikih med pripadniki različnih kultur v Evropi.

V raziskavi so v analizo vzeli en teden v življenju ljudi, ki živijo v sedemindvajsetih državah članicah Evropske unije. Dve tretjini vprašanih sta izjavili, da so bili v tem kratkem obdobju v stiku z vsaj eno osebo drugačne vere, etničnosti ali nacionalnosti.

Menim, da to jasno kaže, da se v Evropi v 21. stoletju soočamo z novim izzivom. Na osnovi enakopravnosti moramo gojiti spoštljivo izmenjavo pogledov med posamezniki in skupinami iz različnih kulturnih okolij.

Želimo preseči večkulturne družbe, kjer kulture in kulturne skupine preprosto obstajajo ena ob drugi, kjer živijo »vzporedna življenja«,kot so to pred nekaj leti opisali v poročilu o skupnostih v Veliki Britaniji. Postati moramo medkulturne družbe, kjer kulture pluralno sodelujejo skozi dialog in porazdelitev odgovornosti.

Za tovrstno vzajemno obogatitev kultur Evropske unije je potreben proaktiven pristop. Skoraj tri četrtine ljudi, ki so sodelovali v raziskavi, meni, da lahko ljudje iz različnih kulturnih okolij obogatijo kulturno življenje svojih držav.

In več kot štiri petine ljudi je bilo prepričanih v prednosti medkulturnega dialoga, kar velja še posebej za mlado generacijo. Hkrati je precejšen delež vprašanih menil, da je v enaki meri pomembno, da se ohranjajo tudi lastne kulturne tradicije.

Evropsko leto medkulturnega dialoga je pomemben del tovrstnih prizadevanj, da presežemo strpnost in v Evropi dosežemo pravo medkulturnost. Naš izziv je spodbujati medkulturni dialog kot proces, v katerem se lahko vsi v Evropski uniji v svojem vsakodnevnem življenju uspešneje soočamo z odprtim in kompleksnim kulturnim okoljem.

Zbuditi želimo zavedanje, še posebej med mladimi, o pomembnosti razvijanja aktivnega evropskega državljanstva, ki bo odprto v svet, spoštovalo kulturno različnost in temeljilo na skupnih vrednotah. Z letom medkulturnega dialoga imamo priložnost pokazati na prispevek različnih kultur k dediščini in načinu življenja držav članic.

Umetnost, dediščina in nasploh kultura so ključna področja medkulturnega dialoga, pomembna pa so tudi druga – s tem mislim na izobraževanje, migracije, večjezičnost, zaposlovanje, medije in religijo. Seveda pa na vlogo medkulturnega dialoga ne smemo pozabiti tudi v zunanjih odnosih Evropske unije.

Zato Evropsko leto medkulturnega dialoga ne bo obsegalo samo posameznih projektov, ampak se bo s svojimi vidiki aktivno vključevalo tudi na druga področja politik, za katere je pristojna Komisija. In ker rad to, kar govorim, tudi storim to, bom zagotovil, da bo medkulturni dialog prioriteta v vseh politikah, ki so v moji pristojnosti.

To pomeni, da bo Komisija v naslednjih letih namenila znaten delež sredstev projektom, ki bodo povezani z medkulturnim dialogom. V ponazoritev lahko povem, da sta kar dve tretjini projektov, vključenih v program Državljani za Evropo, povezani z medkulturnim dialogom. To pomeni več kot 700 projektov in 10 milijonov evrov samo za to leto in ta program.

Drugi primer je program Kultura, v katerem polovica večletnih projektov obravnava medkulturni dialog. Podpora tem projektom skupaj presega več kot 9 milijonov evrov.

Kako pa nameravamo načrtovane dejavnosti uresničiti? Glavnina naših prizadevanj temelji na sodelovanju civilne družbe, ki bo v letu medkulturnega dialoga odigrala glavno vlogo. Vključenost civilne družbe je ključni dejavnik za to, da dejavnosti v letu medkulturnega dialoga dosežejo veliko število ljudi. Spodbujali bomo pristop od spodaj navzgor, ki izpostavlja dobre prakse na ravni prebivalstva.

Civilna platforma bo delovala kot vmesnik med evropskimi institucijami in ljudmi, vključenimi v pobude, načrtovane v okviru leta medkulturnega dialoga. Platformo sestavlja več kot 200 organizacij z bogatimi izkušnjami na področju medkulturnega dialoga. Veliko jih je danes tukaj, prav zato pozdravljam predstavnike civilne družbe iz vse Evrope, ki so navzoči na tem dogodku. Veselimo se sodelovanja z vami.

Javnosti bomo z informacijskimi in promocijskimi kampanjami skozi vse leto predstavljali projekte in dogodke. Zelo pomembno sredstvo naše komunikacijske strategije je naša spletna stran. Vse organizacije, ki delujejo na področju medkulturnega dialoga, bi želel povabiti, da se registrirajo v sekciji partnerjev. K rednemu spremljanju spletne strani pa vabim tudi novinarje in vse, ki jih ta tema zanima.

Naši partnerji lahko izmenjujejo ideje, se predstavljajo, iščejo partnerje za prihodnje projekte, predstavljajo svoje projekte in označujejo svoje dejavnosti z logotipom Leta medkulturnega dialoga. Obenem lahko novinarji in splošna javnost spoznajo dejavnosti, ki se izvajajo v državah Evropske unije in sodelujejo na naših forumih.

Razpravo o medkulturnem dialogu želimo pripeljati tudi na lokalno raven, kjer je najbolj relevantna. V dejavnosti želimo vključiti Evropejce v šolah, na delovnih mestih in drugih prostorih, namenjenih srečevanju.

Zato upam, da bodo oblasti na vseh ravneh – lokalni, državni in mednarodni – ustvarile skupni prostor, kjer se bodo vse generacije in vse skupine lahko izrazile in tvorno sodelovale v razpravi.

V naslednjih mesecih in letu bomo z vidika medkulturnega dialoga razpravljali o številnih temah, ki sem jih omenil: kulturi in umetnosti, izobraževanju in raziskovanju, množičnih medijih in trajnostnem razvoju.

Več bomo slišali tudi o raziskavi, o kateri sem govoril, o nacionalnih pristopih in praksah, povezanih z medkulturnim dialogom. Predstavljeni bosta tudi Bela knjiga o medkulturnem dialogu, ki jo je pripravil Svet Evrope, ter Mavrični dokument, ki ga je pripravila Civilna platforma za medkulturni dialog. Ta pestrost virov kaže, da je medkulturni dialog kompleksna tema, ki jo lahko opazujemo z različnih zornih kotov in h kateri lahko dragoceno prispevajo različni akterji.

Pristne izmenjave med posamezniki in skupnostmi se upirajo zakonom logike. Ko ljudje sodelujejo v tvornem dialogu, je vsota vedno večja od seštevkov vseh delov. Pristen dialog ni vsota posameznih izjav – v njem je ena in ena vedno več kot dva.

Medkulturni dialog je dolgoročno potreben za vsakega posameznika, za naše skupnosti in državo ter za Evropsko unijo kot celoto. Gradimo na tem pozitivnem pristopu in si za skupni cilj v letu 2008 zastavimo odpraviti ločnice med ljudmi, ki živijo v Evropski uniji. Naj skupaj ne le obstajamo, temveč tudi živimo, v spoštovanju in vzajemnem razumevanju.

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[i] Študija rasnih nemirov v severni Britaniji poleti 2001 je pokazala, da zaradi etničnih razlik britanske skupnosti živijo vzporedna življenja. Niz štirih študij je opozoril na pomanjkanje stika med različnimi etničnimi skupinami. Poročilo je za Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve opravil Ted Cantle, predsednik Skupine za povezanost skupnosti. Glavne ugotovitve so bile:

- različne skupnosti živijo vzporedna življenja,
- strah raste zaradi nepoznavanja drugih skupnosti, kar izkoriščajo ekstremisti,
- potrebna je odprta in odkrita razprava o večkulturnosti,
- k težavam so prispevale še šibka lokalna oblast, nacionalna in lokalna vlada in policijske politike,
- šole z eno versko izpovedjo predstavljajo tveganje večjega razlikovanja,
- druga priporočila so se nanašala na stanovanjsko problematiko, izobraževanje, mladino, prostočasne dejavnosti in načine regeneracije.

Ján Figel'
European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture And Youth

Intercultural Dialogue as a Long-term Priority for the EU

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to congratulate the Slovenian authorities for the launching the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue.

I thank also for proposing an ambassador for intercultural dialogue from Slovenia, Mr Marko Peljhan. With his personal and professional experience, Mr Peljhan is a genuine intercultural innovator whose extraordinary artistic work is balanced between different cultural worlds.

Mr Peljhan-together with our European and national ambassadors for intercultural dialogue-will help us spread the word of intercultural dialogue as he participates in events organised at European and national level all through this year.

Among the activities planned by the European Commission for 2008 across the continent, I would like to mention a Slovenian project devoted to intercultural dialogue in schools. I wish every success to our Slovenian friends; because we need to find effective ways to pass a very important message to young people.

Young Europeans need intercultural skills from the tenderest age to help them adapt to a changing world; thanks to these skills, they will learn how to benefit from Europe's cultural diversity - and that is our real wealth.

Today we embark together on a year-long mission to promote dialogue between different cultures both inside the European Union and beyond its borders. Why do we believe this effort is needed – and needed urgently – in today's world? Why a European Year of Intercultural Dialogue in 2008?

First of all, let me recall that dialogue between cultures has always been a feature of European integration. The EU has been a community of cultures and values built on the principle of respect for diversity ever since the Treaty of Rome, 50 years ago. Let me at this point quote Jean Monnet, the founding father of the European Union. He opens his memoirs with the sentence: «Nous ne coalisons pas des Etats, nous unissons des hommes.» (We are not joining states together, we are uniting people). To unite people is much more demanding but also more important than forming an alliance of states!

And it is only by making this mutual respect the guiding principle of Europe that we will forge a true sense of belonging to a common space among the peoples of Europe. But Europe has changed a lot over the past few years. We have seen the historic enlargements of the Union, greater mobility within its borders, new and old migratory flows and increasing exchanges with the rest of the world.

This has resulted in more frequent and deeper interactions between cultures, languages, ethnic groups and religions. We have recently carried out a survey of day–to–day interaction among people belonging to different cultures in Europe.

The survey took a snapshot of a week in the life of people living in the 27 EU member states. During this short period, two thirds of respondents said they interacted with at least one person of a different religious, ethnic or national background.

To me, this is a clear indication that, in the 21st century, Europe faces a new challenge. We need to foster respectful exchanges of views between individuals and groups of different cultural backgrounds on an equal basis.

We want to go beyond multicultural societies, where cultures and cultural groups simply coexist side by side, where they live "parallel lives", as a report on communities in Britain described it a few years ago . We need to become intercultural societies where plurality of cultures cooperates in dialogue and in shared responsibility.

It takes a pro–active approach to make this cross–fertilization of cultures EU a reality. Almost three quarters of the people interviewed during the survey believe that people of different backgrounds can enrich the cultural life of their countries.

And over four fifths were convinced about the benefits of intercultural dialogue, particularly for the young generation. At the same time, a considerable proportion of respondents felt that it was equally important to keep their own cultural traditions alive.

The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue is an important part of this effort to move beyond tolerance and towards a genuine intercultural Europe. Our ambitious task is to promote intercultural dialogue as a process in which everyone living in the EU can improve their ability to deal with an open and complex cultural environment in their daily lives.

We want to raise awareness, in particular among young people, of the importance of developing an active European citizenship open to the world, respecting cultural diversity and based on our common values. The Year will be an opportunity to highlight the contribution of different cultures to the heritage and ways of life of the Member States.

While arts, heritage and culture in general are key domains for intercultural dialogue, other areas will be important as well – I'm thinking of education, migration, multilingualism, employment, the media and religion. And of course we should not forget the role of intercultural dialogue in the external relations of the EU.

So going beyond the specific projects, the European Year will become a common feature in other policy areas covered by the Commission. And because I like to practise what I say, I will make sure that intercultural dialogue is a priority in all the policies under my responsibility.

This means that the Commission will invest a considerable amount of resources on projects related to intercultural dialogue over the next few years. To give you an idea, more than

two thirds of the projects included in the Europe for Citizens programme this year are related to intercultural dialogue. This means over 700 projects and 10 million euros for this year and this programme alone.

Another example is the Culture programme, where half of the multiannual projects focus on intercultural dialogue. The support for these projects totals more than 9 million euros.

How are we planning to implement our action? The bulk of our efforts rely on the participation of civil society, which will play a major role during the Year. The involvement of civil society is the key factor if we want to reach a large number of people during the Year. We will privilege a bottom–up approach that highlights the good practices at grass roots level.

A Civil Society Platform will act as an interface between the European institutions and the people involved in the initiatives planned during the Year. The Platform is composed of more than 200 organisations with a rich experience in the field of intercultural dialogue. Many of those organisations are here today, and I welcome the presence of civil society representatives from all over Europe at this event. We look forward to working with you.

Throughout the Year, the information and promotion campaign will offer visibility to projects and events. Our website is a very important tool in our communication strategy. I would like to invite all organisations working in the field of intercultural dialogue to register on the partner section. I also invite journalists and everyone interested in the topic to visit our site regularly.

Our partners can share ideas, present themselves, find partners for future projects, give visibility to their projects, and brand their activities with the logo of the Year. At the same time, journalists and the general public can learn about activities carried out in all EU countries and participate in our forums.

Finally, we want to bring the debate on intercultural dialogue down to the local level where it is most relevant. We want to involve Europeans in schools, at the workplace, and in other places where people meet.

So I hope that public authorities at all levels-local, national and international-will create a shared space where all generations and all groups can express themselves and can participate actively in the debate.

Over the next months an year we will discuss many of the issues I have mentioned from the viewpoint of intercultural dialogue: culture and the arts, education and research, the mass media and sustainable development.

We will hear more about the survey I referred to, about national approaches and practices related to intercultural dialogue. We will also hear about the White Paper on intercultural dialogue from the Council of Europe and the Rainbow Paper from the Civil society platform for intercultural dialogue. This array of sources shows that intercultural dialogue is a

complex issue that can be observed from various angles and to which different actors can bring valuable contributions.

Exchanges among individuals and communities, when they are genuine, defy the rules of logic. When people engage in constructive dialogue, the whole is always larger than the sum of its parts. Genuine dialogue is not the sum of individual statements; in dialogue, one and one is always more than two.

Intercultural dialogue is a long–term need; for each of us individually; for our communities and countries; and for the European Union as a whole. Let us build on this positive attitude, and make breaking down the barriers between the peoples living in the EU our shared priority for 2008. Let us not just exist together, but let us live together, in respect and mutual understanding!

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[i] British communities lead "parallel lives" because of ethnic divisions, according to a report into race riots in Northern Britain in summer 2001. The series of four studies warned of a lack of contact between different ethnic groups. The report was carried out for the Home Office by Ted Cantle, Chairman of the Community Cohesion Review Team. The principal findings were:

- Different communities lived "parallel lives"
- Fear grew from ignorance about other communities and was exploited by extremists an open and honest debate about multi-culturalism was needed
- Weak local leadership, national and local government and policing policies contributed to the difficulties
- Single-faith schools risked deeper divisions
- Other recommendations covered areas such as housing, education, youth, leisure facilities and regeneration policies

Povzetki / Abstracts

»Medkulturni dialog kot temeljna vrednota EU« – programska izhodišča mednarodne konference

Konferenca z mednarodno evropsko udeležbo »Medkulturni dialog kot temeljna vrednota EU«, ki se izvaja ob začetku Evropskega leta medkulturnega dialoga (2008), je v celoti posvečena problematiki medkulturnega dialoga v Evropski uniji in ob njenih mejah. To bo tudi ena prednostnih politik evropske skupnosti v letu 2008 in tako tudi v času slovenskega predsedovanja. Pokrovitelja mednarodne konference sta Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije in Evropska komisija, organizator pa Fakulteta za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem (Koper).

