



# META humanistika META Humanities

Mediteranska poletna šola teoretske  
in aplikativne humanistike  
The Mediterranean Summer School  
of Theoretical and Applied  
Humanities

Mediterranean Identities



META HUMANISTIKA  
META HUMANITIES



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2013

## *Mediterranean Identities*

Mediteranska poletna šola teoretske in aplikativne humanistike /  
The Mediterranean Summer School of Theoretical and Applied Humanities

*Uredila/Edited by:*

Alenka Janko Spreizer

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aplikativne humanistike  
Mediterranean Summer School of Theoretical  
and Applied Humanities**

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## Introduction

The initiative to organize a summer school at our Faculty came on one hand from the experience with the Summer Courses of Slovene Language, and a rapid development of summer schools offered by higher education institutions on the other. At the same time, we wished to adopt approaches that promote equal opportunities in the field of higher education or encourage international mobility. Our Summer School awarding ECTS credits is aimed at graduate and post-graduate students and everyone interested in the proposed topics, at all those who wish to fulfill some of their study obligations during the summer. We expect Slovene and foreign students. All lectures will be held in English.

One of the key purposes of the Summer School is to point at the specific attributes of our Faculty reflected in the name »META Humanities« (‘meta’ in classical languages has different meanings, but we would like to point at the meaning ‘direction, goal, boundary’ and ‘be in the middle, in-between, in company with someone’). In this respect, continuous interaction with other people, cultures, social groups and communities at the local, regional, national and global level with the intention to jointly build and assume responsibility for the future is seen by the Faculty of Humanities and the University of Primorska as one of the fundamental objectives of the modern society. The Summer School is trying to answer this exact question – what are the ways, the directions to implement this objective and how should critical

thought and de-construction lead to the construction of a new quality.

The historical and cultural experience of the environment of the University of Primorska will undoubtedly help the participants in their pursuit of questions and answers. This is a specific environment of cultural and natural contact which calls for interdisciplinary research and educational treatment of the topics specific to this and other comparable areas. The experience of the interdisciplinary approach in the research and educational process that includes linking theory to practice or the application of theory is now being transferred into the programme of the Summer School META Humanities. With the Summer School, we wish to further strengthen our position in the academic networks of the Mediterranean, the Alps, the Adriatic Sea and Southeastern Europe and play an important role in the search for political and broader social solutions related to this area.

We will not allow ourselves to be in whatever respect limited – not in terms of space or participants, expected to come from all over the world, not in terms of the leading theme that will be different each year. This year the 8<sup>th</sup> Summer School is entitled »Mediterranean Identities«. The Mediterranean has always functioned as a space of cultural, economic and political differences and differentiations, and, at the same time, also as a relatively unified space of varied communication. In the modern era, particularly during the colonial period, it underwent a certain measure of unification, while in the post-colonial era some of such connections have weakened again. Perhaps the existence and the widening of the European Union represents a possibility for a re-

newed strengthening of such connections and links and for the identification of similarities and mutual interests that arise from similar needs, values and also from a similar import that is ascribed to culture and its discursive reflections in the majority of Mediterranean countries.

The *Mediterranean Identities* summer school will focus on questions of regional, national and international identity. This reflects two basic processes which have shaped Mediterranean identity throughout history.

On the one hand there has always been the cosmopolitan aspect: the Mediterranean has always functioned as an arena of cultural, economic and political difference and distinctions. On the other hand there is the influence of active dialogue, which has always constructed a social arena of relative linguistic unity. The former behaves as a centrifugal force; acting to rarify and dilute Mediterranean culture into the wider world. The latter works as a countervailing centripetal force: keeping culture and traditions in a solid regional orbit.

The formation of nations is to a large extent connected to the collapse of linguistic uniformity, i.e. to language. The appearance of national consciousness and culture are simultaneous and can be traced from the Renaissance to present. This upwelling of national sentiment reached its apotheosis in the romantic Spring of Nations. But while nationalism strove for unity and independence, it also inherited the ideology of the French Revolution, especially the principle of equality. In the face of French, German and other imperialistic forces, these movements sought to identify baseline nation-

al signifiers such as customs, local institutions, culture and language.

Out of this effort arose the question: how can we correctly identify the national appurtenances? Which cultural elements belong to this nation and not to that? Which cultural accoutrements distinguish self from neighbor? And which, in fact, transcend local boundaries and belong to all humanity? Today we can also ask how these local and regional markers are embedded in the concept of their respective nationalities. With the advent of postcolonial theory, understanding of these ideas has gone through numerous thorough corrections. Even if merely as a means of demonstrating nationalism's narrowness.

Concepts of the region, the nation and the global are normally bound to spatial distinctions, but the Mediterranean offers numerous examples where such distinctions are irrelevant. Due to their cosmopolitanism, commercial enterprise and port areas are but two examples of arenas where the concept of nationality is often turned on its head.

The goal of this summer school is to examine national categories (and the opposing categories of local, regional, international and global) in the context of sociopolitical forces. It will employ the interdisciplinary method by integrating historical, geographical, sociological, cultural, political, anthropological, linguistic, literary, philosophical and economic aspects.

This year's META Humanities Summer School will shed light on nations from different angles. The aim of the summer school Mediterranean Identities 2013 is to:



(a) analytically and synthetically present similarities and differences within Mediterranean concept of the regional and the nation; (b) draw attention to the specific features of different Mediterranean spaces, places, cultures, languages, memories, identities, aesthetics and ethics as an interplay of culture and the space; (c) show the unity and the universality thereof.

*Programme Committee*  
*META Humanities 2013*



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Plenary Session

# Mediterranean Identities

Plenary session is composed by the following lectures:

- *Regional identity and the nation states: Istrian identity – between the ‘centre’ and the ‘periphery’*
- *Images of Mediterranean in younger Slovenian poetry*
- *Guided tour of historical Koper: History and typology of places in the Mediterranean as a case study*

## Regional identity and the nation states: Istrian identity – between the ‘centre’ and the ‘periphery’

*Lecturer:* Karmen Medica

*Day:* Monday, 1. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 10.00 to 11.30

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean

*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

One of the fundamental historical characteristics of the Istrian peninsula has been the unceasing immigration of peoples of different ethnicities. Throughout the centuries, characteristics and forms from Slavic, Romance, and Germanic cultures intertwined in Istria, the result being that it is almost impossible to point to an autochthonous and defining feature of one cultural group or ethnos that is present today in this region. The demographic, economic, and socio-cultural specifics, as well as related processes, played a role in establishing the contemporary demographic, ethnic and especially socio-linguistic conditions in Istria. Language is undoubtedly linked to national consciousness and as the distinction between the linguistic and national consciousness of the population gradually diminished, it is not surpris-

ing that a unique identity *franca* appeared in this area, similar to its *lingua franca*, and is generally referred to with the specific identity. As an indigenous identity, Istrianity never represented an ethnically homogeneous concept; it has always incorporated at least two main components, that of the Romance (Italian) and the Slavic (Slovene and Croatian), and in the last decade also connected with various ethnic and social groups from the former Yugoslavia living in Istria. All components, though belonging to different cultural heritages, share a common history that unfolded in a common area.

*References:*

- Baumann, Gerd. 1999. *The Multicultural Riddle. Rethinking National, Ethnic and Religious Identities*. New York, London: Routledge.
- Bertoša, Miroslav. 1985. *Etos i etnos zavičaja*. Rijeka: Edit.
- Bufon, Milan. 1994. Regionalizem in nacionalizem, *Annals* 5, Koper.

## Images of Mediterranean in younger Slovenian poetry

*Lecturer:* Marcello Potocco

*Day:* Monday, 1. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11.45 to 13.15

*Accredited course:* Literary images of the Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place

*Holder of the course:* doc. dr. Marcello Potocco

In the plenary session, a survey would be made of the representations of Mediterranean in the younger Slovenian poetry. Two regions in particular are represented in the poetry written during the period of 1991-2012:

the ex-Yugoslav coast and Italy. Surprisingly, the Istrian coast is not present very often in the poetry of younger generations. Another observation that can be made is that realistic description of the place and its social implications are mostly absent – the description of the Mediterranean is most often focused on nature, it is usually mythicised, symbolised and/or aestheticised. Some of the most typical cases of the younger poetry will be presented during the session.