Program konference zajema medkulturni dialog na kulturno-umetniškem, izobraževalno-znanstvenem, medijskem in področju trajnostnega gospodarskega razvoja, kjer potekajo procesi sporazumevanja med reprezentanti različnih kulturnih kodov v evropskem prostoru. Konferenca želi najprej opozoriti na soobstoj različnih kulturnih identitet in prepričanj v kompleksnem okolju, obenem pa pokazati, da je omenjeno sobivanje mogoče zaradi medulturnega dialoga, ki ta prostor odpira in polni s strpnostjo in razumevanjem. Medkulturni dialog želimo predstaviti kot predpogoj za oblikovanje raznolike, a hkrati strpne družbe, ki črpa iz svoje raznovrstnosti kultur, ki jih izkorišča kot gonilo za oblikovanje za vse državljane EU prijazne in hkrati dinamične sodobne družbe, skladne z vrednotami, ki so še posebej določene v 6. členu Pogodbe EU in v Listini o temeljnih pravicah EU.

Osrednje ideje in cilji programa so tako prikaz sodelovanja med različnimi kulturami in narodnimi identitetami, med večinskim prebivalstvom in manjšinami, spodbujanje še tesnejšega medkulturnega dialoga ter predstavitev enotnosti na podlagi skupnih vrednot kot temelja sodobne evropske identitete.

Program bo predstavljal že uveljavljene modele intenzivnega medkulturnega dialoga kot primere dobre prakse, hkrati pa odpiral možnosti novih oblik medkulturnega povezovanja v EU in širše. S predstavitvijo najboljših praks sodelovanja med večino in manjšinami ter čezmejnega sodelovanja na kulturnem, izobraževalnem, znanstvenem, medijskem in gospodarskem področju bo namreč konferenca poskrbela za ustrezno razširitev praks razumevanja raznolikosti, širjenja strpnosti in modelov medkulturnega dialoga, ki pomenijo osnovo za učinkovit razvoj evropske družbe.

Primeri dobrih praks bodo predstavljeni tudi v okviru nekaterih spremljevalnih dejavnosti konference, ki bodo izpostavile srednjeevropsko območje oziroma območje Alpe-Jadran (razstava RTV projektov »Medkulturni dialog v sosedstvu«) ali obmejne prostore, kot je ta ob slovensko-italijanski meji, ki je nedavno postala evropska notranja meja (projekcija kratkih filmov o medkulturnem dialogu »Od meje do brezmejnosti«), kot prostore strpnosti in sobivanja.

Rdečo nit, ki bo povezovala vse sekcije in spremljevalne dejavnosti, predstavljajo predvsem mladi, ki morajo zaživeti v smislu spoštovanja medsebojne raznolikosti tostran in onstran meja, kultura kot most med različnimi identitetami in prepričanji, ter jeziki v vlogi posrednika med raznolikostjo in enotnostjo v medkulturnem dialogu.

Programski odbor

The International Conference on "Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value of the EU" – Framework of Reference

To be held at the beginning of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, the international conference "Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value in the EU" is dedicated entirely to issues concerning intercultural dialogue within the European Union and along its borders. This latter is one of the priorities of the EU in 2008 and therefore also of the six months of the Slovene presidency. The conference is being organised by the Faculty of Humanities (Koper) at the University of Primorska, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia and the European Commission.

The conference programme covers aspects of intercultural dialogue within the fields of culture and art, education and research, the media, as well as within the field of sustainable economic development, all areas which generate potential communication needs between representatives of various cultural codes in the European environment. The aim of the conference is primarily to call attention to the coexistence of different cultural identities and convictions within a complex environment, as well as to show that such coexistence is rendered possible by virtue of intercultural dialogue and its potential to evolve and imbue the environment with tolerance and understanding. We wish to propose that intercultural dialogue is a precondition for the development of a tolerant heterogeneous society, which in turn draws on cultural diversity, using it as a motivating force in shaping a citizen-friendly EU and a dynamic, modern society, in conformity with the values emphasized in the 6th Article of the EU Treaty and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Thus the core concepts and aims of the conference programme examine collaboration among various cultural and national identities, between majority and minority groups, to promote an even more intense intercultural dialogue, and present unity, grounded in common values, as the basis of a modern European identity.

The programme will introduce established models of intense intercultural dialogue as cases of good practice while also promoting new ways of intercultural cooperation within the EU and beyond. Introducing examples of best practice of cooperation between the majority population and the minorities, as well as instances of cross-border cooperation in the field of culture, education, research, business and the media, the conference will provide a platform for an expansion of modes of understanding diversity and spreading tolerance, as well as introduce models of intercultural dialogue fundamental for an efficient development of European society.

Introducing various domains of tolerance and coexistence, the instances of good practice will be presented within the framework of numerous accompanying activities emphasizing the Central European Regions, particularly the region Alpe-Adria (exhibition of RTV projects "Intercultural Dialogue among Neighbours"), and border regions such as the border between Slovenia and Italy, only recently converted into an internal European border (short films on intercultural dialogue "(Non) existing Border").

Three elements constitute the common threads running through all conference sessions and accompanying activities: the youth, who should be living a life of mutual respect for diversity on both sides of national borders; culture, a bridge between various identities and beliefs; languages, mediators between diversity and unity in the intercultural dialogue.

Programme Committee

Sekcija 1 Kultura in umetnost /
Session 1 Culture and Art

Krištof Jacek Kozak
Slovenija

Kultura in umetnost – programska izhodišča

Zdi se, da je medkulturni dialog potreben prav zato, ker živimo v sodobnem babilonskem stolpu. Kultura in umetnost imata razločevalno, pa vendar tudi združevalno vlogo. Evropska skupnost je privzela odprti pristop, kar pomeni uvajanje dobre prakse. Toda postavlja se vprašanje, kako lahko prav kulturo uporabimo kot orodje za notranje povezovanje v Evropski skupnosti. Kaj se zgodi, če kulturo/umetnost izrabimo za namene, ki ji niso lastni? Ideja kulture že opredeljuje koncept medkulturnega dialoga. Za razumevanje vloge kulture je bistveno, da razmislimo, kaj pravzaprav predstavlja in kako nas določa. Pojavi se torej vprašanje o kulturi kot nosilki identitete, in to narodne in kulturne, njuno stikanje in razločevanje, in sicer kakšno vlogo ima kultura pri oblikovanju naše zavesti o lastni identiteti, kako predstava o posameznikovi in narodni identiteti tekmuje s konceptom medkulturnega dialoga, kako je tak dialog sploh mogoč ob raznolikosti kultur ter kaj jih združuje in kaj ločuje.

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Krištof Jacek Kozak
Slovenia

Culture and Art – Topics

Intercultural dialogue appears to be a necessity precisely because we, despite all, inhabit a modern Tower of Babylon. The dividing yet, at the same time, unifying role is played by culture and art. EU has acquired the "open method," i.e. the introduction of good practices. Hence, the questions arise as to how, in particular, can culture be purposefully used as a tool for EU internal integration? The idea of culture defines already the concept of "intercultural dialogue." The essential issue in understanding its role is to conceive of what culture in fact stands for and how it defines us. Thus, questions arise with regard to culture as the carrier of identity, both national and cultural, their juxtaposition and concurrence: What role does culture play in shaping our notion of our own identity limiting it so that we are not at ease while communicating with each other? How does the notion of individual and national identity play against the concept of intercultural dialogue? How is this dialogue possible on basis of sundry cultures? What unites and what divides them?

Naseem Khan
Velika Britanija

Umetnost in kultura ter medkulturni dialog

Navidezno ne potrebujemo diskusij o medkulturnosti in umetnosti, ker so različne ideje, oblike in vplivi že tradicionalno oblikovali umetnost in kulturo. Toda v današnjem življenju je jasno, da sodoben razvoj v tranzicijski Evropi narekuje preučevanje tega navidezno urejenega odnosa. Kultura – in njena prisotnost v umetnosti – je postala sporna in budi strahove o dekulturalizaciji: izguba identitete na narodni in osebni ravni. Pojavljajo se trije glavni dejavniki:

- vpliv globalizacije in globalnega trga, ki se kaže v večji homogenosti proizvodov – Starbucks na vsakem vogalu,
- širitev EU, ki se kaže v premikih delovne sile – npr. velika poljska skupnost v Veliki Britaniji – kot tudi migracija na splošno,
- svetovne razprtije in naravne katastrofe, ki vplivajo na večje migracije v Evropo.

Ti premiki vodijo k resnim vprašanjem o naravi narodne kulture posameznih držav.

- Ali lahko država sprejema nove kulturne vplive, tako kot je te sprejemala umetnost skozi zgodovino?
- Ali lahko posamezne etnično zasnovane kulture spoštujemo, podpiramo in spodbujamo, ne da bi ustvarjali razdeljeno družbo?
- Ali se lahko narodna kultura na novo ustvari, in če se, kako?

Spomnimo se načina, kako Kitajci označujejo pomen besede "kriza". En pomen izraža 'nevarnost', drugi pa 'priložnost'.

Medkulturni dialog ponuja možnost za ustvarjanje novih odnosov in novega kulturnega jezika, kar pa ne zmanjšuje problemov, ki se pojavljajo. Kaj lahko storimo? Predstavitve bodo predstavile jasne poglede na probleme, njihove vzroke in možne rezultate.

Naseem Khan
Great Britain

Art and Culture, and Intercultural Dialogue

On the face of it, we need no debates over interculturalism and the arts, because traditionally arts and culture have always been shaped by different streams of thought, forms and influences coming together and interacting.
But in actual life, it is clear that contemporary developments in our transitional Europe make it timely and vital to examine this apparently settled relationship. Culture - and its manifestations in the arts - have become highly contentious, stirring up fears of deculturalisation: of loss of identity in both national and personal terms.
Three major factors have fed these fears:
- the impact of globalisation and the global market, resulting in greater homogeneity of cultural product - a Starbucks on every corner,
- the broadening of the EU, resulting in shifts of workers - e.g. a new large Polish community in the UK - as well as overall migration,
- the fallout of world strife and natural disasters resulting in greater emigration into Europe.
These broad shifts lead to profound questions over the nature of national cultures of nation states.
- Can a nation state continue to absorb new cultural influences - as the arts have done historically?
- Can separate ethnically-based cultures be respected, facilitated and subsidised without creating a fragmented and divided society?
- Can a national culture remake itself, and if so, how?
It is pertinent to recall the way in which the Chinese apparently make the ideogram for the notion, 'Crisis'. They bring together one denoting 'danger' and another denoting 'opportunity'.
Intercultural Dialogue offers the chance to make new relationships, and a fresh cultural language. But it does no service to the gravity of the subject to be simply celebratory, for the path is strewn with problems and pitfalls. How can it be navigated?
Speakers in this session will promote an honest and clear-sighted look at the issues, their sources and their possible outcomes.

Aleš Debeljak
Slovenija

Koncentrični krogi identitet in kozmopolitska zavest

Javna meditacija o načinih medkulturnega dialoga danes bo poskušala podati takšno razumevanje posameznika, ki ne terja, da se je treba odpovedati lokalnemu kolektivnemu imaginariju, hkrati pa le-ta ni več edini vir navdiha in izkušnje. Plasti različnih identitet se nalagajo v slehernem jazu, koncentrično se širijo od družine in soseske preko mestnih in regionalnih zalog smisla, pa vse do nacionalnih in trans-nacionalnih. Trans-nacionalne identitete, na primer balkanske, mediteranske ali srednjeevropske, se medsebojno izpodrivajo in prekrivajo, ko v kapilarnem prežemanju segajo do širših panevropskih in transatlantskih identifikacij. V vsakem primeru je važno tole: izključevalni nagon ene same identitete, še zlasti nacionalne identitete, ki se je v poslednjih dveh stoletjih sicer vzpostavila kot osnovni model politične skupnosti, ni v koncentričnih krogih identitet zavrnjen tout court, niti ni povzdignjen na piedestal. Za središče tako zamišljene identitete je zato neizogibno, da ga zasede prav posameznik, z lastnimi hrepenenji in tesnobami, z lastnim utripajočim telesom in drhtečo dušo. Razumevanje jaza v konktekstu koncentričnih krogov identitet je pogoj za kozmopolitizem: le-ta namreč pomeni, da mora biti način posameznikovega življenja opremljen z medkulturno in medjezikovno kompetenco, tako da se krepi v medsebojnem oplojevanju z drugimi jeziki in kulturnimi tradicijami.

Kozmopolitizem dejavno povezuje, ne da bi poskušal poenotiti. Poganja namreč iz odprtega zanimanja za druge tradicije in prispeva k preobrazbi »naravnih«, »podedovanih«, »pristnih« identitet v državljansko identiteto. Kozmopolitizmu morda res primanjkuje čustvene privlačnosti, kakršno vsebuje nacionalizem, toda s prisvojitvijo določene moralne drže vseeno pridobi na teži. Kozmopolitizem je v veliki meri namreč stvar individualne etične odločitve. Morda prav v tem tiči eden od glavnih razlogov, zakaj kozmopolitizem ne privlači množic. Toda prepričan sem, da ga je potrebno krepiti, če želimo v naših skupnostih smiselno in varno živeti in se razumeti onkraj golega fizičnega preživetja.

Aleš Debeljak
Slovenia

Concentric Circles of Identities and Cosmopolitan Awareness

Public meditation on modes of intercultural dialogue today will try to present such an understanding of an individual, which does not demand the renounciation of local collective imaginary, but is no longer the only source of inspiration and experience. The layers of different identities are placed in each individual and are concentrically spread from a family and neighbourhood, urban and regional stores of sense, to national and trans-national ones. Trans-national identities, for example Balkan, Meditteranean or Central European, supersede and overlap one another when they reach out to wider pan-European and transatlantic identifications. In each case the following is important: exclusive instinct of only one identity, especially the national identity which has been established as a basic model of political community in the last two centuries, is not a rejected tout court in concentric circles, nor it is elevated. It is therefore inevitable for the center of such conceived identity to be taken by an individual with one's own anxiety and yearning, with one's own body and soul. The understanding of an individual in the context of concentric circles of identities is a condition for cosmopolitism. In fact, this means that the way of individual's life has to include intercultural and interlinguistic competence, which is strenghtened in mutual interaction with other languages and cultural traditions. Cosmopolitism actively connects without trying to unify. It stems from an open interest for other traditions and contributes to the transformation of »natural«, »inherited«, »genuine« identities into state identity. Cosmopolitism may lack emotional attraction, which nationalism contains, but by obtaining certain morality it still gains importance. Cosmopolitism is largely an individual ethical decision and this may be one of the main reasons why cosmopolitism does not attract masses. However, I am certain that it needs to be strenghtened if we want to lead a sensible and safe life in our communities and understand each other beyond a mere physical survival.

Odile Chenal
Nizozemska

Umetnost in kultura – nosilca medkulturnega dialoga?

Medkulturni dialog je čudovit izraz, vendar brez umeščenosti v kontekst izgublja na pomenu. Medkulturni dialog med kom? In zakaj? To sta prvi vprašanji, ki ju je potrebno zastaviti, preden poskušamo razumeti vlogi kulture in umetnosti v njem.
Brez kulturne razsežnosti ni konflikta, prav tako pa tudi ne pravega dialoga. Postavljata se vprašanji, kakšne pogoje moramo torej ustvariti, da bi kultura lahko odigrala to pozitivno vlogo, in zakaj potrebujemo umetnike za uveljavljanje medkulturnega dialoga. Gotovo ne le zato, ker umetnost omogoča sporazumevanje brez besed.
V hitro spreminjajoči se kulturni krajini sodobne Evrope umetnike potrebujemo, da bi od znotraj razumeli sebe in spreminjajoče se družbe.

Odile Chenal
The Netherlands

Arts and Culture – Carriers of Intercultural Dialogue?

Intercultural dialogue is a beautiful expression. But it is losing its meaning when it is not put into context: intercultural dialogue between whom? And why? There are the first questions to be asked, before trying to understand the role of culture and the arts in this dialogue.
As there is no conflict without a cultural dimension, there is no true dialogue without a cultural dimension.
- What are then the conditions to be created for culture to play this positive role?
- And why do we need artists for enhancing this dialogue? It is not only because the arts allow communication beyond the words.
In the rapidly changing cultural landscape of the Europe of today, we are calling upon artists for trying to understand ourselves, and our changing societies, from inside.