*References:*

Novak Popov, Irena: »Mlada slovenska poezija zadnjega desetletja«. In: Sodobna slovenska književnost (1980-2010). Obdobja 29. Ljubljana: FF, 2010. [www.centerslo.net/files/file/simpozij/simp29/24\\_Novak.pdf](http://www.centerslo.net/files/file/simpozij/simp29/24_Novak.pdf)

Kos, Matevž (ed.). Mi se vrnemo zvečer, antologija mlade slovenske poezije 1990-2003. Ljubljana: Študentska založba, 2004.

## **Guided tour of historical Koper: History and typology of places in the Mediterranean as a case study**

*Lecturer (and guide):* Dragica Čeč

*Day:* Tuesday, 2. 7. 2013

*Time:* Afternoon

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

Participants will walk around Koper and discover its historical, cultural and social heritage. The meeting point will be behind the faculty on the rectangular place was from the very beginning given a representative function and played an important role in the political and

public life of the town. It is also the oldest town square in present day Slovenia. The guided tour will include all most interesting historical, art – historical and other important public spaces in Koper.





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Course A

# Ethos and Ethnos of the Mediterranean

Coordinator: dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

Course A is composed by the following lectures:

- *“Touring the frontier. Tourism, Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism in the Adriatic Region”.*
- *History and knowledge of places in the Mediterranean sea.*
- *The concept of ritual im/purity in Roma/Gypsy groups*
- *The complexities of fieldwork in the former communist countries*
- *The anthropology of names and naming*
- *Memory communities and the Internet. Collective intelligence and self-understanding*

## Touring the frontier. Tourism, Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism in the Adriatic Region

*Lecturer:* Emilio Cocco

*Day:* Wednesday, 3. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 9.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean

*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

The tourist-oriented images of the Adriatic region are mostly embedded in national imaginaries and refer to versions of history that have been “appropriated” by present day administrative polities. Even tourism-oriented representations of single cities or provinces with a multi-cultural background cannot escape a sort of loyalty to the nation-state. Therefore, the cultural and his-

torical heritage of multi-cultural empires that falls at the border of a state territory often becomes an object of contention. In this case, the nation states struggle to prove their exclusive national space is the one where multicultural legacies should legitimately belong. From this standpoint, the question of contested heritage sites and disputed cultural legacies takes a special value in frontier regions such as the Adriatic basin where the nation-state institution is usually a late-comer. Particularly, the investigation of tourism contexts and the analysis of staged relationships in the Eastern Adriatic should shed some light on the role played by tourism in the creation of meaning. In other words, the study of tourism shall illuminate it as a space of mediation in these specific transnational locations, which are nowadays spaced within clear cutting administrative borders.

Accordingly, if it is true that national projections are crucial for tourism development in the Adriatic countries, it is also the case that international tourism is a vital part of nation-state building processes. In other words, international tourism contributes to shape local cultural identities and their relations to space in unpredictable, unexpected ways (and the other way around). Therefore, this is the reason why the coordination between government action and tourism promotion in Southeastern Europe is deemed to play a vital role in the next future. In this perspective, destinations are expected to project compatible national and tourism images, which should contextualize the quality of the tourist experience. Similarly, in the Adriatic region too, the policies of national brands have been a primary expression of the strategic relationship between national identity

and tourism promotion with the goal to trigger a process of economic revitalization.

However, the national and nationalist concerns have been always prevailing insofar, with the result of bringing about serious implications on the perceptions of authenticity of the cultural heritage. The reason for such a social divide is the alignment of the national heritage with particular, dominant value positions, which marginalizes or dismisses minority groups and subordinate narratives. Consequently, tourism consumption of cultural heritage does not necessarily go together with economic growth and development: it might also lead to social division and distrust of “outsiders”.

Given the above, a solely national development of tourism in the Adriatic region can be eventually detrimental for all the countries of the area. Conversely, both tourism and the other strategies of economic development shall take into account first the local specificities that are, beyond ethno-national divides, multicultural and multinational. If one considers the appeal of the imperial legacies of Austria, Venice, or the Ottomans in the region, as well as the persistence of local territorial identities, then one could not but recognize the strength of alternative patterns of identity, which often precede and bypass national affiliations. Hence, in this multidimensional context, the national account cannot express completely the cosmopolitan flavors that make these places unique.

## History and knowledge of places in the Mediterranean sea

*Lecturer:* Sabine Stadler

*Day:* Monday, 8. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11.30 to 13.45

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean

*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

The Mediterranean sea is divided into the west and east part of the Mediterranean sea. I choose the eastern part and I will speak on the classical treatment in literature and history of places like

- Venice: treated by Donna Leon and Prof. Ortalli, Ca Foscari Venezia
- Trieste: the history of Claudio Magris
- Koper: the city of the harbours
- The location of Pula, the residence of Josip Broz Tito
- The Croatian coast and its poets
- The city of Tirana, Albania
- The greek myth locations, and the birth of Europa the cow in the Mediterranean sea, Korfu and Heraklion.

The perception of these myths in the modern tradition, history and literature is a commentary for journalists or students of history.

- The history and literature of the island of Cyprus, departing from the medieval period,

The Lusignan period, the Venetian period, the Ottoman occupation have produced documents and authors of today wrote on the history of Cyprus, I resume the most important ones. I give then a overview on the most published and translated poets of the Mediterranean area.

I finish with the reading of the EU prize winners of the European commission, representing the states of Western Balkans, Italy, Slovenia, Greece and Cyprus and I distribute the most important texts of them. ([www.eu-pl.eu](http://www.eu-pl.eu)).

## The concept of ritual im/purity in Roma/Gypsy groups

*Lecturers:* Marek Jakoubek and Lenka Jakoubková Budilová

*Day:* Monday, 8. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 09.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean

*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

The lecture will first provide an overview of the concept of ritual im/purity in relation to Roma/Gypsy groups worldwide. Attention will be paid to those spheres of human activity most related to it, as is kinship, marriage, housing or food. Then we will discuss the phenomenon of “purity complex” in its two independent aspects: 1) As a principle of social organization, or an idiom in which social boundaries are expressed, and 2) As a taboo in a strict sense of the term, that is as an ambivalent quality, connected to (the consumption of) a particular animal species.

## The complexities of fieldwork in the former communist countries

*Lecturers:* Marek Jakoubek and Lenka Jakoubková Budilová

*Day:* Monday, 8. 7. 2013

*Time:* Afternoon

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean  
*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

This lecture will focus on fieldwork as a specific anthropological methodology. We will outline a classic form of anthropological fieldwork and discuss some of the related methodological issues (for example the status of a fieldworker and the character of their relationships to “informants”). Then we will concentrate on the character of anthropological fieldwork in the countries, where social anthropology is a relatively new discipline, and point out some of the specifics of the developing fieldwork enterprises in Eastern Europe, and the Balkans.

### The anthropology of names and naming

*Lecturers:* Marek Jakoubek and Lenka Jakoubková Budilová

*Day:* Tuesday, 9. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11.30 to 13.45

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean  
*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

In this lecture we will present some of the topics the anthropology of names and naming addressed in the last decades. We will focus on what names and naming tell us about the ways how people are linked to their surroundings (both social and natural). We will show some uses of this concept in relation to, for example, the study of family rituals (birth, baptism, wedding, burial, etc), the means of classification, body, gender and personality. The examples will be selected from the areas of the Mediterranean and the Balkans.

## Memory communities and the Internet. Collective intelligence and self-understanding

*Lecturer:* Agnese Verdanega

*Day:* Wednesday, 3. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 15.30 to 17. 45

*Accredited course:* Ethos and ethnos of the Mediterranean

*Holder of the course:* dr. Alenka Janko Spreizer

The Internet can be considered as a contemporary form of collective memory, not only an archive of documents, images and personal accounts, but the place where it is possible to observe various processes of social construction of shared memories and representations. Several are the cases of online communities devoted to gathering and organising memories, in the form of photographs, narratives, biographies, videos, audio, etc. Generally, they are connected to a place, or to particular social groups, what make these communities of great interest in themselves, for their inner social processes — and not only as a source of historical materials. Currently, online communities are often (self)organised by means of social networks sites (SNS) like Facebook or Twitter, probably more than forums, discussion boards or newsletters — as until the 90s. It is then also easy to notice, searching within these SNS, the existence of accounts, pages and groups referring to — and supporting — national identities in diasporic, transitional or otherwise critical and conflictual situations, as well as national claims and ethnic conflicts. These experiences are interesting under two different respects. First, these communities have made possible the retrieval of historical materials, which would be impossible to find, being dispersed in private homes, and sometimes in many different countries. Sec-



ondly, these communities should be also considered not only as 'collectors' of memories, but places where collective memories and identities are socially (re)constructed. The lecture will present recent contributions and experiences in the field, and some Italian memory communities: <http://www.romasparita.eu>, a community aimed at collecting private photographs of XIX and XX century Rome, casually born on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/Roma.Sparita>); and the international project Memoro (<http://www.memoro.org/it/>), aimed at gathering biographies and other historical materials.



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Course B

# History and Typology of Places in the Mediterranean

Coordinator: dr. Dragica Čeč

Course B is composed of the following lectures:

- *History and Places: Cold War Trieste on Screen*
- *'The Visit Made History Come Alive' – Selected Characteristics Of Roots Tourism In Slovenia*
- *Infrastructure Networks in Southeastern Europe in the 19th Century*
- *Mediterranean Mountain Villages During The Late 19th And The First Decades Of The 20th Centuries: Rural Topologies In European Comparison*
- *Princes, Captains and Peasants: Contested Space in Sixteenth Century Istria*
- *Discovering "Adria": Central European Aristocracy In Mediterranean Resorts*

## History and Places: Cold War Trieste on Screen

*Lecturer:* Katia Pizzi

*Day:* Tuesday, 2. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 9.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

Due to its positioning on a southern European East/West fault-line, Trieste played a significant role in the Cold War era. Through the medium of film, this paper explores the manners in which Trieste's fractured and divisive identity aligned itself with and came to re-

flect the polarized and volatile framework of the Cold War from both sides of the Iron Curtain, particularly through the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s.

## **Air and geopolity: The new doctrine of the world-aviation**

*Lecturer:* Mate Deak

*Day:* Wednesday, 3. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11.30 to 13.45

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

Germany lost WW I. The former winners, who's signatures are left on the pages the Versailles Treaty, have tried to deny the German naval and military aviation. France and Great Britain urged the dissolution of German military activities. Their shocking memories about the war, bombs falling down on their motherland which they assumed to be safe, were still present in the back of their heads. The paragraphs of the Treaty of Versailles were prohibiting Germans to have the military aviation, but did not take any sanctions on the civil air activities. The above mentioned loophole provided the opportunity for Germany to develop it's air forces. Neverthelater the former winners were aware of their fault. Although they have been trying to heighten the rules that have been set at least twice, they have failed to succeed. Sanctions of the Treaty were reflecting quite an obsolete view considering the reality of the world in the 20's. Their view was rather horizontal and seemed not to perceive the vertical air dimension of the so- called „Luftozean”. This became the point of breakthrough for the Ger-

mans. They were in a great position to negotiate with former winners. While Germany was squirming in territorial stranglehold of restrictions, its airspace remained independent and sovereign. The German airspace was free to be used by the former winners on the principle of reciprocity. This is how the civil German planes and zeppelins have started using the airspace of France and Western Europe. The Paris Air Agreement 1925-26 has cancelled the restrictions on Germany to produce their aircrafts, stipulating that they mustn't be used for any military purpose. After the ratification of the agreement there were no obstacles for Germany to become the European civil air power. In the 30's, they have managed to break through the geopolitical isolation by carrying on their successful air policy. Pondering the history from this point of view, the revision of the Treaty of Versailles took effects just 7 years after the assignment of the Treaty in 1919! Successful German foreign policy and their fast technical developments have given German airlines a push to start planning and executing transcontinental and after also intercontinental dimension.

Lufthansa Airways has been established in 1926. Back then it was one of the largest airlines. It had been formed from „Junkers” and „Deutsche Aero Lloyd”. Nothing could proof their determination as good as Lufthansa's Middle- and Far Eastern pioneer flights, or their ambitious expansion to the airspace of the Mediterranean (Spain and Italy), South-America and the Southern- Atlantics (for example German – south-American joint companies as SCADTA and CONDOR).

The run of luck has generated a serious air competition over Europe, but also provoked the USA to build their airways system in South-America, which belonged to the sphere of interest of the USA since the Monroe's Doctrine. Persistent work, using plenty of energy and money Lufthansa has established in February of 1934 the world's first scheduled intercontinental transatlantic air route, equipped with German aircrafts and zeppelins. That meant a deadly-serious competition for the French South-Atlantic air ambitions.

The German air success continued during the world-wide slump 1929-1933 thanks to considerable German state support. In the meanwhile the main airway competitors such as French Aéropostale or British Imperial Airways had been cancelling their flights or starting to have financial problems. The sustained and strong rise of German civil aviation threatened US air and geopolitical interests.

Success of civil air activities, technical development of aircrafts made a great foundation for the Luftwaffe. Well-trained pilots and staff, innovative engineers and factories available not only in Germany but through their joint companies also in several countries in Europe as in Spain and Italy.

### **Mediterranean mountain villages during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and the first decades of 20<sup>th</sup> centuries: rural topologies in European comparison**

*Lecturer:* Maria Papathanassiou

*Day:* Thursday, 4. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 9.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

Mediterranean space and places are often, and rightly so, associated with sea and ports, and thus with openness, exchange, communication. However, as Braudel has already noted, mountains and mountain societies constitute an essential part of the history of the Mediterranean as well. Histories of mountainous regions also put the picture of Mediterranean openness and exchange into question.

The lecture will address the issue of social and economic topology of Mediterranean mountain villages, drawing on the example of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century mountain villages in Central Mainland Greece. It will deal with questions of mountain villages as close and at the same time open social and economic spaces. Interactions between the more “material” geographical and building spaces on the one hand with socio-economic and cultural spaces on the other will be examined.

From a general economic point of view they were close due to restricted economic outlets offered to the population (and connected with the infertile soil and the geographical isolation), but at the same time villagers’ looking for outlets, inland and transatlantic male migration, made those places open, broadening, so to speak, their socio-economic space. From a micro-historical point of view historical topology changed depending on gender, age and social class – it was much more inflexible in regard to women, older villages and the weaker social groups – which by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were those who still almost exclusively depended on rural economy



(especially livestock) to survive. Children will be particularly addressed in the lecture, since, especially due to school attendance they often functioned as vehicles (at first potential and then real) of extending the villages' social space. It was however the use of the villages' building spaces themselves that confirmed and affected their socio-economic topologies. So its uses by the populations will also be examined and the functions of central squares, coffee shops, churches, school buildings etc. discussed.

In the last part of the lecture comparisons with rural societies in the Austrian (especially eastern Austrian) Alps, with which I am familiar with, will be made and discussed, pointing to the latter's' much more inflexible topologies associated with a highly coordinated, organized rural economy, within the borders of which children and youth saw their future.

## Discovering “Adria”: Central European Aristocracy in Mediterranean resorts during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries

**Lecturer:** Konstantinos Raptis

**Day:** Thursday, 4. 7. 2013

**Time:** from 11.15 to 13:00

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

The lecture will address the transformation of small coastal towns and fishing villages of Northern Adriatic Sea such as Grado (Gradež) and above all Abbazia (Opatija) into famous cosmopolitan winter resorts during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a transforma-

tion in which Austrian high nobility played a crucial part. Travelling from one place to another was a consistent element of the aristocratic way of life in Austria-Hungary; high nobles indeed appear to have been a very mobile social group within the huge geographical space of the Habsburg Empire (the second largest European state at the turn of the last century). Depending on the season they settled at different residences, moving from their city-palaces to their mansions in the provinces of their estates and vice versa, they stayed for considerable or less considerable periods of time at palaces of relatives and noble friends where they were invited for hunting, balls, dinners or parties, they travelled for medical reasons to famous spas and generally to resorts within the borders of the Monarchy as well as abroad.

It is within this socio-cultural context, and at a period in which modern tourism, then an elites' (upper middle classes included) tourism, was constantly developing, that Austrian high nobility contributed to the making of the so-called "Austrian Riviera" along the Adriatic coasts of Friuli and Istria. The "type" of Mediterranean towns like Abbazia/Opatija changed and new cosmopolitan imperial resorts and spas with modern infrastructure, connection to railway, exclusive hotels, villas, gardens and shops emerged.

Of course the Two World Wars, the dissolution of Austria-Hungary and the national conflicts in an ethnologically mixed region with Italian, Slovenian and Croatian populations had a negative impact on the socio-economic development of the region and its resorts for many decades. However, the history, the old glory of these places at the time of the "Belle Epoque", the heritage of

the surviving historical building spaces appear to have been crucial for their contemporary economic development.