Magdalena Vášáryová
Slovaška

Evropsko sodelovanje na področju kulture in kulturne dediščine

Za nove države članice Evropske unije in še posebej za Slovaško je začetek razprave o evropskem sodelovanju na področju kulture in dediščine osrednjega pomena za oblikovanje splošne notranje kulturne politike. Kulturni sektor na Slovaškem je namreč edini, ki še ni bil predmet temeljite reforme in v katerem še vedno najdemo preostanke romantične in komunistične miselnosti.

- Razprava je pomembna za spodbujanje kulturne samozavesti ter predstavitve slovaške kulture v evropskem okviru. Ne pomeni le notranjega poudarka na razvoju, temveč tudi klic po prebujenju evropskega čuta za kakovost bivanja in življenjskega stila.
- Slovaška kulturna dediščina je postala del znanja ostalih evropskih držav, kar je zapolnilo "črno luknjo" v evropski kulturni zgodovini z vsemi posledicami – bojem proti ksenofobiji ter nepotrebnim strahom pred novim. Vzpostavljanje novega evropskega čuta je v Evropski uniji zelo pomembno še posebej zaradi novega nacionalističnega vala in populizma v nekaterih državah Evropske unije.
- Evropska kultura je bila dolgo svetovni standard, saj so se misli in pojmi zlahka prenašali preko meja evropskih etnij in držav. Vstop Slovaške in novih držav članic v Evropsko unijo ter odpiranje "šengenskih vrat" po šestdesetih letih izolacije znova vzpostavljata možnosti uporabe sinergičnih komunikacijskih učinkov med ustvarjalci na področju kulture. Če se bo formula ponovila, bodo lahko rezultati zgornje sinergije presenetili svet.

Magdalena Vášáryová
Slovakia

European Co-operation in the Field of Culture and Cultural Heritage

For new member states of EU and especially for Slovakia is the beginning of the discussion about European cooperation in the field of culture and heritage very pivotal for the settings of general internal cultural policy. Slovak culture sector is the unique one, not going under deep reform. Still having the romantic and communist residues.

- It is meaningful for commotion of cultural self-confidence as well as presentation of Slovak culture in European context. It doesn't mean only intimate accent that is put on a development but wake up call for European sentiment in quality of life and lifestyle of people.
- For the rest of the European countries, entrance of the Slovak culture heritage into their knowledge is fulfillment of "black hole"in the European cultural history with all the consequences - fight against xenophobia, motiveless fear about something new. Constructing of the European sentiment within the EU is very important specially because new nationalistic wave and populism in some EU countries.
- European culture was for a long time a world standard because thoughts and notions were transferable easily via the borders of European ethnics and states. Entrance of Slovakia and other new member states in EU and opening of the "Schengen gate "establish again after 60 years of isolation possibility of use of communication synergic effects on the cultural field between creative people. If the formula will repeat again, the results of above mentioned connotation may surprise the world.

Sekcija 2 Izobraževanje in znanost /
Session 2 Education and Science

Vesna Mikolič
Slovenija

Izobraževanje in znanost – programska izhodišča

Sekcija o medkulturnem dialogu na področju znanosti in izobraževanja želi odpreti razpravo predvsem o dveh kompleksnih, medsebojno povezanih temah; to sta:
- Pomen medkulturnega povezovanja za šolstvo in znanost
Cilji internacionalizacije izobraževanja kot temeljnega kriterija za zagotavljanje kakovosti so: zagotavljanje kompetitivnosti znanja za potrebe skupnega evropskega in svetovnega trga dela; mednarodno uveljavljanje izobraževalnih dosežkov; izmenjava izkušenj; potrditev kakovosti, inovativnosti in ustvarjalnosti ter verifikacija dosežkov; uvajanje evropske dimenzije izobraževanja in zaposlovanja; promocija nacionalnih znanj, ustvarjalnih potencialov in kultur itd.
- Znanstvena utemeljitev medkulturnosti in uveljavljanje le-te kot evropske vrednote skozi izobraževalni sistem
Pojem medkulturnosti kot vrednote: proces dinamičnih medetničnih odnosov v postmodernih družbah, pri katerem vsaka kultura v stiku sprejema elemente drugih kultur in hkrati ohranja svojo integriteto in avtonomijo. Modeli medkulturne komunikacijske zmožnosti in poti za doseganje le-te. Zaradi vpliva na uspešno medkulturno komunikacijo kaže pozornost usmeriti tudi na kulturno pogojeno rabo jezika.

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Vesna Mikolič
Slovenia

Education and Science – Topics

The section on intercultural dialogue within the field of science and education aims at opening a discussion on two main complex and interrelated topics:
- The role of intercultural collaboration for scientific and educational institutions
The goal of internationalisation of education as a fundamental criterion ensuring quality: ensuring competitive knowledge, needed within the common European and global job market; international promotion of educational achievements; exchange of knowledge and experience; quality, innovation and creativeness certification along with verification of achievements; introduction of an European dimension of education and employment; promotion of national knowledge, creative potential and culture etc.
- A scientific definition of interculturalism and its establishing as a core European value in educational institutions
The notion of interculturalism as a value: the process of dynamic interethnic relations in postmodern society where each culture in contact accepts elements of other cultures and at the same time preserves its integrity and autonomy. Models of intercultural communicative competence and methods of achieving the same: in order to enhance efficient intercultural communication, a focus on culturally conditioned use of language seems appropriate.

Michael Wimmer
Avstrija

Vključevanje medkulturnega dialoga v kulturne in izobraževalne politike

Avtor prispevka je v sklopu priprav na Evropsko leto medkulturnega dialoga 2008 po naročilu avstrijskega ministrstva za šolstvo, umetnost in kulturo EDUCULT izvedel nekaj raziskav.
Četudi se je demografska struktura avstrijske družbe zelo spremenila, se te spremembe v izobraževalni in kulturni politiki ne odražajo. Predstavniki ministrstva so zato želeli spodbuditi javno razpravo o teh vprašanjih in hkrati najti način, kako naj se te spremembe ustrezno odrazijo v prihodnjih ukrepih na področju kulturne in izobraževalne politike.
Raziskava, ki se je zaključila ob koncu lanskega leta, tako:
- razkriva sedanji demografski, politični, pravni in organizacijski okvir, v katerem se odvija ali bi se moral odvijati medkulturni dialog;
- prispeva k jasnejši definiciji termina medkulturni dialog v povezavi z medkulturnimi zmožnostmi, medkulturnim učenjem, medkulturno pedagogiko in medkulturnim sporazumevanjem;
- vsebuje priporočila o vključevanju medkulturnega dialoga v prihodnje razvojne programe in ukrepe na področju kulturne in izobraževalne politike.
Raziskava vključuje nekaj izbranih primerov dobre prakse iz Avstrije (vrtci, organizacije za otroke, šole, univerze, družbene in kulturne organizacije, privatna podjetja ...), Združenega kraljestva, Nizozemske, Skandinavije in Kanade, tako da se lahko izvajalci kulturnih in izobraževalnih politik iz ene države učijo iz izkušenj svojih kolegov iz drugih držav.
Zadnji del raziskave vključuje predstavitev možnih scenarijev, ki so nastali kot rezultat vrste diskusij in intervjujev s strokovnjaki na tem področju. Lahko rečemo, da izkušnje in pričakovanja praktikov in teoretikov rezultate raziskave dodatno bogatijo.
Ravno te izkušnje in ta pričakovanja predstavljajo možna izhodišča za diskusijo v tej sekciji. Diskusija lahko temelji na različnih scenarijih, ki jih lahko privzame nadaljnja internacionalizacija izobraževanja, in vprašanju ustrezne reprezentacije medkulturnosti kot evropske vrednote.

Michael Wimmer
Austria

Intercultural Dialogue as an Aspect of Cultural and Education Policies

Preparing for the European Year for Intercultural Dialogue 2008 the Austrian Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture assigned EDUCULT to carry out some research in the field.
Although there had been considerable changes in the demographic composition of the Austrian Society these facts are not mirrored in the education and cultural policy debate. Accordingly it was the wish of the representatives of the ministry to stimulate the public debate but also to find a way how these changes can find adequate representation in future cultural and education policy measures.
Therefore the research, which was concluded at the end of last year:
- gives evidence of the current demographic, political, legal and institutional framework in which Intercultural Dialogue takes place or should take place,
- contributes to the clarification of the terminology of Intercultural Dialogue in relation to Intercultural Competences, Intercultural Learning, Intercultural Pedagogy or Intercultural Communication,
- makes recommendations in which way the aspect of Intercultural Dialogue could be considered in the further development of cultural and education policy programmes and measures.
The research also contains selected examples of good practice in Austria (starting from kindergarten, youth institutions, schools, universities, social and cultural institutions, private enterprises…) but also from the UK, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Canada, to find out in which way one country can learn from the experiences of practitioners in other countries.
The last part is dealing with future scenarios which are nurtured by the results of a series of discussions and interviews with experts in the fields. Through the inclusion of the experiences and expectations of practitioners and theoreticians working in the field the research has produced even richer results.
It is these experiences and expectations which could be the starting point of the discussion in the section education and science developing possible scenarios of how further internationalisation of education might look like and whether interculturalism as a European value will find its adequate representation.

Lucija Čok
Slovenija

Premagati meje, ki jih nosimo v sebi

Civilizacijske vrednote, humanistični duh in obče človeške norme so vgrajeni v stoletna prizadevanja za sožitje in sobivanje narodov evropske celine predvsem zato, da bi ohranili v preteklosti doseženo raven obče kulturne izkušnje Evrope kot celote. Pri oblikovanju zavesti o vlogi in poslanstvu posameznega naroda pa je pomembna zavest o njegovi vlogi v skupnosti. Strpnost do drugega in drugačnega je vzvod za obstoj demokratičnih odnosov v družbi, ki so ga vzpostavili že evropski razsvetljenci 17. stoletja. V videnju evropskih teženj pri oblikovanju skupnih kulturnih vrednot so se izostrile razlike in utrdile stičnosti med posameznimi okolji, vendar pa tudi poglobile težnje po vzpostavljanju medkulturnih povezav.

Da bi dosegli medkulturno zavest posameznika, je potrebno izbrati medij, ki te vrednote približa in postavi odnos med njimi (književnost, umetnost, zakladnica zgodovinskega in družbenega spomina). Poznavanje in razumevanje kulturnih navad drugih družbenih in narodnostnih okolij je predpogoj za zavedanje o lastni identiteti in oblikovanje primerjav, ki omogočajo nastajanje vrednot. K primerjanju je potrebno pristopiti s pozitivno motivacijo, strpnostjo in čustveno distanco. Pri pozitivno naravnani presoji razlik in stičnosti se posameznik lahko umakne iz središča dogajanja in se poskuša izogniti predsodkom, ki bi njegovo presojo že v naprej določili. Razlike je potrebno vrednotiti na način, ki dopušča vsakemu posamezniku ohraniti njegove posebnosti in tiste značilnosti, ki ga opredeljujejo kot kulturno in družbeno bitje. V ta namen je medkulturni dialog med najbolj učinkovitimi družbenimi orodji. Učenje in raba jezikov pa je temeljni pogoj za sobivanje in sožitje v skupnem evropskem prostoru. Jezik je sredstvo, ki omogoča sporazumevanje med posamezniki, sporazumevanje odpira pot do strpnosti in sožitja posameznikov in skupin, ki želijo skupaj uresničevati enake ali podobne cilje.

Evropske univerze niso le hiše znanja in kulture, pač pa tudi skupnosti kulturnega in znanstvenega potenciala, ki s svojim izobraževalnim in raziskovalnim delom oblikuje rodove mladih v prostoru, kjer deluje. Njihovo temeljno poslanstvo je varovanje in posredovanje načel humanizma, občečloveških vrednot ter vzgajanje mladih za spoštovanje razlik med narodi in kulturami.

Lucija Čok
Slovenia

To Overcome the Borders We Keep Inside

Values of civilisation, the spirit of humanism and general human norms have been incorporated into centenary efforts for a harmonious cohabitation of European nations mainly to preserve the achieved level of general cultural experience of Europe as a whole. The awareness of an individual nation plays an important part in the formation of the awareness of the role and the mission it has in the community. Tolerance of the other and the different is vital for the existence of democratic relations in the society, which were established already in the 17th century by the European representatives of the Enlightenment. In view of European tendencies for the formation of common cultural values, the differences have become clearer and the connections between individual areas have been strenghtened. However, the tendencies to establish intercultural connections have become more intense.

In order to achieve intercultural awareness of an individual, a medium has to be selected which brings these values closer and establishes a relation between them (literature, art, treasury of historical and social recollections). Knowing and understanding cultural customs of other social and national environments is a preliminary condition for the awareness of one's own identity and formation of comparisons, which make the creation of values possible. The comparison has to be approached with a positive motivation, tolerance and emotional distance. In positive judgements of differences and connections an individual can withdraw from the center of events and can try to avoid prejudice which would determine his judgement in advance. The differences have to be evaluated in a way which allows an individual to maintain his specialties and characteristics, which define him as a cultural and social being. Therefore, the cultural dialogue is one of the most efficient social tools. Learnig and the use of languages is a basic condition for coexistence and harmony in a common European territory. Language is the means which makes communication possible among individuals. Moreover, communication opens up the way to tolerance and harmony of individuals and groups, who wish to realise the same or similar goals.

European universities are not merely houses of knowledge and culture, but also communities of cultural and scientific potential, which form young generations with their educational and research work. Their fundamental task is to protect and pass on the principles of humanism, general human values and to educate the young to respect the differences between the nations and cultures.

Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner
Avstrija

Medkulturno gledališče s študenti za gledališko igro

Prispevek obravnava medkulturno gledališče kot primer dobre prakse v izobraževanju študentov. Evropsko gledališče se s svojo edinstveno dvatisočpetstoletno tradicijo osredotoča na govor in dialog, kjer prevladujejo jeziki narodov in pesniška besedila. V medkulturnem gledališču sodelujejo študenti iz različnih držav z različnimi jeziki in združujejo različne gledališke tradicije v eni produkciji.
Takšen primer je medkulturna in večjezikovna produkcija Metamorfoza, prizori po Ovidu, ki je bila odigrana v Gradcu septembra 2007 s študenti dramske umetnosti iz Skopja, FYROM in študenti iz Avstrije. Medkulturno gledališče gradi na podobnostih in istočasno uporablja drugega za povzročanje napetosti. Skupno gledališko delo je umetniška raziskava, ki razvija umetnost. Medkulturna gledališka produkcija se ne ustali z razkrivanjem komunikacije, ki ni jezik. Gledališka igra brez besed je možna že od začetka, saj je govorica telesa poleg jezika najpomembnejše igralčevo komunikacijsko orodje. Ta projekt išče nove oblike za jezikovno razumevanje, ki so nad pantomimo in plesom. Veliko število različnih jezikov je evropski zaklad in medkulturno gledališče razširja ideje o evropski celovitosti, istočasno pa spoštuje različne kulturne in jezikovne identitete.

Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner
Austria

Intercultural Theatre Acting with Drama Students

The contribution deals with intercultural theatre acting as a model of drama students´ education. The theatre in Europe with its unique two-and-a-half-thousand years old tradition is focused on speech and dialog, where the text of the poets and the national languages are dominate. In intercultural theatre acting students from different countries with different languages and different acting traditions are brought together in a single production.
An intercultural and multilingual production - "Metamorphosis", scenes after Ovid, which took place in Graz in September 2007 with drama students from Skopje, FYROM and drama students from Austria is used for example. Intercultural theatre work attempts to build on the commonalities while using the other as tension. Both triggers impulses for the artistic work. The joint theatre work is an artistic research, which serves the development of arts. An intercultural theatre production doesn't settle by showing that there is communication beyond language. To play theatre without words is possible since the year one. Body language expressiveness is, next to language, the most important communication tool of the actor. This project tries to go beyond pantomime and dance and searches for new forms of linguistic understanding. The huge number of different languages is exactly one of the invaluable possessions of Europe. Intercultural acting promotes the ideas of European integrity while respecting the different cultural and language identities.