## Infrastructure, networks in Southeastern Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

*Lecturer:* Luminita Gatejel

*Day:* Friday, 5. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 9.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

The 19th century is known for its speed, acceleration and horsepower. It is the time when the first large scale infrastructure projects were carried out, the most prestigious one cutting across the borders of empires. The lecture will give an overview of the development of infrastructure like railways, shipping lines, canals, and their impact on society. Building infrastructure set several processes into motion like urbanization, social changes and shifts in lifestyle. Quite common was also the early (sometimes violent) resistance towards new technologies. True is also that different cultures, societies and social groups appropriated means of communication differently. One should also look at the different tactics and persuasion methods used by states to make new technologies more appealing. Another important issue concerning this region is that of technological backwardness compared to region on the core of the continent. Nevertheless, South-Eastern Europe benefited also from some challenging infrastructure projects

like railway tracks over mountains or the regular ship routes of the First Danube Steam Company.

## Princes, captains and peasants: contested space in sixteenth century Istria

*Lecturer:* Robert Kurelić

*Day:* Friday, 5. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11.30 to 13. 45.

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

Sixteenth Century Istria was a land divided between two great powers: Austria and Venice. The Coast and the sea were firmly and undisputedly in the Serenissima's grip, whereas the interior of the peninsula – the County of Pazin and the adjoining petty lordships, remained a peripheral possession of the House of Habsburg. The turbulent sixteenth century, chronologically delineated by two great wars – the War of the League of Cambrai (1508-1516) and the Uskok War (1615-18) – was a period of great calamities including malaria, plague, famine, akinji and uskok raids, all of which lead to a severe demographic drop. To counteract this problem both powers engaged in colonizing efforts which turned into an arms race of sorts in which even the seduction of the other side's subjects was not unheard of.

At the same time, the shifting economy created an ever greater need for pastures and forests. Due to the settling of new colonists with roots in transhumant pasture, there was a marked shift from agriculture to animal husbandry, which created the need for more and more pastureland. Forests, always coveted by the Vene-

tian Arsenale were now in greater demand by the growing industry both in Austria and the Venetian Terra ferma. The problem was that the best resources were close to the boundary between the states, and comprised the so called difference, the contested lands that the peace treaties of the earlier times never really resolved, but left instead for joint use. This became much more difficult to enforce as the resources in question began to acquire more value over time.

The local administration, consisting of the Captain of Pazin on the Austrian side (with interwoven interests of the neighbouring Captains of Rijeka and Podgrad) and a number of “podestas” on the Venetian side, with the Captain of Rašpor as the most prominent officer in charge of the frontier, was often in an almost impossible situation when attempting to resolve the divergent interests of their respective subjects who made a living from these resources. The authority of these captains, who had very limited financial means at their disposal and a mere handful of soldiers to rely on, was often contingent on the approval of their armed and well trained subjects, meaning that their hands were usually tied and they served as little more than mouthpieces of the ambitions and interests of the local communities. Furthermore, the prestige and pride of their princes meant that one could not cede even an inch of territory without incurring the wrath of their superiors who perceived everything through the lens of honour. Border tensions were, therefore, recurrent and ultimately irresolvable.

Mixed into this highly volatile situation were the Morlaks, Ottoman refugees from Dalmatia who settled on both sides of the boundary. Invited for their robust na-

ture and skill at arms, their very nature transformed them into a problem for the old inhabitants and authorities alike. The Morlaks with their semi nomadic ways and with few ties to any given location were often prone to opportunism which the locals labelled as banditry. Furthermore, the boundary itself was a means for them to escape pursuit and avoid justice. Simultaneously, their own concepts of honour and the vendetta made them a threat to the established order, leading to all manner of problems.

In this lecture we shall analyze several cases that reflect and depict the problems of people and spaces in sixteenth century Istria. We shall look at the issues of resource competition, the disputes arising from them and the attempts of conflict resolution. By taking a look at the complex nature of the Istrian frontier we shall also seek to understand the relationships between individuals and groups and the space they inhabit with other, competing groups.

### **‘The visit made history come alive’ – selected characteristics of roots tourism in Slovenia**

*Lecturers:* Miha Koderman, Petra Kavrečič

*Day:* Thursday, 11. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 9.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* History and typology of places in the Mediterranean

*Holder and lecturer of the course:* dr. Dragica Čeč

Although the term ‘roots tourism’ gained widespread academic attention, it remains relatively untouched in Europe. Despite Slovenia’s considerable large Diaspora in Americas, Australia and Europe research roots tour-

ism's effects have not been studied. This paper examines main characteristics of this type of tourism, based on an empirical study performed among both ethnic communities in 2008/2009 and 2010. Results show that visits of the emigrant Slovene community to Slovenia have had diverse impacts on their family/ancestral heritage and have enhanced their ethnic identity. Respondents often concluded that their trip became an emotional 'pilgrimage' rather than a 'touristic journey'. Furthermore, the survey indicates that roots tourism has a significant impact on the economy of Slovenia - on both, the nation-state and local levels.





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Course C

# Literary Images of Mediterranean Places: Construction of the Rhetoric of Place

Coordinator: dr. Jonatan Vinkler

Course C is composed by the following lectures:

- *Mediterranean and Death. From Thomas Mann (1912) to Luchino Visconti (1971)*
- *Mediterranean settings and urban spaces in the De-cameron*
- *Shakespeare and His Representations of Mediterranean*
- *Literary images of Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place*
- *Representations of Spain and Spanish-speaking Immigrants in American Popular Culture*
- *Looking for paradise in Basque literature*

## Mediterranean and Death. From Thomas Mann (1912) to Luchino Visconti (1971)

*Lecturer:* Florin Oprescu

*Day:* Tuesday, 2. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11. 30 to 13.45

*Accredited course:* Literary images of the Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place

*Holder of the course:* dr. Marcello Potocco

What does the filming of literature presuppose? Are there any specific representations mechanisms in cinema? Which are their results in amplifying the message of literature? Can the two arts be seen as complementary, syncretic? Does cinematography signifies a simple

parallel reading or is it a complex dialogue with canonical texts?

These are just a few significant questions that arise when comparing the Nietzschean story written by Thomas Mann (1912) and Luchino Visconti's film of romantic decadence, *Death in Venice* (1971).

A careful analysis of the two remarkable masterpieces, both synthesis of the Western civilisation, reveals the fact that the two artistic realisations are caught in a complex and playful palimpsest of writing and rewriting. Visconti proposes a dialogue with the metaphors that dominate Mann's work. Venice and the lagoon waves of the Mediterranean recall forbidden love and death, which provoke a ravaging description in Mann's work, in trying to project Aschenbach into the depth of the Greek Dionysiac and that become colour, light and music in Visconti's film. Using Mahler's music and the writer's association: creation-Venice-death, Visconti only reminds us of the Faustian power of Mann's treaty about music (*Doctor Faustus*, 1947), and Aschenbach is an anticipation of Adrian Leverkühn, the Faust stylised by Arnold Schoenberg's decadent music and by the German, anti-Nietzschean dramatic features of Richard Wagner.

By proposing this parallel interpretation I am searching for the mechanisms that bring them together (theme, motifs, obsessive metaphors, construction of key characters etc), as well as the re-interpretation proposed by Visconti and its stake in the last century cinema. At the same time, we will be inquiring if the Mediterranean and the Venice waves are just a pretext or ample metaphors of decadence and Dionysiac death.

## Shakespeare and His Representations of the Mediterranean

*Lecturer:* Karolina Prykowska-Michalak

*Day:* Tuesday, 9. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 09. 00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* Literary images of the Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place

*Holder of the course:* dr. Marcello Potocco

The plots of many plays by William Shakespeare take place in the Mediterranean. It could be Rome, Troy or other places contemporary to the writer known for their great charm, such as Venice and Verona.

The lecture aims at familiarizing students with basic concepts related to the analysis of Shakespearean dramas and examining these plots and descriptions that are devoted to these places. The lecture will be accompanied by screening of selected fragments of classic and contemporary stagings and films based on plays written by the author of *Othello*.