Patrick Siegele
Nemčija

Ana Frank. Tukaj in zdaj: Izobraževanje o holokavstu in medkulturni dialog

Center Ane Frank je nemška partnerska organizacija amsterdamske Hiše Ane Frank. Poslanstvo centra je delovanje proti desničarskemu ekstremizmu, diskriminaciji in antisemitizmu ter spodbujanje različnosti in aktivne demokratičnosti v družbi.
Prostor za obiskovalce Centra Ane Frank v Berlinu se ponaša z novo stalno razstavo z naslovom »Ana Frank. Tukaj in zdaj.« Razstava povezuje preteklost s sedanjostjo in obiskovalcem odkriva nove načine, na katere se nemška družba sooča z različnostjo. Srce razstave sta življenjska zgodba Ane Frank in njen dnevnik.
V svojem dnevniku je Ana Frank govorila in zapisala svoje misli o mnogih vprašanjih. Na razstavi si lahko obiskovalec ogleda kratke videoposnetke, na katerih mladi ljudje iz različnih berlinskih medkulturnih okolij predstavljajo svoje odgovore na vprašanja, ki jih je pred šestdesetimi leti Ana Frank postavljala sebi. Ta vprašanja so tako zelo osebne narave in se dotikajo identitete, vrednot in prihodnosti, kot tudi univerzalne narave, ko govorijo o vojnah, diskriminaciji in moralnem pogumu. Te izjave mladih zgovorno pričajo, da ostajajo vprašanja, o katerih je govorila že Ana v svojem dnevniku, tudi danes še kako aktualna.
Šolskim skupinam in drugim skupinam mladih Center Ane Frank ponuja vodene oglede razstave in različne izobraževalne programe.

Patrick Siegele
Germany

Anne Frank. Here & Now: Holocaust Education and Intercultural Dialogue

The Anne Frank Zentrum is the German partner organisation of the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam. It is committed to working against right-wing extremism, discrimination and anti-Semitism, and to promoting a society that is varied and actively democratic.
The Anne Frank Zentrum shows a new permanent exhibition in its visitors centre in Berlin: »Anne Frank. Here & Now«. It connects history and the present, showing new ways of dealing with diversity in German society. Anne Frank's life story and her diary are the heart of this exhibition.
In her diary, Anne Frank dealt with many issues and wrote down her thoughts about them. In the exhibition, visitors can see and hear young people having different intercultural backgrounds, all living in Berlin. In short Videoclips they discuss the same questions Anne Frank was asking herself 60 years ago. These are, on the one hand, very personal questions about identity, values and the future, and on the other hand, universal questions about war, discrimination and moral courage. The statements of these youngsters, alongside those of Anne Frank, can be seen and listened to in the exhibition. They illustrate how relevant the questions still are that Anne asked herself in her diary.
For school classes and youth groups the Anne Frank Zentrum provides guided tours through the exhibition as well as various educational programmes.

Sekcija 3 Mediji /
Session 3 Media

Sandra Bašić Hrvatin
Slovenija

Mediji – programska izhodišča

Mediji igrajo pomembno vlogo v spoštovanju razlik in različnosti. Mi, državljani Evrope, komuniciramo med seboj, spoznavamo eni druge in se učimo o razlikah večinoma skozi sporočila, ki nam jih posredujejo mediji. Slovenska kultura in slovenski jezik sta kultura in jezik dveh milijonov ljudi; gre za kulturo in jezik manjšine znotraj evropskega prostora, obenem pa je to kultura in jezik večine za manjšine, ki živijo znotraj slovenske države. V globalnem svetu je tudi Evropa na neki način manjšina. Vsaka država mora graditi spoštovanje med večino in manjšino. Večina je dolžna spoštovati pravice manjšine in poskrbeti, da imajo vse razlike in različnosti možnosti sožitja in dostopa do prostora javne komunikacije.

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Sandra Bašić Hrvatin
Slovenia

Media – Topics

Media play an extremely important role as regards respect for differences and the different. We, the citizens of Europe, communicate with one another, get to know one another and learn about the others mainly through the texts communicated by the media. Slovene culture and language spoken by two million people is a language of the minority inside the European space. Even this minor European language represents the language of the majority for other languages and cultures inside Slovenia. Therefore, every country has to take care that the relation of the majority to the minority is respected. The majority is always under the obligation to respect and protect the rights of the minority. After all, in the globalized world even Europe itself is a minority.

Gero Schließ
Nemčija

Medkulturna komunikacija

Medkulturna komunikacija ni le teoretične narave. Teoretični zametki medkulturne komunikacije so nastali kot odgovor na proces globalizacije, kar je najbolj očitno na področjih globalizacije svetovnega gospodarstva, mednarodne narave izobraževanja, vloge multinacionalnih korporacij in vseobsežne prisotnosti nacionalnih in mednarodnih medijev. Ravno mediji pa so dejavnik, ki krepi in močno vpliva na strokovno interakcijo med stotisoči ljudi iz različnih kultur.

V luči napredka in razvoja medijev vse od časov prvih radijskih oddaj in črno-bele televizije bomo premislili, kako je razvoj na medijskem področju vplival na vzpon medkulturne komunikacije. Bistvenega pomena je na primer dejstvo, da medijske televizijske ali gledališke produkcije, ki so narejene po meri za namen zabave, vse pogosteje prikazujejo posameznike iz različnih kultur v različnih situacijah v njihovih domačih ali lokalnih okoljih. Predstavljeni trend deluje tudi v obratni smeri: lokalne kulturne ikone so prikazane v situacijah, ki se dogajajo v tujih okoljih in/ali v tesnem stiku s tujimi kulturnimi ikonami. Naraščajoči trend, ki ga lahko zasledimo v medijih, odraža naravno radovednost določene kulture do lastnosti in posebnosti posameznikov iz drugih kultur ali etničnih skupin. Ravno radovednost pa je tisti dejavnik, ki je in bo tudi v prihodnje spodbujal posameznike iz ene kulture k ustvarjanju (pravilnih in zgrešenih) podob o lastnostih drugih kultur. V zadnjem času je temelje za razvoj medkulturnih izmenjav dodatno močno okrepil razvoj svetovnega spleta in z njim povezanih orodij.

Bistvenega pomena je razumevanje, da je kultura nedvomno mnogo več od nejasno definiranega in ohlapno določenega niza ljudskih in/ali etničnih praks. Kulturo sestavlja celota simbolnih sistemov, ki ne služijo le za namen definicije in določitve kulture in družbenih struktur, pač pa tudi za namen sinteze dveh ključnih sestavnih delov človeške kulture, etosa in svetovnega nazora.

Bodoče komunikologe je zato potrebno pripraviti na izzive in priložnosti, ki jih prinaša komunikacija s pripadniki drugih kultur tako v domačem kot mednarodnem okolju. V času, ko svet z vsakim dnem postaja večja globalna vas, je razumevanje medkulturne komunikacije ključnega pomena za vsakega novinarja, zaposlenega na področju odnosov z javnostmi ali oglaševalca. Tudi tisti, ki nikoli ne bo zapustil praga svoje domovine, bo v svojem delovnem okolju deloval v komunikaciji s pripadniki drugih kulturnih, rasnih ali etničnih skupin. Vsaka kultura komunicira drugače. Nekatere od teh razlik so manjše ali komaj opazne, druge so večje (tako opazne kot očitne).

Z upoštevanjem vseh predstavljenih vidikov si za cilj postavimo razumevanje, kako razlike med kulturami vplivajo na razlike v komunikaciji; kako se na različne kulture ustrezno odzvati; védenje o vzorcih prenosa svetovnih informacij; kako ustrezno strokovno komunicirati s pripadniki različnih kultur. Zanimiv je tudi pogled na načine prenosa informacij v različnih svetovnih kulturah in možne implikacije različnih vzorcev.

Gero Schließ
Germany

Intercultural Communication

Intercultural Communication is not just a theoretical discipline. Its theory emerged as a response to world globalization, which can be mostly clearly seen in the globalization of the world economy, the international character of education, the role of multinational corporations and in the worldwide presence of national and international media.
The professional interactions of hundreds of thousands of people from different cultures is reinforced and therefore highly influenced by the media.
Considering the obvious degree of advancement and development that the media has experienced since its days of radio programs and black and white television, we will now consider how this evolution has been instrumental to the rise of intercultural communications. It is essential, for instance, to consider that media productions exclusively tailored for the purpose of entertainment on the TV and theatre have been increasingly adhering to illustrate individuals of diverse cultures within domestic or local situational settings. This, moreover, is a trend that has also been implemented vice versa; that is to say that local cultural icons are illustrated in situations occurring in foreign environments and/or in close accompaniment to foreign cultural icons. A media trend that has been increasing till this day, this is something represents the inherent curiosity that cultures tend to entertain in concern to [other] the features and characteristics of individuals from diverse cultures and ethnicities. This is something that has and will continue to encourage the individuals of one culture to assume a modicum of understanding, whether accurate or not, in context to the beliefs and traits of another culture. This canvas for this intercultural exchange, moreover, has been especially enhanced as a result of widespread proliferation of the Internet and its vehicular extensions that have been acknowledged.
It would be important to consider that culture is far more than a vaguely defined and loosely characterized set of folk and/or ethnic practices. Indeed, it would be crucial to take into account that culture is far more than that. Culture is precisely a set of symbolic systems that serve not only to define and identify the culture and social structures, but also to articulate the synthesis of two essential parts of human culture, ethos and world view'.
It is important to orient future professional communicators to the challenges and opportunities involved in understanding and communicating with people of different cultures, both domestically and internationally. For the professional journalist, public relations practitioner, and advertising executive, such communication is crucial, as the world becomes more of a global village every day. Even if one never leaves the shores of his country, he or she will find it necessary and inevitable to communicate with members of different cultural, racial and ethnic backgrounds every day of the week in their professional world. Each culture communicates differently. Some of these differences are minor and subtle; others are major (both subtle and obvious).
Taking all theses aspects into consideration the goals could be to learn how differences in cultures affect differences in communication; to understand how to report effectively on different cultures; to know more about the patterns of worldwide news and information flow; to understand how to practice professional communication with different cultures.
In addition to looking at different cultures, it is also interesting to consider the way news is disseminated among the various cultures of the world and of the implications in the patterns of this dissemination.

Ruth Hieronymi
Nemčija

Medkulturni dialog kot osnovna vrednota EU

Z vidika Evropskega parlamenta je rezultat pogajanj o direktivi avdiovizualnih medijskih storitev s Svetom velik uspeh. Prednosti tega rezultata so: posodobitev obsega televizijskih storitev, varovanje načela države izvora, povečanje zaščite mladoletnikov, boljši dostop do avdiovizualnih medijskih storitev za ljudi s poškodbami vida in sluha, pravica do izvlečkov pomembnih dogodkov, obveznosti do neodvisnih nadzornih teles, boljši nadzor nad oglaševanjem, namenjenim otrokom, in večja prilagodljivost oglaševalskih pravil ter strožja pravila za promocijsko prikazovanje izdelkov. Direktiva o avdiovizualnih medijskih storitvah je pomembno orodje za varovanje gospodarskega in kulturnega značaja teh dobrin.
Varovanje avdiovizualnih medijskih storitev je le prvi korak k širjenju močnega evropskega notranjega trga za vsebino na spletu. Pregled zakonodajnega paketa s področja telekomunikacij bo pomagal zaščititi prenos teh novih medijskih storitev in bo podpiral konvergenco široke palete vsebinskih storitev, vpeljanih s tehničnim razvojem. Pobuda Evropske komisije o mobilni televiziji si prizadeva utrditi ta zelo poseben trg. Ustvarjalni sektor se veseli komunikacije o spletni vsebini, ki bo objavljena v začetku januarja 2008, saj bo ta komunikacija pomemben zakonski okvir za močan evropski ustvarjalni sektor.

Ruth Hieronymi
Germany

Intercultural Dialogue as the Fundamental Value of the EU

From the point of view of the European Parliament the result of the negotiation on the audiovisual media services directive with the Council is a great success. Advantages of this result are: the up-date of the scope for TV-like media services, safeguard of the Country of Origin Principle, strengthening protection of minors, better access to audiovisual media services for people with disabilities, safeguard of a European-wide right for short reporting, obligation to independent regulatory bodies, better control of advertising aimed at children and more flexibility for advertising rules as well as stricter rules on product placement. All in all, the audiovisual media services directive is a powerful tool to safeguard the economic and cultural character of these goods.
However, safeguarding the audiovisual media services is only the first step to promote a strong European internal market for content online. The review of the Telecom-Packet will help to secure the transmission of these new media services and especially broadcasting services. It will support the convergence of a wide range of content services initiated by the technical development. The Mobile TV initiative of the EU-Commission aims at strengthening this very special market. Finally, the creative sector is looking forward to the content online communication that will be published in the beginning of January 2008. This communication will be an important legal framework for a strong European creative sector.

Franco del Campo
Italija

Pomen medijev za obmejno sožitje

Povsem se moramo zavedati zgodovinskega trenutka, ki ga živimo. To je čas, ki ga lahko živimo z ganjenostjo in ponosom, saj je Evropska unija z dialogom in demokracijo uresničila projekt, ki se je pred petdesetimi leti zdel le nejasna utopija.
Danes smo vsi evropski državljani in naši državi lahko predstavljata zgled celotni Evropi. Pol stoletja smo živeli za železno zaveso, pred nekaj dnevi pa je bila ta meja v ozračju miru in prijateljstva dokončno odpravljena. Sedaj moramo odpraviti tudi meje v duhu, razdelitve v našem spominu, brez zamolčanosti, a z zavedanjem, da vsi skupaj gradimo novo Evropo.
Ključno vlogo za kar najboljšo uresničitev tega projekta imajo mediji: naučiti se morajo opazovati, spoznavati ter javnosti, še posebej mladim, pripovedovati o naših deželah skozi vzajemno spoštovanje jezikov in kultur. K projektu lahko pomembno pripomoreta naši manjšini, italijanska v Sloveniji ter slovenska v Italiji, ki predstavljata stično točko ter vzajemno poznavanje.
Čaka nas zahtevna in vznemirljiva naloga: izgradnja sistema medijev, ki bodo znali opazovati in pripovedovati o ozemljih in narodih, ki so jih ločevale stare meje in se morajo zdaj naučiti delati in živeti skupaj.

Franco del Campo
Italy

The Role of Media for Cohabitation in the Border Areas

We should be entirely aware of the moment in which we are living. It is a moment we live with affection and pride, since the European Union has established, through dialogue and democracy, a project that fifty years ago seemed only a vague utopia.
Today we are all European citizens and our countries can serve as an example to the whole of Europe. For half a decade, we lived behind the "iron curtain", but only a few days ago this border was taken down in an atmosphere of peace and friendship. Now the 'mental borders' must be eliminated too, the divisions in our memory, without omissions and with the awareness that we are all building the new Europe.
Media are of key importance for the successful achievement of this project: they should know how to observe and learn about our territories, with a mutual respect of languages and cultures, and to present these to the public, especially to young people. Our minorities, the Italian in Slovenia and the Slovene in Italy, represent the point of contact and mutual knowledge.
What lies ahead of us is a complex and exciting task: to build a media system that will know how to observe and talk about the territories and nations that were once divided by old borders and will now learn to work and live together.

Helena Łuczywo
Poljska

Množični mediji

Sodobnih množičnih medijev ponavadi ne maramo, pogosto jih celo sovražimo ali pa se jih bojimo, na primer kot Karl Popper, ki je v svojih zadnjih izjavah opozarjal pred nevarno močjo televizije. Novic in javnih razprav o za nas relevantnih temah je vse manj, oddaj tabloidnega tipa ter tabloidiziranih političnih odnosov z javnostjo, vsega, kar se dobro vrednoti in prodaja, pa vse več. Karl Popper, slavni liberalec in zagovornik odprte družbe, je na začetku devetdesetih, v zadnjih mesecih svojega dolgega življenja, razmišljal o nadzoru televizije. To se sliši, kot da je zdravilo bolj nevarno od bolezni, četudi je bolezen sovražna kampanja.
Poljska je, vsaj danes, optimističen primer države, ki je nekaj precej nizkih sovražnih kampanj v medijih prešla brez težav predvsem po zaslugi pluralističnih svobodnih medijev. Stranka Zakon in pravičnost, ki jo vodita dvojčka Kaczynski, je na parlamentarnih volitvah oktobra izgubila. Ta populistična, nacionalistična in ksenofobna stranka je na medije učinkovito vplivala z uhajanji informacij v javnost, neutemeljenimi obtožbami in lovi na čarovnice. Da bi zmanjšali podporo nasprotniku, sedanjemu poljskemu ministrskemu predsedniku, so v prejšnji predvolilni kampanji leta 2005 uspeli z zloglasno oznako, da je bil njegov dedek v Wehrmachtu. Namigovali so namreč, da ima nemške korenine, kar naj bi pomenilo, da je protipoljski in da ni domoljub. Dvojčka Kazcynski sta vladala z vsakodnevnim ustvarjanjem in podpihovanjem konfliktov, večinoma zgodovinskih in kulturnih: protinemškega, protiruskega, protigejevskega, protielitnega, še posebej protizdravniškega, in seveda protikomunističnega, karkoli naj bi to danes že pomenilo.
Nekateri množični mediji so pri tem navdušeno sodelovali, drugi so bili sprva zmedeni, manjšina pa se je vzdržala. Kljub temu je rezultat oktobrskih volitev na Poljskem pomenil zmagoslavje svobodnih medijev in – čeprav mi ne bi uporabili teh besed – večkulturnega dialoga. Milijoni mladih so se na volitvah odločili sodelovati z glasom proti zaprtemu, sovražnemu, ksenofobnemu in protiliberalnemu sistemu dvojčkov.

Helena Łuczywo
Poland

Mass Media

The thing about the present-day mass media is that we do not really like them, we often hate them, fear them like Karl Popper did, with his last words being a warning about the dangerous power of television. We are getting less and less news and public debates on what we consider relevant topics, and increasingly more tabloid type shows and tabloidized PR of politicians, whatever is rating and selling well. Karl Popper, the famous liberal and advocate of open society, in the last months of his long life, in the early 90's, was deliberating the control of television. This sounds like a medicine more dangerous than a disease, even if the disease is hate campaigns.

Poland is, at least as of today, an optimistic case of a country which had gone through several rather ugly hate campaigns in media, and came out ok, largely due to pluralistic free media. The Law and Justice party, led by the Kaczynski twins, lost the parliamentary election in October. It is a populist, nationalistic and xenophobic party, and it played the media effectively with leaks, unfounded accusations, witch hunts. In the previous election campaign, in 2005, they profited by a notorious "grandfather in Wehrmacht" labeling to reduce the support for their opponent, the present prime minister of Poland, suggesting he had German roots, read: was anti-Polish and not a patriot. They kept ruling by creating and nurturing, every day, conflicts, mostly historical and cultural. Anti-German, anti-Russian, anti-gay, anti-elites, particularly doctors, and of course, anti-Communist, whatever that might mean today.

Some mass media participated enthusiastically, other were initially confused, minority resisted. Yet, the result of the October election in Poland was a triumph of free media, and – although we would not use these words – multicultural dialogue. Millions of young people decided to participate in the election voting against the closed, hostile, xenophobic and anti-liberal system of the twins.

Sekcija 4 Trajnostni gospodarski razvoj /
Session 4 Sustainable Economic Development

Anton Gosar
Slovenija

Trajnostni gospodarski razvoj – programska izhodišča

Današnja resničnost na področju (svetovnega) gospodarskega razvoja: ni več ovir pri prehodu meje oziroma meje sploh ne obstajajo več; vpliv globalizacije na vsakdanje življenje in gospodarstvo, vključno z angleščino; svetovi Billa Gatesa; borba za ruske energente; težnje k vzpostavljanju, vsaj delno, svetovne podlage za ceneno delovno silo po zgledu Kitajske; večkulturni svetovi so se že zgodili v naših narodnih gospodarstvih. Pri tem je potrebno upoštevati pet pravil globalizacije: 1. vlaganja in kapital nimajo korenin; 2. tržno gospodarstvo je ohlapno, upravni in politični ukrepi omejeni; 3. proizvajalci narodnega gospodarstva so pogosto transnacionalne združbe; 4. narodni gospodarski velikani izgubljajo svoj položaj; 5. homogene prostorske strukture, ki so včasih uvajale raznovrstnost, se združujejo, lokalne identitete so v nasprotju s trendi in poskušajo varovati svoje mesto.
Čemu naj damo v obstoječem trendu gospodarskega razvoja večji poudarek? Ali želimo (ali zmoremo) kaj spremeniti? Kako bomo ohranili lastno (kulturno, ekonomsko) identiteto? Na kakšen način bomo vzpodbudili trajnostni razvoj v gospodarstvu, ki edini lahko zagotavlja ohranjanje narave in rezidenčne kulture za prihodnje generacije?

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Anton Gosar
Slovenia

Sustainable Economic Development – Topics

The reality of the (global) economy of today - no physical hindrance of borders (actually the non-existence of the border) and as globalization is impacting every day's life and economies - including English language, the Bill Gates worlds, the struggle for Russian energy and tendency to establish, at least in parts, worldwide grounds for cheap labor (Chinese style), multicultural worlds being already realized within national economies. The five rules of globalization must be named here: 1. investments and capital have no roots; 2. the market economy is loose, administrative and political regulations are limited; 3. the generators of the national economy are often transnational enterprises; 4. the national economic giants are loosing its position; 5. the once diversified homogenous spatial structures are becoming unified, local identities are in opposition to trend and tend to protect its position.
What should be the main priorities within the established laws of the world economy? Do we want (and can we) change something? What ways can we go to maintain own (cultural, economic) identity? What are the grounds to establish and support sustainable development in an economy where sustainability would be guaranteed and therewith natural and cultural phenomena enriched?

Anton Gosar
Slovenija

Medkulturne vrednote v gospodarstvu, inkulturacija tuje delovne sile in medkulturno povezovanje gospodarskih družb

Resničnost na področju svetovnega, evropskega in slovenskega gospodarskega razvoja:
- profit je (še vedno) gibalo tržne ekonomije, za gospodarstvo pa ni (več) nepremostljivih ovir pri prehodu državnih meja;
- globalizacija je posegla v vsakdanjik gospodarskega dogajanja: angleščina in svetovi Billa Gatesa so prisotni v vsakdanjem življenju; gospodarske velesile zaposlujejo vrhunske strokovnjake (»brain drain«), tujerodna delovna sila zapolnjuje demografski ali strokovni primanjkljaj;
- neobnovljivi energenti (Rusija, Bližnji/Srednji Vzhod); cena delovne sile (Kitajska, Indija) in razvojna stopnja znanosti (ZDA) postavljajo gospodarstvu nova, globalna merila;
- večkulturni svetovi so se že zgodili (v EU in ZDA je vsaj petina delavcev tujek v kulturnem okolju prebivanja): vlaganja in kapital nimajo korenin (Slovenija 28 %, Poljska 73 % tuje lastnine v gospodarstvu); pravila v tržnem gospodarstvu so ohlapna, upravni in politični ukrepi pa omejeni; pestrost in raznovrstnost se umika standardizirani čezmejni homogenizaciji, lokalno zasnovane gospodarske identitete se vedno težje uveljavljajo;
- pohlep po gospodarski rasti, v smislu materialnega bogastva posameznika in družbe, ruši zatečena naravna in demografska ravnotežja oziroma vpliva na naravne in človeške resurse ter (že) učinkuje na klimatsko ravnovesje in poglablja ločnice med kulturami.

Ali želimo in ali zmoremo kaj spremeniti? Čemu naj damo v obstoječem trendu svetovnega in lokalnega gospodarskega razvoja večji poudarek? Kako bomo ohranili lastno kulturno in/ali ekonomsko identiteto? Na kakšen način bomo vzpodbudili trajnostni razvoj v gospodarstvu, ki edini lahko zagotavlja ohranjanje narave in rezidenčne kulture za prihodnje generacije? Čemu bomo dali prednost: planetu, naravi in/ali nacionalni oziroma globalni kulturi? Ali pa bomo v tej generaciji še zatiskali oči pred resničnostjo in stremeli k nebrzdani gospodarski rasti ne glede na posledice, ki jo ta prinaša s seboj? Ali je že napočil čas za majhen korak gospodarstva in za velik korak za človeštvo?

Anton Gosar
Slovenia

Intercultural Values in the Economy, Enculturation of Foreign Labour Force, and Intercultural Integration of Economic Entities

Reality in the field of global, European, and Slovene economic development:
- profit (still) is the engine powering the market economy whereas crossing national borders does not (any longer) represent an insuperable obstacle to the economy;
- globalization has reached into the quotidian of economic activities: the English language and the worlds of Bill Gates are present in our everyday lives; global powers are employing renowned experts ("brain drain"), foreign labour force is bridging demographic or professional divides;
- non-renewable energy resources (Russia, Near/Middle East); low cost of labour force (China, India), and the level of development in science (USA) are setting new global criteria to the economy;
- multicultural worlds have already become a reality (at least one fifth of the workers in the EU and USA are foreigners in cultural environments in which they live); investments and capital are without roots (Slovenia 28% and Poland 73% of foreign ownership in the economy); the rules governing the market economy are loose, and administrative and political measures are limited; variety and diversity are retreating while standardized cross-border homogenization is gaining ground; the recognition of locally-based economic identities is more difficult;
- the greed for economic growth – in the sense of material wealth of individuals and society – is disrupting the present natural and demographic balances, exerting a significant influence on natural and human resources as well as climatic balance, and deepening the divide among cultures.

Do we want to and are we able to change anything? In the present trend of global and local economic development what should be laid greater emphasis upon? How will we manage to preserve our cultural and/or economic identity? How can we enhance sustainable economic development that is the only guarantee for the preservation of nature and residential culture for the generations to come? What will priority be given to: the planet, nature, and/or national or global culture? Or, on the contrary, will our generation continue to close our eyes to reality and strive for unrestrained economic growth regardless of its consequences? Has the time come for a small step for the economy and a giant leap for mankind?

Robert Časar
Slovenija

Medkulturni dialog je pomemben tudi v poslovnem svetu

Besedo »kultura« lahko razumemo tudi v najširšem smislu in tedaj označuje praktično vsa področja človeške dejavnosti. Torej lahko govorimo npr. o poljedeljski kulturi, industrijski kulturi in tudi o poslovni kulturi. Tudi na teh področjih se v stikih ljudi iz različnih etničnih okolij dogaja neke vrste »medkulturni dialog«. Če uspešno premagamo težave v sporazumevanju, ki običajno niso samo jezikovne, nam takšne interakcije že same po sebi prinašajo mnoge pozitivne sinergije. Primer trgovskih pristanišč severnega Jadrana kaže možnost, da se prek državnih meja in jezikovnih ovir vzpostavi povezan poslovni sitem, ki bo vsem udeleženim prinašal dodatne koristi. Tri luke, Reka, Koper in Trst, lahko le s povezano ponudbo na globalnem tržišču v celoti uveljavijo prednost, ki jo imajo v primerjavi s pristanišči severne Evrope. Vsaka posebej je premajhna, šele njihove združene zmogljivosti so primerljive tistim, ki jih imajo veliki severni konkurenti.

Pristanišče Koper je ne samo geografsko, ampak tudi kulturno locirano med severnim in južnim sosedom. Na eni strani imamo razvito kulturo dvojezičnosti, ki je Kopru dana zaradi zgodovinskih okoliščin in omogoča popolno sporazumevanje z italijanskimi partnerji, na drugi strani pa je jezikovna sorodnost in skupna zgodovina s Hrvaško, ki Kopru omogočata, da uspešno prevzame vlogo koordinatorja.

Robert Časar
Slovenia

Intercultural Dialogue is Important also in the World of Business

The word »culture« can also be understood in a wider sense and then it denotes practically all the spheres of human activity. Therefore, we can talk about agricultural culture, industrial culture as well as business culture. Within these spheres of life an »intercultural dialogue« also takes place between the people from different ethnic environments. If we successfully overcome communication problems, which usually are not merely language difficulties, such interactions will bring about positive synergy. The case of merchant ports of northern Adriatic indicates an option how to establish a connected business system, which would offer additional benefits to all the participants, beyond the state boundaries and language barriers. The three ports - Rijeka, Koper and Trieste, can only put into effect the advantage they have in comparison to the ports of northern Europe by making a connected offer on the global market. Individually they are too small and only by joining forces can be compared to the large northern competitors.
The port of Koper is not only geographically, but also culturally located between northern and southern neighbours. On one hand we have a developed culture of bilingualism due to historic circumstances, which enables us to communicate well with Italian partners, but on the other hand, there is a language similarity and a common history with Croatia, which makes it possible for Koper to successfully take over the role of a coordinator.

Claudio Boniciolli
Italija

Morje – nekoč je ločevalo, zdaj združuje

Širitev Evropske unije na vzhod in globalizacija trgov ponujata pristaniščem zgornjega Jadrana (med njimi Trstu, Kopru in Reki) edinstvene priložnosti in razvojne perspektive.
Sredozemlje v pomorskem prometu znova pridobiva strateško funkcijo: po oceni mednarodnih analitikov bo obseg prometa v Sredozemlju v obdobju od 2005 in 2010 prvič v zgodovini presegel tistega, ki poteka preko že preobremenjenih pristanišč južneje na kontinentu.
V tem okviru lahko pristanišča zgornjega Jadrana ponudijo državam Evropske unije privilegiran trgovski izhod v Sredozemlje. Pomorski promet, ki temelji na zgornjem Jadranu, je v stalnem razmahu, s posebnim poudarkom na prometu, ki se iz Daljnega in Srednjega Vzhoda usmerja na trge Srednje in Vzhodne Evrope.
Da bi te priložnosti izkoristili v polni meri, je dandanes nujno tesno sodelovanje med pristanišči v Trstu, Kopru in na Reki. Za uspešno obvladovanje sprememb je bil sprožen obširen program sodelovanja, ki vključuje: skupne promocijske akcije ter lobiranje za zagotovitev podporne pristaniške infrastrukture, izmenjavo koristnih informacij, ki vplivajo na oblikovanje skupnega strateškega načrta, sodelovanje in pomoč na področju onesnaženosti in ekologije, varnosti ter uporabe modernih tehnologij kot podpore pristaniškim dejavnostim ter sodelovanje lokalne Univerze in podporo pomorskih oblasti.
Z odpravo meje se morje spreminja iz nečesa, kar lahko ločuje, v nekaj, kar lahko združuje in spodbuja odnose med prebivalci njegovih obal.

Claudio Boniciolli
Italy

The Sea – Once Dividing, Now Joining

The enlargment of the European Union to the East and the globalisation of world markets offer to the ports of the Upper Adriatic (among them Trieste, Koper and Reka) outstanding opportunities and development perspectives.
The Mediterranean has been regaining its strategic function in the field of maritime transport: according to international analysts, between 2005 and 2010 the volume of transport in the Mediterranean will surpass that of the southern ports of the continent which are already overloaded.
In this context, the ports of the Upper Adriatic can provide to the states of the European Union a privilliged commercial outlet to the Adriatic. Maritime transport that rests on the ports of the Upper Adriatic is in constant growth, in particular with reference to the transport from the Far and Middle East going to the markets of Central and Eastern Europe.
Close collaboration among the ports of Trieste, Koper and Reka is indispensable for the Adriatic to fully seize these opportunities. A programme of cooperation has been installed to efficiently manage these changes, which includes joint promotional activities and lobbying to supply the port infrastructure, exchange of useful information to define the joint strategic plan, as well as cooperation and assistence in the field of pollution and ecology, security and implementation of modern technologies as a support to port activities, with cooperation of the local Universities and maritime authorities.
The abolishing of the border transforms the sea from an element that can divide into an element that can join and stimulate relations among the inhabitants of its coasts.