## Mediterranean settings and urban spaces in the *Decameron*

*Lecturer:* Angela Fabris

*Day:* Wednesday, 9. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 11. 30 to 13.45

*Accredited course:* Literary images of the Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place

*Holder of the course:* dr. Marcello Potocco

In the tales of the *Decameron*, the sea is one of the elements functioning as a place for adventure and vicissitudes. Its presence is often closely correlated to realistic

descriptions of urban spaces that are outlined by means of a series of toponymical scenarios. Urban spaces and sea settings are caught in different moments of the day and represented in the text by way of conventional rhetorical codes. An attempt to construe these glimpses of urban and sea settings will be made, by presenting several examples and referring to specific pictorial and literary works of the time.

## Looking for paradise in Basque literature

*Lecturer:* Maria Lourdes Otaegi Imaz

*Day:* Wednesday, 10. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 09.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* Literary images of the Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place

*Holder of the course:* dr. Marcello Potocco

The study of spatiality is an object of serious questioning for the last few decades in literature, due to its close connections with identity and territory. From the period previous to the Spanish Civil War (1936) to our days, the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought up to the Iberian literary context an intense reflection on the space as a mean of examining national identity and reflected in a radical change of thinking the landscape. In particular, the course will revise the representation of space in Basque literature and its evolution from the romantic ideal of an Arcadia land of the past to a quest for a new Eden in the future that will overcome the conflicts of present days. For that purpose, different narrative and poetic texts of Basque literature will be read and analysed in class in order to experiment through the texts that search for lost paradise.

## Representations of Spain and Spanish-speaking immigrants in American popular culture

*Lecturer:* Aleksandra M. Różalska

*Day:* Friday, 12. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 09.00 to 11.15

*Accredited course:* Literary images of the Mediterranean places: construction of the rhetoric of place

*Holder of the course:* dr. Marcello Potocco

This lecture aims at, first of all, summarizing Spanish patterns of colonization of the New World and relations of Spain with other European countries (e.g., Great Britain, France, the Netherlands), which had a significant influence on how the Spanish were perceived first in Europe and then in North America. Secondly, I look for roots of discriminatory practices against the Spanish and Spanish-speaking peoples in the New World by situating it within the two important mythologies, namely, Manifest Destiny and Spanish Black Legend and their manifestations first in literature and then in other products of popular culture in 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as film and television. I am going to demonstrate that these historical circumstances have had a continuous impact on how the Spanish-speaking immigrants have been represented in contemporary popular culture. The massive immigration to the US from Latin America, especially Mexico, certainly fuels discriminatory patterns, negative stereotypes, simplified portrayals, and prejudices that permeate the media. As América Rodríguez underlines, these representations (or rather lack of them) results in a constant interest of the media in illegal immigration of Latin Americans and in marginalization of

other aspects of their lives (1999, 2). The lecture will provide numerous examples of film and television images of the Spanish and Latin Americans in popular culture, for example *A Walk in the Clouds* (1995), *Traffic* (2000), *Three Burials of Melquiades Estrada* (2005), *Bordertown* (2006), *Get the Gringo* (2012), *Miami Vice* (1884-1989), *Dexter* (2006-date), *CSI Miami* (2002-date), *ER* (1994-2009), *Desperate Housewives* (2004-2012). These texts will illustrate the discussion about changing representations of these rapidly growing ethnic minorities.





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Excursions  
Workshops  
Events

## Wellcome party

*Organizers:* Daša Culiberg Jontes, Andraž Kovač, Eva Kranjac, Valentina Pecchiari, Anastasija Popovska, Zarja Vojta

*Day:* Monday, 1. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 19.00 to 21.00

This evening is meant to be a meeting at the University with students which will present themselves, their country and their work.

## International dinner

*Organizers:* Daša Culiberg Jontes, Andraž Kovač, Eva Kranjac, Valentina Pecchiari, Anastasija Popovska, Zarja Vojta

*Day:* Wednesday, 3. 7. 2013

*Time:* Evening

## Visit of the Port of Koper

*Organizers:* Alenka Janko Spreizer, Eva Kranjac

*Day:* Wednesday, 3. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 9.30 to 11.30

## Excursion to Piran and Sečovlje Salt plants

*Organizers:* Gorazd Drevenšek, Neva Čebren, Anastasija Popovska and students

*Day:* Thursday, 4. 7. 2013

*Time:* Afternoon

Participants will go by bus to Piran where they will meet with Deputy Mayor at town hall.

Then they will have a guided tour of the Sečovlje Salt-Pans Landscape Park.

At the evening they will visit *Comunità degli Italiani di Pirano* and *Tartini's Memorial Room*.

## **A Roundtable on the Hidden Population of the Cocaine Drugs Users**

*Organizer:* Gorazd Drevenšek

*Moderator:* Vesna Grahovac

*Day:* Friday, 5. 7. 2013

*Time:* Afternoon

The European project on alcohol and other drugs among school students (ESPAD) conducted in Slovenia in 2011 among adolescents aged 15 and 16 showed that 24.8 % of surveyed students have already used some of the drugs. In the first place there is marijuana, then heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs. In comparison with 2010, in 2011 the injection of heroin has reduced and the injection of cocaine and a mixture of heroin and cocaine has increased. The data suggest that heroin is still the main drug, for which senior drug addicts seek help in treatment centers, on the second place is cocaine. There are frequent intoxication with cocaine (heroin, methadone, cocaine).

Institute of Public Health carried out a survey in 2011 and 2012 on the use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs among the population aged 15 to 64, according to the obtained results 2.1 % of the population of Slovenia has used cocaine. The prevalence of cocaine use in the EU is 4.3 %. Review by age groups shows that in Slovenia cocaine is mostly used by people under 30.

Media and experts dealing with the problem of drug addiction often point out to a hidden population of

drugs users, especially cocaine, in “higher” social classes, among businessmen and politicians. Attempts to introduce a drug test in the parliaments of European countries have caused a heated debate.

In our roundtable debate we wish to highlight the problem of cocaine use, and health and social consequences that occur with the development of dependence on cocaine and other drugs. It is important to emphasize that the UP has been planning projects, as well as more research into the field of the drug use, some of them being a pilot study with convicted drug users in the Koper Prison in order to explore their views on the appropriateness of sentences and the opinion on the alternative forms of punishment; an international IPA project on social reintegration of drugs addicts; and a project of Slovenian newspaper focused on the prevention of drug use.

Dr. med. Mina Paš, president of the Association of DrogArt, assoc. prof. Gorazd Drevenšek, PhD a professor of pharmacology at the UP FAMNIT, and a member of the Supervisory Board of the Association SVIT Koper, Ivan Peterle are going to present their experience in those fields, along with the effect of cocaine on the body and the long-term consequences that occur because of that. The roundtable is going to be conducted by Vesna Grahovac, PhD.

### **Excursion to Trieste and The Škocjan Caves**

*Organizers:* Dragica Čeč, Andraž Kovač, Jasna Zorko, Gorazd Drevenšek, Daša Culiberg Jontes

*Day:* Saturday, 7. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 8.00 to 14.00

Participants will visit Triest, a pintoresque town in the Istrian coast and one of the major towns of Istria. Triest represents the one of the most multicultural cities at Istrian peninsula. It is the city where the central Europa meets the Mediterranean. The urban growth began at the end of 18th century and it is despalied in racionalist architecture from 18th century. Narrow streets and compact houses give the town its special charm. After the round walk throug the medieval and modern Triest, the participants will visit The Škocjan Caves.

### Visit to TV Koper - Capodistria / Italian Union

*Organizers:* Neva Čebtron and members of Italian Community

*Day:* Tuesday, 9. 7. 2013

*Time:* Afternoon

Participants will visit the Radio Capodistria, TV station of Italian Community and meet members of Italian Union.

### Visit to Regional Museum of Koper

*Organizer:* Neva Čebtron and Jasna Zorko

*Day:* Wednesday, 10. 7. 2013

*Time:* Afternoon

Participants will visit the Museum of Koper and have a guided tour.

### Evaluation Workshop

*Coordinators:* Neva Čebtron, Dragica Čeč, Gorazd Drevenšek, Alenka Janko Spreizer, Jonatan Vinkler

*Day:* Friday, 12. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 13.00 to 13.45

The workshop will be dialogue-based. It will give us the opportunity to evaluate our work and Summer School students the chance to make suggestions for improving next Summers Schools.