Michel-Robert Bouton
Francija

Medkultura in upravljanje

Ena izmed najbolj značilnih izrazov globalizacije je združevanje podjetij. Vsak teden lahko preberemo v medijih o združitvi velikega podjetja s svojimi tekmeci ali o ustanovitvi nove svetovne družbe, ki je nastala z združitvijo velikih mednarodnih podjetij. Na nižji ravni pa so nacionalna družinska podjetja prisiljena odpirati nove lokacije delovanja ali kupovati lokalne tekmece v tujini, da bi si zagotovila preživetje ali nadaljnji razvoj, saj le tako lahko sledijo svojim glavnim strankam in so navzoča na novih trgih.
Ti projekti niso vedno uspešni, čeprav na začetku dajejo vtis privlačnosti. Pogosto se kulturne razlike ne upoštevajo v zadostni meri.
Kakovost upravljanja v industrijskem ali komercialnem podjetju v tujini je eden izmed pogojev za uspeh ali propad.
Kateri profili managerjev naj bi bili privilegirani za izselitev ali delo z večkulturnimi projektnimi skupinami? Katere nove veščine naj bi uporabili? Kakšno naj bi bilo usposabljanje?
Na kakšen način naj bi upoštevali medkulturne vidike, da bi služili kot vzvod, ne pa zavora?
To bomo poskušali pokazati z upoštevanjem minimalnih načel in enostavnih pravil obnašanja. Medkulturno upravljanje je in vedno bo odločujoča prednost in torej neizbežni pogoj za uspešen projekt.

Michel-Robert Bouton
France

Cross-culture and Management

One of the most characteristic expressions of the globalization is the grouping of companies. Every week one can read in the media of a consolidation of a big company by taking over its competitors or the emergence of a new worldwide actor by merging of big international companies. On a lower scale, national family companies in order to survive or to ensure further development, have to create new sites or buy off a local competitor abroad so they could be present on emerging markets or follow their principal client.

These projects are not at all times a success story even though they seem quite attractive to start with and quite often cultural differences are not sufficiently taken into consideration.

The quality of management in an industrial or a commercial company « abroad » is on of the conditions for either success or failure.

What manager profiles are to be privileged for the expatriation or work in multicultural project groups? What new skills to use? What training to do?

In what way the cross culture aspect should be taken into account in order to use it as a lever rather than a brake?

We'll try to show that by respecting a minimum of principles or simple rules of behaviour, intercultural management is and will be at all times a decisive advantage and therefore inescapable condition for a successful project.

Simon Evans
Velika Britanija

Odgovornosti ustvarjalnega razreda

Globalna rast organizacij, ki delujejo na področju kulturnih dejavnosti, in splošno uvajanje kulturnih elementov v dejavnosti vseh organizacij, ki so usmerjene v potrošnika, predstavljata novo fazo v procesu industrializacije kulture. V svojem prispevku avtor govori tudi o nekaterih izzivih, ki jih predstavljena ustvarjalna ekonomija zastavlja tradicionalnim oblikam kulturne politike, in o novih oblikah odgovornosti za akterje na tem spreminjajočem se področju, to je za ustvarjalni razred.

Simon Evans
Great Britain

The Responsibilities of the Creative Class

The author will argue that the global growth of businesses whose core activity is cultural, together with wide introduction of cultural factors into the activity of all consumer-orientated business, amounts to a new phase in the industrialisation of culture. He will comment on some of the challenges this creative economy presents for traditional cultural policy, and on some of the new responsibilities that have fallen upon the beneficiaries of these changes: the creative class.

Spremljevalni program / Accompanying Events

Razstava RTV projektov »Medkulturni dialog v sosedstvu«

Razstava RTV projektov »Medkulturni dialog v sosedstvu« se osredotoča na srednjeevropski prostor oziroma območje Alpe-Jadran kot na že uveljavljen model medkulturnega dialoga na medijskem področju. Javni RTV centri na Hrvaškem, Madžarski, v Avstriji, Italiji in Sloveniji namreč pripravljajo različne mednarodne projekte, ki lahko predstavljajo primere dobre prakse na področju medkulturnega dialoga. Razstava želi še posebej izpostaviti programe, ki pomenijo skrb za potrebe in interese manjšin v teh in sosedskih državah.

Javni RTV centri:
- Hrvatska radiotelevizija (HRT)/Croatian Radio and Television
- Magyar Televízió MTV/Hungarian Television
- Österreichischer Rundfunk (ÖRF)/Austrian Broadcasting
- Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI)/Italian Radio and Television
- Radiotelevizija Slovenija RTV SLO/Radio Television Slovenia

delujejo v skupnem kulturno-zgodovinskem prostoru in s svojim delovanjem pomembno prispevajo k promociji in razvoju medkulturnega dialoga v tem prostoru in širše. Programske vsebine, ki jih ustvarjajo, vsaka posebej in nekatere tudi v tesnem sodelovanju z drugimi, predstavljajo primere dobrih medkulturnih medijskih praks. Te programske vsebine potujejo čez meje, prinašajo druge kulture in jezike, druge navade in običaje v drugo okolje od njihovega lastnega in ustvarjajo občinstva, ki »živi različnost« v svojem vsakdanjem življenju. Javni servisi s tem ustvarjajo možnosti dostopa do odprtega in živega komunikacijskega prostora, v katerem medijski ustvarjalci in številni posamezniki in posameznice različnih kultur aktivno sooblikujejo medijske politike, vzdržujejo medkulturni dialog in učijo medkulturno spoštljivost. Skrbeti za potrebe in interese različnih manjšin je del poslanstva teh javnih servisov, ki tako ohranjajo skupnost, hranijo kolektivni spomin kot tudi spomine drugih kultur, oblikujejo sedanjost in ponujajo možnosti za prihodnost.

Exhibition of Projects by Radio and Television Broadcasters »Intercultural Dialogue Among Neighbours«

The exhibition focuses on Central Europe or the Alpe-Adria area which represents an already established model of intercultural dialogue in the field of media. Public service radio and television broadcasters in Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Italy and Slovenia have installed various international projects that can present examples of good practice in the field of intercultural dialogue. The exhibition wants to point specifically at the programmes that represent the needs and concerns of the minorities in these, as well as neighbouring states.

Public service radio and television broadcasters:
- Hrvatska radiotelevizija (HRT)/Croatian Radio and Television
- Magyar Televízió MTV/Hungarian Television
- Österreichischer Rundfunk (ÖRF)/Austrian Broadcasting
- Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI)/Italian Radio and Television
- Radiotelevizija Slovenija RTV SLO/Radio Television Slovenia

operate within the joint cultural and historic area and greatly contribute with their activities to the promotion and development of intercultural dialogue in their local, as well as broader area. Their productions, created independently or in close co-operation, represent examples of good intercultural media practices. These productions travel across borders, present other cultures and languages to us, other habits and customs to an environment different from our own, and create audiences who »live the difference« in their everyday lives. In doing so, the public service broadcasters provide opportunities for access to an open and live communication space, in which creators of media content and numerous individuals from different cultures actively participate in the creation of media policies, maintain intercultural dialogue and teach intercultural respect. By catering to the needs and interests of different minorities, these public services fulfil their mission of preserving community, keeping the collective memory as well as other cultural memories, shaping the present and offering opportunities for the future.

Kratki filmi o medkulturnem dialogu »Od meje do brezmejnosti«

Kot srednjeevropska država je bila Slovenija vedno obmejno območje. Njen položaj kulturnega mejnega območja potrjuje dejstvo, da je to edina evropska država, v kateri se srečujejo vse večje jezikovne skupine evropskega kontinenta: slovanska, romanska, germanska in ugrofinska. Vpliv sosednjih kultur je najbolj viden na tistih področjih v Sloveniji, ki so v neposrednem stiku s sosedi.
Čeprav imamo Slovenijo za eno najmlajših evropskih držav, pa so se njene politične meje oblikovale v različnih zgodovinskih obdobjih, nekatere med njimi predstavljajo celo najstarejše evropske meje. Status meja pa se je pogosto spreminjal. Takšen je tudi primer današnje slovensko-italijanske meje, ki se je dokončno oblikovala v mirovnih procesih po 2. svetovni vojni, nazadnje pa se je njen status spremenil decembra 2007, ko je Slovenija vstopila v šengensko območje.
Serija kratkih filmov "Od meje do brezmejnosti" se osredotoča na življenje, ki mora teči naprej ob tolikokrat na novo začrtanih mejah. Politične realije se spreminjajo, medtem ko ljudje ob meji – zdaj na tej, zdaj na oni strani – ostajajo. Z arbitrarnostjo političnih odločitev se vsakokrat na novo ukvarjajo manjšinske organizacije, ki skrbijo za del svojega življa onstran meje. Prav v politiki do kakršnekoli manjšinske skupnosti se odraža raven medkulturnega dialoga v neki državi, zato je potrebno državljane, predvsem mlade, seznanjati z manjšinsko problematiko in jih medkulturno ozaveščati tako v družinskem kot šolskem okolju.

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Short films on Intercultural Dialogue »(Non)existing Border«

As a central European country, Slovenia has always been a border area. The position of Slovenia as a cultural border is confirmed by the fact that it is the only European country in which all major language groups of the continent coexist: Slavic, Romance, Germanic, and Finno-Ugric. The influence of the neighbouring cultures is most visible in those Slovene areas that are in direct contact with the neighbours.
Despite the fact that Slovenia could be considered as one of the youngest European states, its political borders were established in different periods and some can be regarded among the oldest European boundaries. But the status of boundaries often changed. Such is the example of the today's Slovene-Italian border, which was finally settled in the peace processes following World War II and whose status changed for the last time in December 2007 when Slovenia entered the Schengen area.
The series of short films »(Non)existing Border« focuses on the life along the ever changing borders. With the changing of the political reality, the people along the border – on one or the other side – have remained the same. The arbitrariness of political decisions is tackled by the minority organisations which work for the concern of the people on the other side of the border. It is exactly the policy towards the minority community that reflects the level of intercultural dialogue in a given state, therefore citizens, especially young people, must be informed of the minority issue and intercultural awareness must be raised in their family as well as school setting.

»Moja meja / Il mio confine« / »My Border«
Režija / Directed by: Nadja Velušček, Anja Medved
Produkcija / Production: Kinoatelje / Deželni sedež RAI za Furlanijo Julijsko krajino – Slovenski program, 2002

»et(h)nos – Anche noi Tudi mi« / »et(h)nos – We too«
Režija / Directed by: Boris Palčič
Produkcija / Production: Kinoatelje, 2004
Interreg IIIA: Italy – Slovenia 2002 – 2006

»Progetto info / Info project« – predstavitev projekta / presentation of the project
Koordinatorka projekta / Coordinator of the project: Olimpia Rasom
Produkcija / Production: Istitut Pedagogich Ladin, 2007
Za / Represented by: Dott. Roland Verra
European Commission, DG Education Youth and Culture, Socrates Comenius

»Med kulturami in jeziki. Po sledeh projekta / Tra lingue e culture. Sulle traccie del progetto« / »In-between Cultures and Languages. Following the Paths of the Project«
Koordinatorka projekta / Coordinator of the project: dr. Vesna Mikolič
Režija / Directed by: dr. Naško Križnar
Produkcija / Production: Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za humanistične študije Koper / Università del Litorale, Facoltà di studi umanistici di Capodistria / University of Primorska, Faculty of Humanities Koper, 2007
Za / Represented by: dr. Vesna Mikolič
Phare CBC, Slovenia – Italy 2003

Glasbeni program / Music

BONAVENTURA

VLADO BATISTA – violina / violin
LADO JAKŠA – klaviature, sopran sax, klarinet / keyboards, soprano saxophone clarinet NINO MUREŠKIČ – tolkala / percussion
METKA AVDIČ BATISTA – vokal, pastirska harfa, violinska harfa, oprekelj, velike cimbale, ruska bandura / vocals, shepherd lap harp, violin harp, oprekelj, big cymbal, Russian bandura

Glasba Bonaventure se vrti med jazzom in etno glasbo v najširšem smislu. Glavnina repertoarja sestavljajo ljudske pesmi iz Istre in tudi širšega slovenskega ozemlja. Prav tako so sestavni del repertoarja Bonaventure sprehodi v tradicionalno glasbo drugih evropskih narodov, v indijsko glasbo, k orientalskim napevom in tekočim afriškim ritmom. Pristop k interpretaciji ljudskega materiala je pri Bonaventuri lahko tradicionalno petje ob spremljavi strunskih instrumentov in klarineta ali pa avtorsko obarvana popotovanja skozi glasbo ljudstev sveta, ki ji pravijo tudi »world music«. Glasba je obogatena s sodobnimi zvoki klaviature in improvizirano glasbeno zgradbo, ki jo v skupno celoto sestavljajo v živo vsi glasbeniki v ansamblu.

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The music of Bonaventura moves between jazz and etno in the broadest sense of the word. The bulk of the repertoire is composed by folk songs from Istria and the wider Slovene territory, but also features elements of traditional music from other European nations, Indian music, oriental tunes and the smooth African rhythms. Bonaventura's approach towards the interpretation of the folk material can include traditional folk singing, accompanied by string instruments and clarinet, or original »world music«. The music is enriched by modern keyboards and improvised musical structure that blends into whole during the live performances of the musicians.

CIGANSKA SKUPINA LANGA / GYPSY BAND LANGA

MIŠO KONTREC – vokal, volina / vocals, violin
JOŽE KONTREC – vokal kontrabas / vocals, bass
BOŠTJAN BAŠA – harmonika / accordion
MARJAN ORNIK – kitara / guitar
MIRAN CELEC – tolkala / percussions
VASKO ATANASOVSKI – sopran sax / soprano saxophone

in gost / and guest DIEGO BARRIOS ROSS

Skupina Langa deluje od leta 1997. Nastala je v romskem naselju Pušča pri Murski Soboti in je po ocenah poznavalcev trenutno najbolj avtentična ciganska akustična glasbena skupina v Sloveniji.
Repertoar skupine obsega cigansko etno in avtorsko glasbo. Avtorska glasba, ki jo ustvarjata brata Jože in Mišo Kontrec, je deloma izvedena tudi v slovenskem jeziku. Pisec vseh besedil je pesnik Feri Lainšček, sicer tudi avtor kultnega romana Namesto koga roža cveti, ki govori prav o življenju prekmurskih Romov.

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The band has existed since 1997, when it started playing in the Roma settlement Pušča near Murska Sobota. Music critics describe it as the most authentic acoustic gypsy band in Slovenia currently.
The band's repertoire includes traditional and original gypsy music. Original songs by brothers Jože and Mišo Kontrec are partly performed in Slovene. The lyrics are by poet Feri Lainšček, author of the legendary novel Namesto koga roža cveti (»Instead of whom does the flower bloom«), which speaks about the life of the Roma from Prekmurje.

Kratke biografije udeležencev / Short Biographies of the Participants

Odile Quintin

Poklicna pot: 1968: podiplomski študij javno pravo in politične vede. 1970: raziskovalka v meduniverzitetnem Inštitutu primerjalnega prava v Bruslju. 1970: ekspert v okviru Komisije (Bruselj). 1971–1982: administratorka in glavna administratorka v GD za kmetijstvo in zunanje odnose. 1982–1994: Vodja enote za zaposlovanje, socialne zadeve in enake možnosti. 1994–2000: Direktorica Evropskega socialnega sklada za zaposlovanje in trg delovne sile, nato za socialni dialog, socialne pravice in enake možnosti. 2000–2005: generalna direktorica v GD za zaposlovanje, socialne zadeve in enake možnosti, Evropska komisija. 2006–: generalna direktorica v GD za izobraževanje in kulturo, Evropska komisija.

Andreas Wiesand

Andreas Wiesand je izvršni direktor Evropskega inštituta za primerjalne kulturne raziskave (ERICarts). Je tudi ustanovitelj in direktor Centra za kulturne raziskave/Zentrum für Kulturforschung (ZfKf) v Bonnu, ki je bil ustanovljen leta 1972. Andreas Wiesand se je usposabljal v broadcastingu (SWF) in obranil doktorat iz politike, komunikacije in sociologije na Univerzi v Berlinu in Hamburgu. Je profesor administracije umetnosti na State College za glasbo in gledališče v Hamburgu in predava tudi na drugih akademskih in kulturnih institucijah po vsej Evropi. Prof. dr. Wiesand je deloval kot predsednik uprave družbe za avtorske pravice Bild Kunst (Vizualna umetnost/Film), kot častni generalni sekretar nemškega Sveta za umetnost, kot podpredsednik Nemškega društva za kulturno politiko. Delal je tudi pri ustanovnem svetu za evropsko mrežo kulturne politike "CIRCLE" in svetu Deutsche Welle (nemški Radio/TV v tujini).

Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni

Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni je generalna direktorica za izobraževanje, kulturo, dediščino, mladino in šport pri Svetu Evrope. Je koordinatorica Sveta Evrope za medkulturni dialog. Tako vodi tudi pripravo Bele knjige Sveta Evrope o medkulturnem dialogu, ki je prvi tovrstni dokument na mednarodni ravni. Je pogosta predavateljica na sestankih Svetovne banke, ZN, OECD, OSCE in EU. Leta 2001 je o evropskem socialnem modelu predavala na shodih Svetovne banke v ZDA, Aziji in Evropi. Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni je o vprašanjih socialnih politik objavljala v znanstvenih in mednarodnih publikacijah, tako v anglosaksonskem kot frankofonskem svetu.

Sabine Frank

Sabine Frank je koordinatorka Programa civilne družbe za medkulturni dialog od oktobra 2006 in namestnica generalnega sekretarja Evropskega foruma za umetnost in dediščino (EFAH). Kot koordinatorka programa je Sabine Frank odgovorna za mobilizacijo udeležencev, konceptualizacijo programa in za vse operativne aktivnosti programa v tujini. Za to vlogo jo je izbral EFAH, ki je začel z delovanjem programa skupaj z Evropsko kulturno fundacijo. Predno se je Sabine Frank kot svetovalka za politiko EU pridružila EFAH (septembra 2004), je delala kot parlamentarna pomočnica MEP pri Komisiji evropskega parlamenta za šolstvo in kulturo (1999–2004). Pred tem je gradila akademsko poklicno pot (politične vede): ukvarjala se je s številnimi raziskavami in poučevanjem v Veliki Britaniji in na Malti.

Michael Privot

Michael Privot je višji uradnik za kampanje in povezave v okviru Evropske mreže proti rasizmu (ENAR). Glede na svoje bogate izkušnje na področju medkulturnega in medverskega dialoga je bil Michael Privot izbran, da bi predstavljal Mrežo v okviru Vodilne skupine Programa civilne družbe za medkulturni dialog in tako usmeril protidiskriminacijska prizadevanja civilne družbe v to iniciativo. Pred tem je delal kot FNRS raziskovalni sodelavec na Univerzi v Liègeu (Belgija). Sodeloval je tudi pri prostovoljnem mladinskem delu na lokalni kot tudi evropski ravni. Ima doktorat iz jezikov in književnosti na področju islamskih študij, ki si ga je pridobil na Univerzi v Liègeu.

Krištof Jacek Kozak

Krištof Jacek Kozak je doktoriral na Univerzi Alberta v Edmontonu, Kanada (2002). Nato je postal pomočnik direktorja na Wirth Institute za avstrijske in srednjeevropske študije na Univerzi Alberta. Od februarja 2005 je docent za književnost na Fakulteti za humanistične študije na Univerzi na Primorskem, kjer je prodekan za mednarodno sodelovanje in razvoj. Kozakova najnovejša knjiga je bila objavljena leta 2004 pod naslovom Privlačna usodnost: subjekt in tragedija. Njegove raziskave se osredotočajo na sodobno dramo, še posebej na tradicijo tragedije in tragičnost v sodobnem gledališču, kulturo in družbo, slovensko dramo med obema vojnama in filozofijo drame.

Nassem Khan

Naseem Khan se že več kot trideset let ukvarja predvsem z razvojem politike kulturne različnosti v Veliki Britaniji. Bila je predsednica angleškega sveta za umetnost, sodelovala je z Unescom, s Svetom Evrope pri preučevanju raznolikosti in kot svetovalka EU pri pripravi projekta Leto medkulturnega dialoga. Dela kot samostojna svetovalka in pisateljica. Leta 1999 je dobila nagrado OBE za svoj prispevek na področju raznolikosti.

John Sell

John Sell je podpredsednik organizacije Europa Nostra, predsednik Skupnega odbora državnih prostovoljnih organizacij za ohranjanje umetnostne in arhitekturne dediščine, skrbnik organizacije Heritage Link, podpredsednik Društva za zaščito antičnih stavb. Kot arhitekt se ukvarja z ohranjanjem zgodovinskih stavb. Izkušnje si je pridobil z delom v Srednji in Vzhodni Evropi ter pri turističnih projektih na temo kulturne dediščine. Sodeloval je v skupini, ki je za organizacijo EURO v Bolgariji in Sloveniji pripravila pilotne projekte „po sledeh dediščine". Organizator konference Trajnostni razvoj ruralnih območij v Bosni in Hercegovini, kjer so bile razvite metodologije "od spodaj navzgor" za lokalni razvoj in sodelovanje. Svetovalec za področje kulturne dediščine pri Britanskemu svetu v Bosni in Hercegovini. Med drugim je objavil publikaciji Prva popravila stavb, poškodovanih v vojni ter Dediščina in sprava v Bosni.

Aleš Debeljak

Aleš Debeljak je univerzitetni profesor in predstojnik Centra za preučevanje kulture in religije na Fakulteti za družbene vede Univerze v Ljubljani. Je pesnik in esejist. V slovenščini je objavil dvanajst knjig esejev in osem knjig pesmi ter uredil več antologij. Dobil je več mednarodnih, jugoslovanskih in slo-venskih nagrad, vključno z nagrado Prešernovega sklada in priznanje Ambasador znanosti Republike Slovenije. Knjige pesmi in kulturnih esejev so izšle v prevodih v številne jezike. Je sourednik mednarodnih kulturnih revij Sarajevo Notebooks in Verse ter glavni urednik knjižne zbirke Terra Incognita: Writings from Central Europe, ki jo izdaja White Pine Press, Buffalo, ZDA.

Odile Chenal

Rojena je bila v Franciji. Diplomirala je iz umetnostne zgodovine in zgodovine (Nancy) ter politologije (Paris). Od 1975 do 1982 je delala kot sociologinja na Državnem centru za znanstveno raziskovanje v Parizu. Leta 1982 se je preselila na Nizozemsko kot direktorica Centra za francosko kulturo v Rotterdamu in kasneje kot kulturna atašejka na francosko veleposlaništvo v Haag. Od leta 1990 dela na Evropski kulturni fundaciji kot namestnica direktorja.

Magdaléna Vášáryová

1966–1971: Univerza Komenskega, Filozofska fakulteta, Bratislava. 1970–1989: igralka, Divadlo na Korze, Nová Scéna, Slovenské národné divadlo. 1990–1993: veleposlanica, Avstrija. 1993–2000: ustanoviteljica in direktorica Slovaške zveze za zunanjo politiko (SFPA) v Bratislavi. 2000–2005: izredna veleposlanica in pooblaščenka Republike Slovaške na Poljskem. 2005–2006: državna sekretarka na Ministrstvu za zunanje zadeve Republike Slovaške 2006–: poslanka v parlamentu Republike Slovaške.

Vesna Mikolič

Doktorica jezikoslovnih znanosti. Dekanja Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem v Kopru (Slovenija). Docentka na Oddelku za slovenistiko, kjer predava Sociolingvistiko, Slovenski jezik v turizmu in Jezik znanstvenih besedil. Znanstvena sodelavka na Znanstveno-raziskovalnem središču iste univerze. Področja raziskovalnega interesa: družbenost jezika, jezikovni stik, etnična identiteta, dvojezičnost, medkulturna pragmatika, analiza diskurza. Ustanoviteljica in vodja Poletnih tečajev slovenskega jezika na Slovenski obali ter Mediteranske poletne šole teoretske in aplikativne humanistike "META humanistika".

Michael Wimmer

1987–2003: direktor službe za avstrijsko kulturo. Predavatelj na Inštitutu za politične znanosti na dunajski univerzi (razvoj avstrijske kulturne politike in mednarodna primerjava kulturne politike). Strokovnjak Sveta Evrope na področju kulturne politike – avtor avstrijskega nacionalnega poročila Kulturna politika v Avstriji. Ustanovni član in generalni direktor EDUCULT – Inštituta za povezovanje umetnosti in znanosti. Organizator Četrte mednarodne konference o raziskovanju kulturne politike na Dunaju (2006).

Zvonko Kovač

Zvonko Kovač (rojen 1951) je profesor južnoslovanskih književnosti in jezikov ter predstojnik Oddelka za južnoslovanske jezike in literarno zgodovino na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Zagrebu (Hrvaška). V svojih raziskavah se je osredotočil na problematiko esejev in literarne kritike kot tudi na interpretacijo literature ter na metodološka vprašanja primerjalne in medkulturne zgodovine slovanske književnosti. Njegove raziskave so objavljene v: Interpretacijski kontekst (1987), Poezija Miloša Crnjanskega (1988), Primerjalna in/ali medkulturni literarna zgodovina (2001), Medliterarne interpretacije (2005).

Lucija Čok

Dr. Lucija Čok je znanstvena svetnica na področju preučevanja zgodnje večjezičnosti, izredna profesorica didaktike večjezičnosti in medkulturnosti, nekdanja ministrica za znanost, šolstvo in šport v slovenski vladi in prva rektorica Univerze na Primorskem (Koper, Slovenija). Za njene dejavnosti pri uveljavljanju francoske kulture in jezika ter strategij za spoštovanje jezikovnih različnosti jo je predsednik Republike Francije odlikoval s priznanjem viteza legije časti, predsednik Republike Italije pa ji je podelil naslov vitez Republike Italije.

Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner

Rojena 1955 na Dunaju. Profesorica dramaturgije, literarne zgodovine in gledališča na Univerzi za glasbo in dramsko umetnost v Gradcu (Avstrija). Vodja Inštituta za dramsko umetnost. Različne objave o gledališču, gledaliških predstavah in kulturni politiki v 20. stoletju.

Patrick Siegele

Patrick Siegele (mag. fil.) je bil rojen leta 1974, študiral je nemško literaturo in muzikologijo v Innsbrucku (Avstrija) in Bristolu (Velika Britanija). Delal je kot samostojni konzultant za številne nevladne organizacije v Avstriji in Nemčiji ter obravnaval vzroke in posledice holokavsta. Leta 2001 se je pridružil Centru Anne Frank v Berlinu, kjer je vodja Centra za obiskovalce. Patrick Siegele se ukvarja z razstavami in poučnimi gradivi (npr. stalna razstava Anne Frank, tu in sedaj); vodi tudi izobraževalne programe za študente, ki obiščejo Center Anne Frank.

Sandra Bašić Hrvatin

Sandra Bašić Hrvatin (rojena leta 1962 na Reki, na Hrvaškem) je doktorirala leta 1994 iz komunikologije na Univerzi v Ljubljani (Slovenija). Od leta 1997 je zaposlena na Fakulteti za družbene vede Univerze v Ljubljani, kjer je docentka in predstojnica katedre za novinarstvo. Je predsednica Sveta za radiodifuzijo, svetovalka generalnega direktorja RTV Slovenija, neodvisna strokovnjakinja pri pripravi profesionalnega novinarskega kodeksa za RTV Slovenija (2000) in svetovalka pri pripravi novega zakona o javnem komuniciranju.

Gero Schließ

Študiral je zgodovino in glasbo (dr.), delal za nemški radio, časopise (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung) in revije (Fono Forum) ter vodil oddelek za glasbo Deutsche Welle; sedaj je direktor programskih projektov Deutsche Welle. Odgovoren je za kulturne in medkulturne projekte, za kulturno in medijsko partnerstvo in za Učenje nemških programov Deutsche Welle.

Boris Bergant

Svetovalec za mednarodne odnose in projekte generalnega direktorja RTV Slovenije RTV Slovenija. Urednik zunanjih zadev, glavni urednik novic in tekočih zadev, namestnik direktorja Televizije Slovenija, radijske oddaje, namestnik generalnega direktorja RTV Slovenija v obdobju od 1991 do 2006. Predsednik združenja evropskih televizijskih postaj Circom Regional (1990–1992). Glavni tajnik združenja Circom Regional (1995–2001). Od leta 1998 podpredsednik Mednarodne mreže radijskih oddaj (EBU/UER). Član Mednarodne akademije za televizijsko umetnost in znanosti v New Yorku. Član Svetovnega odbora ISAS za standardizacijo radiodifuzije, interneta in tiska.

Ruth Hieronymi

Ruth Hieronymi, rojena v Bonnu 8. novembra 1947, je diplomirala iz zgodovine in sociologije. Od leta 1999 je članica Evropskega parlamenta. Bila je članica državnega parlamenta Severno Porenje-Vestfalija (1985–1999). V Evropskem parlamentu je članica Odbora za kulturo in šolstvo in pooblaščenka parlamenta za direktivo avdiovizualnih medijskih storitev. Od 1991 je članica Sveta WDR za oddajanje.

Franco del Campo

Franco Del Campo predava filozofijo na liceju Petrarca in je pogodbeni predavatelj teorije in prakse javne komunikacije na Univerzi v Trstu (Italija). Leta 2003 je bil imenovan za predsednika Regionalnega odbora za komunikacije Furlanije-Julijske Krajine Corecom. Je urednik revije Impresa & Economia ter sodeluje s številnimi drugimi časopisi. Kot izkušen športnik je postavil številne italijanske državne rekorde v plavanju ter osvojil državne nagrade. Je tudi prvi Italijan, ki je plaval v dveh finalih olimpijskih iger.

Helena Luczywo

Helena Luczywo je ena izmed ustanoviteljev Gazete wyborcze in deluje kot namestnica glavnega urednika od vsega začetka izdajanja tega časopisa. Leta 1989 je kot predstavnica alternativnega tiska sodelovala v diskusijah na okrogli mizi med komunistično vlado in opozicijo. Med 1982 in 1989 je urejala Tygodnik Mazowsze, najpomembnejšo publikacijo tajne Solidarnosti. Leta 1981 je vodila Agencijo Solidarnost AS in delala za Daily Telegraph. Leta 1977 je soustanovila publikacijo The Worker, ki je pomembno prispevala k nastajanju gibanja Solidarnost.

Anton Gosar

Je doktor geografskih znanosti in deluje kot učitelj (redni profesor) in raziskovalec (znanstveni svetnik) na Fakulteti za humanistične študije in Znanstveno raziskovalnem središču Univerze na Primorskem v Kopru (Slovenija). Raziskovalno deluje oziroma objavlja iz področij politične geografije, demogeografije, socialne geografije ter geografije turizma in rekreacije. Preučuje prostorske pojave in probleme v JV Evropi, v vzhodnih Alpah in vzhodnem Sredozemlju. Je predsednik Komisije za politično geografijo pri IGU – Mednarodni geografski zvezi. V juniju 2005 mu je minister za znanost Republike Slovenije z izročitvijo listine Ambasador RS v znanosti podelil priznanje za uveljavljanje slovenske znanosti v svetu.

Jordi Pascual i Ruiz

Jordi Pascual i Ruiz je upravljalec in raziskovalec kulturne politike in lokalnega razvoja. Je koordinator Odbora za kulturo združenih mest in lokalnih vlad (UCLG) za Inštitut za kulturo (Barcelona Mestni svet). Njegov glavni cilj je napredek Agende 21 za kulturo, naloge, ki so si jo zadala mesta in lokalne vlade za kulturni razvoj.

Robert Časar

Robert Časar se je rodil 25. maja 1961 v Kopru (Slovenija). Leta 1986 je diplomiral na Pravni fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani. Po študiju je bil le za kratko obdobje zaposlen v odvetniški pisarni, nato pa vseskozi v gospodarstvu. Svoje bogate izkušnje je pridobil na vodilnih delovnih mestih v različnih gospodarskih podjetjih. Za predsednika uprave družbe Luka Koper, d.d., je bil za petletno obdobje imenovan leta 2005.