## Farewell party

*Organizers:* Daša Culiberg Jontes, Andraž Kovač, Eva Kranjac, Valentina Pecchiari, Anastasija Popovska, Zarja Vojta

*Day:* Friday, 12. 7. 2013

*Time:* from 19.00 to 21.00

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Curricula  
vitae

## Emilio Cocco

Emilio Cocco was born in Bologna in 1974. After graduating in Political Science from the University of Bologna, he received a Masters degree in Central and East European Studies from the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College of London. His MA dissertation discussed the impact of the myth of the West on the narrative of regionalism in Istria. Afterwards, he got a Ph.D in Sociology of International Relations at the University of Trieste; his dissertation dealt with the relation between citizenship and nationality in Croatia after the 1990, with a special regard for the case of Istria. He is working as lecturer and researcher in Sociology of the territory at the University of Teramo. He is also working as research consultant at the ISIG, Institute of International Sociology in Gorizia, Italy and is member of the Italian Center for Conciliation Studies (CISCI) at the Diplomatic Circle, Rome, Italy.

He has been a scientific collaborator within the “Tour-Adriatic project”, led by the University of Bologna, on sustainable development in the Adriatic region. He has also been CEMISS (Military Centre for Strategic Studies in Rome) research fellow, NATO “Outreach” fellow 2004, Italian National Research Council (CNR) fellow 2003, Canadian Faculty Enrichment Grant holder 2005/2006, Finnish Bilateral Government Agreement Scholarship holder 2006, Stiftelsen “C.M. Leric” Stockholm, grant holder 2005.

He spent periods as visiting researcher at the Aleksanteri Institute for Russian and East European Studies, University of Helsinki, Finland (2006); at the Baltic University Program, University of Uppsala, Sweden (2005);



at the Center for South East European Studies of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, UK (2003); at the Institute of International Relations, Zagreb, Croatia (2002)

His current research interests are on nationalism, regionalism and territorial development; cross-border cooperation in maritime regions; urban studies, border studies; tourism, travelling and mobility. He is carrying on a number of research projects focusing comparatively on the Adriatic region and other maritime spaces.

### Neva Čebroň

Born in Slovenia, Neva Čebroň earned her Research Master Degree in Linguistics and her PhD Degree into corpus based approaches to comparative linguistics and intercultural studies at the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. She also specialized into History of Chinese art at the Central Academy of Art in Beijing, China.

She first worked in tourism for a number of years before starting her teaching and academic career, first at the Faculty of Maritime and Transport Studies, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, where she taught ESP, and more recently at the University of Primorska, Koper, Slovenia. At this institution she continues teaching classes of ESP, concentrating on and researching the language of Humanities (anthropology, culturology, geography, the media), as well as lecturing on intercultural and translational topics.

Her professional interests focus on linguistic aspects of intercultural communicative competence, corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, translatology and communication.

She has participated in a number of international research projects dealing with sociolinguistic issues in developing intercultural communicative competence (PERMIT, LABICUM, MERIDIEN) and produced teaching materials and research articles in this field. She has also coordinated an EU - Leonardo da Vinci Programme sponsored project CCBC ([www.2cbc.net](http://www.2cbc.net)). Her work has been presented at numerous professional conferences in Slovenia, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Morocco and Belgium. Her research has been published in a number of professional publications.

### Dragica Čeč

She finished her doctoral studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, in March 2009 by defending her doctoral thesis: *The poor, the beggars and the criminals in Carniolia during the 18th century*. The dissertation combines the approaches of social history and cultural history and represents an analysis of poorly understood or utterly disregarded spheres of everyday life of the poor and the associated field of legal history (penal institutions and sanctions) in 18th century Carniola. In 2011 she became a research fellow at the UP ZRS. She is involved in several basic research projects and two applicative projects: (Interreg Slo-Cro-Hu) and Tempo (Interreg Slo-It). Currently she is working on her post doc research project: *Me, the poor: social and cultural analysis of everyday life of the poor with emphasis on analysis of pauper letters*. The main aims of the project are reconstruction of individual lives of the poor and their survival strategies as well as public attitudes towards poor.

Her research interests include the sphere of history of everyday life, historical anthropology, legal, cultural and social history.

### Mate Deak

He works at the University of Pecs, Faculty of Humanities in the Office of International Relations, Innovation and Grants as Head of Office. He graduated his Master of Arts in History in 2008 at the University of Pecs, Faculty of Humanities. He received his PhD at the University of Pecs, Faculty of Humanities, Interdisciplinary Doctoral School (leader of research: Prof. Dr. Ferenc Fischer Dsc, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Univ. of Pecs, Leader Professor of the Department of Modern History, Leader of the Ibero American Research Centre).

From 2011, he is a member of two international scientific organisations, AHILA (Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanistas Europeos) and CEISAL (Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales de América Latina). From 2008 to 2009 Mate Deak led an exhibition about “The history of dentistry of Pecs” (02.09.2008 - 01.04.2009) and cooperated in an exhibition on Aviation of Pecs - Hungarian and international chronology of aviation ( 31.07.2008-31.10.2008). As a scholar he received the following grants: »The New Europe« - Doktorandenprogramm »Ostmitteleuropa in transnationaler Perspektive« (Research Academy Leipzig, Leipzig GWZO DE 01.10.2010/31.12.2012); Erasmus Staff Mobility - Turku Finland, 2008; International Rotary Club Youth Exchange Program – Argentina, 1997/1998.

He also worked at the University of Pecs in the Central University Library, on the IT Department from 2007 to 2009.

## Gorazd Drevenšek

Dr. Drevenšek is associate professor at the UP FHS, department of Anthropology, since 2013. Also, at the same University, at the Faculty of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Information Technologies (UP FAM-NIT) he is associate professor and teaches subjects such as psychopharmacology, research methodology, physiology. Dr. Drevenšek graduated his BSc in biology, University of Ljubljana (1991), obtained the degree MSc in Pharmacology from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana (in 1996) and PhD degree in Medical Sciences from the same faculty (in 2002). Since 2002 he is employed at University of Ljubljana, Institute of Pharmacology and Experimental Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine as senior research associate and since 2004 as the head of Laboratory for Cardiovascular Pharmacology. Since 2011 he holds Associate Professor degree at University of Primorska (Department of Biopsychology). From April 2012 to April 2013 he was acting dean at University of Primorska, Faculty of Humanities. Dr. Drevenšek's has a broad scope of research interests and research work ranging from research on injuries and degenerative processes as well as their prevention, to studies on the social reintegration of former illicit-drug users into society and alternative options for illicit-drug users. Dr. Drevenšek participated and headed many research projects. He headed the basic research project named "Pharmacological protection against ischemic-reperfusion injuries and against degenerative processes in brain

and cardiovascular tissue”. He has experience in supervising PhD students and post-doc researchers. Currently, he is involved in projects related to drug use among the elderly, previous addicts and prisoners. His current objective is to extend his research to the multidisciplinary analysis and impacts in health care systems and their funding mechanisms, which is highly relevant policy issue in the European region in general.

### Angela Fabris

Dr. Fabris is associate professor of philosophy at the Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt in the Department of Romance Studies. In November 2002 she earned her MA in Master of Arts (Mag. Phil.), from classical philology – Latin, and in January 2003 she earned her PhD of philosophy in the subject Italian literary studies. She received her graduation with honours, with her Topic of dissertation: Francesco Burdin. *Le strategie letterarie di un ‘de/scrittore irriverente’*. In November 2011 she submitted her habilitation dissertation at the Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt and initiated her habilitation process. The topic of habilitation dissertation was *Tra dialogo e consenso. I fogli veneziani di Gasparo Gozzitra il 1760 e il 1762* (375 p.) From March 2012 she received license to teach (*venia legendi*) in the subject “Romance literary studies”. From the year 2006 to 2012 she worked as assistant professor at the Department of Romance studies at the Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt in the area of Italian and Spanish literary and cultural studies. Since 2012 she is associate professor at the Department of Romance studies at the Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt of the Italian and Spanish literary and cultural studies. She lead her re-

search in several areas, such as Italian literary studies, hermeneutics, narratology, cultural studies, cultural relationships, socio-cultural issues, transfer of knowledge, literary history and reader-response criticism; history of the press, media and literature. She is a specialist for Middle Ages and Early Modern Age, Enlightenment, Romanticism, and contemporary literature. Since 2011 she worked as a researcher on the project “L’epistolografia italiana del Settecento”, together with colleagues of the universities in Udine, Padua, Verona, Tours, Ljubljana. She also works on the project Spatial theory and urban discourses in 17th century Italian short prose works and from 2013 on a thematic project with literary, cultural, archaeological and economic aspects, “Le acque”. From 2007 to 2011 she worked on the Department of Romance Studies on the project in Upper Italy, on Identity patterns of a polymorphic cultural sphere. The project, involving national and international researchers, considered the hardly replied question of which culturally specific factors enable an anything but homogenous geographical area to legitimately grasp as a coherent cultural sphere. From 2011 she explored The “sentimental novel” and its highly literary shape in France between the 19th and 21st century.