Claudio Boniciolli

Claudio Boniciolli je bil rojen 8. januarja 1936. Poklicna pot: zaposlen pri Lloyd Triestino Ltd. in predstavnik Australia Europe Container Service v Londonu, direktor Lloyd Triestino Container Terminal v luki Trst v okviru MED CLUB, direktor in kadrovski direktor Lloyd Triestino, namestnik generalnega direktorja Adriatica di Navigazione Ltd, direktor Italian General Shipping of London, Italia Ltd v Genovi, Lloyd Triestino Ltd v Trst, upravnik pristaniške kapitanije v Benetkah (1996–2004), podpredsednik Italijanske pristaniške zveze (ASSOPORTI), upravnik pristaniške kapitanije v Trstu (od 5. decembra 2006).

Michel-Robert Bouton

Francija: v različnih podružnicah Renault inženir, vodja kakovosti, direktor proizvodnega oddelka (menjalniki in proizvodnja motorjev, kovanje, karoserije, tekoči trak), vodja kadrovske službe, vodja obrata. Slovenija: vodja obrata in predsednik uprave Revoza.

Simon Evans

Simon Evans je podjetnik, svetovalec in zagovornik kulturnega poslovanja. Je strokovnjak za vodenje in izvrševanje projektov, ki vodijo h komercialnim, kulturnim in političnim rezultatom. Po petnajstih letih dela z umetniškimi in zabavnimi prireditvami sedaj dela kot svetovalec in javni govorec po vsem svetu. Trenutno je direktor razvojne skupine Creative Clusters, mednarodne konference in mreže za razvojno gospodarstvo (www.creativeclusters.com).

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Odile Quintin

Career: 1968: post graduate degree in public law and political sciences. 1970: research worker in the inter-University Institute of Compared Rights (Brussels). 1970: expert within Commission (Brussels). 1971–1982: Administrator and Principal Administrator in DG Agriculture and External Relations. 1982–1994: Head of unit in DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. 1994–2000: Director of European Social Fund, Employment and Labour Marked, then Social Dialogue, Social Rights and Questions of Equality. 2000–2005: Director-General DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, European Commission. 2006 to date: Director-General DG Education and Culture, European Commission.

Andreas Wiesand

Andreas Wiesand is Executive Director of the European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research (ERICarts). He is also the founder and Director of the Centre for Cultural Research/Zentrum für Kulturforschung (ZfKf), Bonn, which was founded in 1972. Andreas Wiesand was trained in broadcasting (SWF) and completed his doctoral studies in politics, communication and sociology at Berlin and Hamburg Universities. He is Professor of Arts Administration at the State College for Music and Theatre in Hamburg and gives lectures in other academic and cultural institutions throughout Europe. Prof. Dr. Wiesand has served as Chairman of the Board of the Copyright Licensing Society "Bild Kunst" (Visual Arts/Film), as Honorary Secretary General of the German Arts Council, Vice-President of the German Society for Cultural Policy, on the Founding Board of the European Cultural Policy Network "CIRCLE" and on the Board of Deutsche Welle (German overseas Radio/TV).

Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni

Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni is Director General of Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport, Council of Europe. She is the Council of Europe's Coordinator for Intercultural Dialogue. In this capacity, she is overseeing the preparation of the Council of Europe "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue", the first document of its kind at international level. Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni is a frequently invited guest speaker at World Bank, UN, OECD, OSCE, and EU meetings. In 2001, she lectured at World Bank meetings in the US, Asia and Europe on the European social model and its standard-setting instruments. Gabriella Battaini-Dragoni has published widely on a variety of social policy topics in both Anglophone and Francophone academic journals and international publications.

Sabine Frank

Sabine Frank is Coordinator of the Civil Society Platform for Intercultural Dialogue and Deputy Secretary General of the European Forum for the Arts and Heritage (EFAH). As Platform coordinator, Sabine Frank is responsible for the mobilization of participants, the conceptualization of the platform and oversees all operational activities of the platform. She is delegated for this role from EFAH, who initiated the platform together with the European Cultural Foundation. Before joining EFAH in September 2004 as EU Policy Adviser, Sabine Frank worked as Parliamentary Assistant to an MEP on the European Parliament's Committee on Education and Culture (1999–2004). Prior to that, Sabine Frank pursued an academic career (political science) with various research and teaching positions in the UK and Malta.

Michael Privot

Michael Privot is Senior Campaigns and Networking Officer within the European Network Against Racism (ENAR). With regard to his strong experience in the fields of intercultural and inter-religious dialogues, Michael Privot was delegated to represent the Network within the Steering Group of the Civil Society Platform for Intercultural Dialogue with the view to mainstream the concerns of anti-discrimination civil society organisations into this challenging initiative. Previously, he worked as FNRS Research Fellow at the University of Liège (Belgium). He also has been heavily involved in faith based voluntary youth work from local to European level. He holds a PhD in Languages and Literature in the field of Islamic studies from the University of Liège.

Krištof Jacek Kozak

Krištof Jacek Kozak received his Ph.D. from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, in 2002. He then became Assistant Director at the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies at the University of Alberta. Since February 2005, he has been Assistant Professor of Literature at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Primorska (Koper, Slovenia) where he currently holds the position of the Deputy Dean for International Co-operation and Development. The most recent book appeared in 2004 under the title Attractively Fated: Subject and Tragedy. His research focuses on contemporary drama, particularly the tradition of tragedy and tragic elements in contemporary theatre, culture and society, Slovenian drama between the two world wars, and philosophy of drama.

Nassem Khan

Naseem Khan has been centrally involved with the development of diversity policy in the UK for over thirty years. Formerly Head of Diversity at Arts Council England, she has also worked with UNESCO, with the Council of Europe on its transversal study of diversity and advised the EU as part of an advisory team on its Year of Intercultural Dialogue. She currently works as a freelance advisor and writer. In 1999, she was awarded the OBE for her services to diversity.

John Sell

Vice-President of Europa Nostra, Chairman of the Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies, Trustee of Heritage Link, Vice-Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. An architect working on the conservation of historic buildings. Experience working in central and eastern Europe and in tourism projects based on cultural heritage. Part of the team which prepared pilot "heritage trail" projects in Bulgaria and Slovenia for the EURO. Organiser of a conference in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Sustainable Development in Rural Areas to develop 'bottom-up' methodologies for local development and participation. A consultant on cultural heritage to the British Council in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Publications include "First Aid Repair to War Damaged Buildings" and "Heritage and Reconciliation in Bosnia".

Aleš Debeljak

Aleš Debeljak is professor and Head of the Center for Cultural and Religious Studies of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University in Ljubljana (Slovenia). He is a poet and an essay writer. He has published twelve books of essays in Slovenian and eight books of poems. He has also edited several anthologies. He has received some international, Yugoslav and Slovenian awards including the Prešeren Fund award and was awarded as the Ambasador of Science of the Republic of Slovenia. The books of poems and cultural essays have been published in twelve languages. He is co-editor of international cultural magazines Sarajevo Notebooks and Verse, Chief Editor of a book collection Terra Incognita: Writings from Central Europe, which is issued by White Pine Press, Buffalo, USA.

Odile Chenal

Born in France. Graduated in art history and history (Nancy) and political sciences (Paris). From 1975 to 1982, worked as sociologist at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris. In 1982 moved to the Netherlands as Director of the Centre Culturel Français in Rotterdam and later as Cultural Attachè at the French Embassy in the Hague. Since 1990 works at the European Cultural Foundation, currently as Deputy Director.

Magdaléna Vášáryová

1966–1971: Comenius University, Faculty of Philosophy, Bratislava. 1970 – 1989: actress, Divadlo na Korze, Nová Scéna, Slovenské národné divadlo. 1990–1993: Ambassador, Austria. 1993–2000: founder and Director of the Slovak Foreign Policy Association (SFPA) in Bratislava. 2000–2005: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic to the Republic of Poland. 2005–2006: State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. 2006-: Member of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

Vesna Mikolič

Ph.D. degree in linguistics. Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Primorska (Koper, Slovenia). Assistant Professor of courses on Sociolinguistics, Tourism Discourse, Academic Writing at the Department of Slovene Studies. Scientific Associate at the Scientific and Research Center of the same university. Her research interests: sociolinguistics, languages in contact, ethnic identity, bilingualism, intercultural pragmatics, discourse analysis. Founder and Director of the Summer School of the Slovene Language on the Slovene Coast and of the Mediterranean Summer School of Theoretical and Applied Humanities "META Humanities".

Michael Wimmer

Careers: 1987–2003: director of the Austrian Culture-Service. Lecturer at the Institute for Political Sciences at the University of Vienna on the development of Austrian cultural policy and international comparison of cultural policies. Expert for the Council of Europe in the field of cultural policy – author of the Austrian National Report Cultural Policy in Austria. Rapporteur and author of the report Cultural Policy in Slovenia. Founding member and general manager of EDUCULT – Institute for the Mediation of Arts and Sciences. He organised the Fourth International Conference on Cultural Policy Research in Vienna 2006.

Zvonko Kovač

Zvonko Kovač (born 1951) is a Professor of South Slavic Literature and Head of the South Slavic Comparative Languages and Literary History Department at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb (Croatia). In his research he focused on the problems in the essay genre and literary criticism as well as the interpretation of literature and methodological questions of comparative and intercultural history of Slavic literature. Research published in: Interpretational Context (1987), Poetics of Miloš Crnjanski (1988), Comparative and/or Intercultural Literary History (2001), Inter literary interpretations (2005).

Lucija Čok

Dr. Lucija Čok is Scientific Councillor in the area of early multilingual studies, Associate Professor of Didactics of Multilinguism and Interculturality, former Minister of Education in Slovenian Government and the first Rector of University of Primorska. She has received a Knight of the Legion of Honour award from the French President for her efforts in promoting French culture and language and strategies for respecting language diversity. She has also been awarded the title of Knight of the Republic of Italy by Italian President.

Evelyn Deutsch-Schreiner

Born 1955 in Vienna. Professor of Dramaturgy, History of Literature and Theatre at the University of Music and Dramatic Arts in Graz, Austria. Head of Institute of Dramatic Arts. Various publications to theatre, drama and cultural policies in the 20th century.

Patrick Siegele

Patrick Siegele (Mag. phil), born 1974, studied german literature and musicology in Innsbruck (Austria) and Bristol (Great Britain). He worked as a free-lancer for several NGOs in Austria and Germany dealing with the causes and consequences of the holocaust. In 2001 he joined the staff of the Anne Frank Zentrum in Berlin. He is Head of Visitor's Centre. Patrick Siegele has been involved in the development of several exhibitions and educational materials, e.g. the permanent exhibition Anne Frank, here & now. He is also in charge of educational programmes for students visiting the Anne Frank Zentrum.

Sandra Bašić Hrvatin

Sandra Bašić Hrvatin (born in 1962 in Rijeka, Croatia) obtained Ph.D in 1994 from communicology at University in Ljubljana, Slovenia. She has been working at the Faculty of Social Sciences since 1997 (Assistant Professor and Head of Department for Journalism). She is Head of Council for Radiofusion, Councillor of General Manager of RTV Slovenia, independent expert on preparation of professional journalist codex of RTV Slovenia (2000) and proposal for a new law on media.

Gero Schließ

Studied history and music (PhD.), worked for german radio, newspapers (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung) ans magazines (Fono Forum), was Head of Deutsche Welle Music Department, now Director of Program Projects Deutsche Welle. Responsible for cultural and intercultural projects, for cultural and mediapartnerships and for the "Learning German Programs" of Deutsche Welle.

Boris Bergant

Adviser to the Director General of RTV Slovenia for International Relations and Projects. Editor of Foreign Affairs, Editor in Chief News and Current Affairs, Deputy Director at TV Slovenia, Radio Programming, Deputy Director General RTV SLO (1991–2006). 1990–1992: President of Circom Regional, European Association of Regional Television. 1995–2001: Secretary General, Circom Regional. Vice-President of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU/UER), since 1998. Member of the International Academy of Television Arts & Sciences in New York. Member of the World Committee ISAS for Standardisation of Broadcasting, Internet and Press.

Ruth Hieronymi

Ruth Hieronymi, born in Bonn on 8th November 1947, holds a university degree in history and sociology and is member of the European Parliament since 1999. She has been member of the State Parliament North Rhine Westphalia from 1985 to 1999. In the European Parliament Mrs Hieronymi is a member of the Committee on Culture and Education and is rapporteur of the Parliament on the Audiovisual Media Services Directive. Since 1991 she is member of the WDR Broadcasting Council.

Franco Del Campo

He teaches philosophy at the Petrarca High School and is a contract Lecturer in the Theory and Practice of Public Communication at the University of Trieste (Italy). He was appointed President of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Committee for Communications (Corecom FVG) in 2003. He has been Editor of Impresa & Economia and has worked for national newspapers. As a highly successful sportsman, he broke a number of Italian swimming records and won national titles and was the first Italian to swim in two Olympic finals.

Helena Luczywo

Helena Luczywo is one of the founders of Gazeta wyborcza and has served as its Deputy Editor-in-Chier since inception. In 1989 she participated in the round table discussions between the communist government and the opposition as a representative of the underground press to the media council. Between 1982 and 1989, she managed Tygodnik Mazowsze, the most important publication of the clandestine Solidarity. In 1981 managed the Solidarity Agency AS and also worked for Daily Telegraph. In 1977 she co-founded The Worker, a publication instrumental in paving the path for the nascent Solidarity movement. She was acting Editor until 1981.

Anton Gosar

He has a PhD in geographic studies and works as Professor and Scientific Councillor at the Faculty of Humanities and Scientific and Research Centre of the University of Primorska in Koper (Slovenia). He publishes his work from different areas such as political geography, demogeography, social geography and geography of tourism and recreation.He studies phenomena of places and problems in South-East Europe, eastern Alps and eastern Mediterranean. He is President of Commission for Political Geography at IGU – International Geographic Union. In June 2005 he was awarded as »Ambassador of Republic of Slovenia in Science« by the Minister of Science of RS for promoting Slovenian science in the world.

Jordi Pascual i Ruiz

Mr. Jordi Pascual i Ruiz is a manager and researcher in cultural policies and local development. He is Coordinator of the Committee on Culture of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) for the Institut de Cultura (Barcelona City Council). Its main aim is the progress of the Agenda 21 for Culture – an undertaking by cities and local governments for cultural development.

Robert Časar

Robert Časar was born on 25th May 1961 in Koper (Slovenia). He graduated in 1986 at Law School, University of Ljubljana. After finishing his study he first worked at law office for a short period of time and then in economy. He has obtained valuable working experience from various leading posts in different business companies. In 2005 he was nominated Board Chairman of Luka Koper, d.d., for five years.

Claudio Boniciolli

Mr. Boniciolli was on 8th January 1936. Careers: Lloyd Triestino Ltd. employee and representative at the Australia Europe Container Service in London, manager of the Lloyd Triestino Container Terminal in the Port of Trieste within the MED CLUB, Director and Human Resources Director of the Lloyd Triestino, Vice-Director General of the Adriatica di Navigazione Ltd, Director of the Italian General Shipping of London, of the Italia Ltd of Genoa, of the Loyd Triestino Ltd of Trieste, President of the Venice Port Authority (1996-2004), Vice-President of the Italian Port Association (ASSOPORTI), President of the Trieste Port Authority since 5 December 2006.

Michel-Robert Bouton

France: in different Renault Plant Engineer, Purchasing Quality Manager, Manufacturing Department (gearbox and engine manufacturing, stamping, body shop, assembly line) Manager, Human Resources Director, Plant Manager. Slovenia: Plant Manager and President of the Board of Revoz.

Simon Evans

Simon Evans is an entrepreneur, consultant and advocate for cultural business. His expertise is in initiating, guiding and delivering projects that seek commercial, cultural and political outcomes. After fifteen years of producing arts and entertainment events, Mr. Evans now works all over the world as a policy consultant and public speaker. He is currently Director of Creative Clusters, the International Conference and Network for the Creative Economy (www.creativeclusters.com).

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