### **Luminita Gatajel**

Dr. Gatejel is a researcher at the Institute for East and Southeast European Studies Regensburg, Germany. She earned her PhD as a student at the Berlin School for Comparative European History at the Free University Berlin, Germany (April 2006 - August 2009), with the thesis title: “Waiting, Hoping and Finally Driving: Cars and Socialism in the GDR, in Romania and in the So-

viet Union (1956-1980)". Her selected publications are: 1) The Common Heritage of the Socialist Car Culture, in: Lewis Siegelbaum, ed. *The Socialist Car: Automobility in the Eastern Bloc*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press 2011, 143-156; 2) The Road to Socialism Paved with Good Intentions: Automobile Culture in the Soviet Union, Romania, and the GDR during Détente, in: Thomas Lindenberger, ed. et al., *European Cold War Cultures. Perspectives on Societies in the East and in the West*. Berghahn Books: New York 2012, 152-171; 3) Privat oder Staatlich? Automobile Konsumkultur in der Sowjetunion, der DDR und Rumänien [Private or State-run? Automobiles and Consumer Culture in the Soviet Union, the GDR and Romania], in: *Comparativ. Zeitschrift für Globalgeschichte und Vergleichende Gesellschaftsforschung*, (2009), no. 6, 16-32; 4) Sozialistische Volkswagen. Trabant, Lada und Dacia im Kalten Krieg [Socialist Volkswagen. The Trabant, Lada and Dacia during the Cold War], in: *Osteuropa*, 59 (2009), no.10, 167-183; 5) The Wheels of Desire. Automobility Discourses in the Soviet Union, in: Manfred Grieger and Corinna Kuhr-Korolev, ed. *Towards Mobility. Varieties of Automobility in East and West*. Wolfsburg: Volkswagen 2009, 31-41.

## Vesna Grahovac

Dr. Vesna Grahovac is consultant for PR and assistant on Media studies in Faculty of Humanities of University of Primorska. She received her Ph.D degree for the doctoral thesis: Typology of advertising agencies and propaganda campaigns: media, communication and organization point of view.

Upon completion of studies she worked as a journalist for a daily newspaper, at the same time she had a part-time job on the Television and Radio Station Novi Sad. That experience helped her to gain a position as a journalist and an editor at Pan Radio Station, under Lutrija Vojvodina ownership. Soon after they transferred her to the marketing department where she was responsible for public relations. Dr. Grahovac was also the editor-in-chief at Dunav Radio Station, which was at the time one the most transmitted station in Novi Sad.

She worked as a foreign journalist correspondent from Slovenia for a number of respected Serbian magazines, and part-time for a number of companies from Maribor and Ljubljana in the marketing department.

She also worked for an Internet company in Maribor and in the marketing department for the Lifeclass hotels in Porotorož. She made a project of first Slovenian Internet television, Mediteran TV. Dr. Grahovac was employed in Society for help drug users, Društvo SVIT Koper and still collaborate with them in many different fields.

### **Lenka Jakoubková Budilová**

Dr. Jakoubková Budilová is currently employed at the University of West Bohemia in Plzen, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts on the Department of Anthropology. The topics of her research are Anthropology of family and kinship, Bulgaria, Balkans, Czechs in Bulgaria, Roma in Slovakia. She earned her PhD in Ethnology at the University of West Bohemia in Plzen, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, Department of Anthropology in 2010. She graduated her MA in General Anthropolo-



gy on the Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Humanities.

In past, she was employed as an external lecturer at the Department of Social and Cultural Ecology, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Prague. She received several research grants, such as a research grant P405/10/0471 of the Czech Science Foundation (GAČR) “Complex research of the community of (ex-) Vojvodovo villagers and of transformations of their collective identities” (together with M. Jakoubek) (2010-2013). From 2008 to 2009 she received a research grant at the University of West Bohemia “The migrants from Vojvodovo in the region of South Moravia” (together with M. Jakoubek).

She also got several fellowships for study exchanges and visits. In April 2011 she got Erasmus fellowship for teaching and research visit at the Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska, Slovenia. In March 2009 she stayed at the Department of Social Anthropology, University of St. Andrews, Scotland (UK) and at the International Gender Studies Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford. From January to February 2008 she studied as a researcher at the Institute of Folklore, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria. Her selected publications are as follows: 1) FATKOVÁ, G. – J. BUDILOVÁ, L. – KOUBA, M. – PAVLÁSEK, M. – ŠTĚPÁNEK, V. 2012. Balkán a nacionalismus. Labryntem nacionální ideologie. Brno: Porta Balcanica; 2) BUDILOVÁ, LENKA J. 2012. Původ, význam a používání přezdívek u bulharských Čechů, *Anthropologia Integra*, roč. 3, č. 1: 51-59; 3) BUDILOVÁ, LENKA

J. 2012. „Ať se neztratí jméno.“ Jména a pojmenovávání u bulharských Čechů, *Český lid/Etnologický časopis* 99, 2012, 4: 407-425; 4) BUDILOVÁ, LÉNKA J. 2011. Dědická praxe, sňatkové strategie a pojmenovávání u bulharských Čechů v letech 1900-1950. Brno: CDK; 5) BUDILOVÁ, L. J. 2011. Dědické strategie a předávání gruntu ve vztahu k příbuzenství a genderu. Případ bulharských Čechů, 1900-1950, *Historická demografie* 35/2011: 187-218; 6) BUDILOVÁ, L. – FATKOVÁ, G. – HANUS, L. – JAKOUBEK, M. – PAVLÁSEK, M. 2011. Balkán a migrace. Na křižovatce antropologických perspektiv. Plzeň: AntropoWeb; 7) BUDILOVÁ, L. 2008. Některé aspekty příbuzenství a sňatkových vzorců u „vojvodovských Čechů“, *Český lid/Etnologický časopis* 95, 2/2008: 127-142.

## Marek Jakoubek

Dr. Jakoubek is assistant professor at the University of West Bohemia in Plzen, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts on the Department of Anthropology. From 2013 he is involved in education for an associate professor degree at the Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Humanities.

In 2006 he earned his PhD degree at the University of West Bohemia in Plzen, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts. From 2001 to 2006 he was a postgraduate student at Department of Theory of Culture (Culturology), Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Prague where he studied for his doctoral dissertation. From 1996 to 1999 he studied General Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague for his MA degree.

From winter semester 2001 onwards he worked as a lecturer and researcher at Department of Anthropology of Faculty of Philosophy and Arts of West Bohemia University of Plzen. From summer semester 2011 onwards he was an external lecturer at the Department of Social Ecology, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Prague. The topics of his research are Czech(oslovak) compatriots in Bulgaria and Bulgarians in the Czech Republic, Romani studies and theory of ethnicity.

He received several research grants, such as a research grant P405/10/0471 of the Czech Science Foundation (GAČR) “Complex research of the community of (ex) Vojvodovo villagers and of transformations of their collective identities” (together with L. Budilová Jakoubková) (2010-2013). From 2008 to 2009 he received a research grant at the University of West Bohemia “The migrants from Vojvodovo in the region of South Moravia” (together with L. Budilová Jakoubková).

He also got several fellowships for study exchanges and visits. In April 2011 he got Erasmus fellowship for teaching and research visit at the Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities Koper, University of Primorska, Slovenia. From In November 2010 he studied as a researcher at the Institute of Folklore, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria. His selected publications are: 1) JAKOUBEK, Marek. Vojvodovo: Historie, obyvatelstvo, migrace, Brno: Centrum pro studium demokracie a kultury (CDK), 2012, ISBN 978-80-7325-292-2; 2) JAKOUBEK, Marek. Antropologie mezi pozitivizmem a konstruktivizmem aneb Krátký diskurz na téma jedné věty Ivy Heroldové, Dějiny – teorie – kritika 2012/ 1, s. 69-100. ISSN 1214-7249; 3) JAKOUBEK,

Marek. Vojvodovo: kus česko-bulharské historie. Tentokrát převážně očima jeho obyvatel, Brno: Centrum pro studium demokracie a kultury (CDK), 2011, ISBN 978-80-261-0072-0; 4) JAKOUBEK, Marek. Vojvodovo – etnologie krajanské obce v Bulharsku. Brno: Centrum pro studium demokracie a kultury (CDK), 2010, ISBN 978-80-7325-230-4. 350 s; 5) JAKOUBEK, Marek, Druhá půlka Pravdy: Opominutá dimenze víry vojvodovských Čechů Lidé města, 2010, 12, 4, ISSN 1212-8112, s. 527-567; 6) JAKOUBEK, Marek, From believers to compatriots. The case of Vojvodovo – ‘Czech’ village in Bulgaria, Nations and Nationalism 2010, 16/4, ISSN: 1354-5078, s. 675-695; 7) ЯКОУБЕК, Марек. Войводовските чехи през погледа на съседите си, Хомо Бохемицус (Homo Bohemicus) 4/2009, s. 5-29, ISSN 1312-9252.

## Alenka Janko Spreizer

She is assistant professor and senior research associate at the UP FHS. She graduated her BA and master's degree at the University of Ljubljana. Having been awarded her PhD in 2001 at the ISH, Ljubljana, she continued her research work on several research projects at the same institution until 2003. In 2001 and in 2003/2004 she was awarded fellowship of the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme (MSH Paris). In 2003-2007 she was awarded fellowship for »Post-Colony And Post-Socialism Contexts In Social Scientific Writing And Teaching«, (OSI-HESP Regional Seminar For Excellence In Teaching Project). Her scientific monograph entitled “Vedel sem, da sem Cigan, rodil sem se kot Rom: znanstveni rasizem v raziskovanju Romov [ I Knew I Was a Gypsy – I Was Born as a Roma: Scientific

ic Racism in Gypsy Gesearch]” was published by ISH in 2002. In 2006 she co edited, with Pamela M. Clayton in Silvana Greco, the monograph “Migrants and Refugees in Europe : Models of Integration and New Challenges for Vocational Guidance”, published by FrancoAngeli in Milan. She was member of the editorial board of the journal Monitor ZSA and also a field editor for social anthropology. Her scientific articles and reviews were published in the journals *Etudes Tsiganes*, *The Anthropology of East Europe Review*, *Monitor ISH*, *Monitor ZSA*, *Razprave in Gradivo*, *Anthropological Notebooks*. She worked in several national research projects and has managed several international projects partly financed by the Leonardo da Vinci II fund.

### Petra Kavrečič

Petra Kavrečič is a researcher at UP ZRS and an assistant at the Faculty of Humanities and at the Faculty of Tourism Studies Portorož - Turistica of the University of Primorska. She studied at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana. She graduated in 2004 at the department of history in 2005 at the department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology. In 2005 she started working at the UP ZRS where she is involved in national and international research projects and also participates in the organization and participation in international scientific meetings. She is also a postgraduate student of the Faculty of Humanities in Koper in the doctoral program *History of Europe and the Mediterranean*. Her main research field is economic and social history of modern forms of tourism. In 2008 she was the recipient of three-month research grant from the Italian

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was performed at the University of Trieste (Italy).

## **Miha Koderman**

Miha Koderman, born in 1978, graduated from the Turistica – Faculty of Tourism Studies in Portorož with the thesis Connection of Scientific Fields for the Development of Modern Tourism under the mentorship of Janevit Golob, Ph.D. in 2004. Afterwards, he enrolled in the undergraduate university study programme Geography at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska from which he graduated with the diploma thesis Slovene Emigrants in Victoria under the mentorship of Matjaž Klemenčič, Ph.D. in 2007. He is continuing his postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska and has been an early stage researcher in the field of geography at the Science and Research Centre Koper since autumn 2007. In his research, he is predominantly concerned with the field of Geography of Tourism, more precisely the Roots Tourism which is concentrated on tourist visits of emigrants and their descendants to their former homeland. He puts special research interest on Slovene emigrants in Australia and the United States of America, namely their spatial distribution, social and religious organisation and the motives, modes and incidence of their (predominantly tourist) visits to Slovenia. He is the author of several scientific contributions published in scientific journals in Slovenia and abroad. Furthermore, he regularly presents the results of his researches at scientific symposiums. Besides that, he is a teaching assistant for the courses Natural and Social Sources in Tourism and

Geography of Settlement and Population at the Faculty of Humanities in Koper.

Research fields: geography of tourism, social geography, general geography of Australia, Slovene expatriates in Australia

## Robert Kurelić

From 2005 to 2012 dr. Kurelić studied for his Ph.D at the Department of Medieval Studies on the Central European University, Budapest, Hungary. From 2004 to 2005 he studied for his MA in Medieval Studies at the same department. From 2007 he was employed as assistant at the Chair of Medieval History, Department of Humanities, Juraj Dobrila University, Pula, Croatia. Before he worked as a part time lecturer at the Department of History at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Rijeka, Croatia. His published articles are: 1) "Sudski spor između kapetana Kristofora Moškona i žitelja Pazinske knežije na osnovi sudskog zapisnika od 1. svibnja 1545. godine" (Lawsuit between Captain Christopher Mosconi and the inhabitants of the County of Pazin based on court records from May 1 1545). *Vjesnik istarskog arhiva*, 14-16 (2010), 353-373; 2) "Prvi markgrofov rat i Frankopani" (The first margrave war and the Frankopani). *Modruški zbornik* 3 (2009): 53-64; 3) "Status Celjskih grofova kao kneževa Svetog Rimskog carstva", (Status of the Counts of Cilli as Princes of the Holy Roman Empire). *Zgodovinski časopis* 60, vol. 1-2 (2006): 49-68; 4) "Pregled povijesti grofova Celjskih" (Overview of the history of the Counts of Cilli). *Historijski zbornik* 59 (2006): 201-216; 5) "The Status of the Counts of Cilli as Princes of the Holy Roman Empire." In *Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU* vol. 12, ed. Katalin Szende and

Judith A. Rasson, 143-162. Budapest: Central European University, Department of Medieval Studies, 2006; 6) “Simboli statusa i moći: kneževski pečati Celjskih grofova” (Symbols of status and power: the princely seals of the Counts of Cilli). In *MED SREDNJO EVROPO IN SREDOZEMLJEM – Vojetov zbornik* (Between Central Europe and the Mediterranean – Compendium in honor of Ignacij Voje), ed. Sašo Jerše, Darja Mihelič and Peter Štih, 61-78. Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, Odsjek za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Ljubljani, 2006.

### **Karmen Medica**

Karmen Medica, Ph.D, is an Assistant Professor on the Department of Anthropology and the Department of Media Studies at the Faculty of Humanities, Koper, and researcher at the Institute for Mediterranean Humanities and Social Studies, Koper, University of Primorska, Slovenia. Engaged with several humanistic and social science projects, enhanced her studies at universities in Italy, Spain and Great Britain. Special interest is oriented towards migratory movements, integration processes, ethnic minorities, minority media, multiculturalism and identity issues and discovering the experiences of common life in different ethnic and linguistic environments and social groups, especially in the multiethnic and border regions.

### **Florin Oprescu**

Florin Oprescu is currently employed at the West University of Timișoara, Romania, in the Institute for Romanistics of Wien University. His main research and teaching fields are Romanian and Comparative Literature, Literary Theory and Literary Canon.



In 2000 he earned his BA at West University of Timișoara, Romania, then he continued his education on Romanian literature and in 2002 he received his Master Degree, “Romanian Literature and Intertextuality”. In 2006 he got his PhD Degree “Model and Catalyses in Modern Romanian Poetry”. He was invited as a lecturer at the University of Wien, Institute for Romanistics (2007), and from September 2012 on as a guest lecturer at Institute for Romanistics of Wien University.

He has received several research grants, such as: an AUF research and training Grant at Paris IV University, Sorbonne (June/July 2011); and a Postdoctoral research grant on “The Literary Canon” (2010-2012). Among other published work he is an author of two books: *Model and Catalyses in Modern Romanian Poetry*, Casa Cartii de Stiinta Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2007; and *Eminescu s (In)actuality*, Ideea Europeana Publishing House, Bucuresti, 2010.

He published several articles: 1) *Der Wiener Expressionismus – Bezugspunkt für Lucian Blagas ästhetische Entwicklung, in Rumänien und Europa*. Transversale, Frank&Timme, Berlin, 2009; 2) *Relectura eminescianismului*, in vol. *Per Teresa. Obiettivo Romania. Studi e Ricerche in Ricordo di Teresa Ferro*, Forum Publishing House, Udine, 2009; 3) “Reinterpreting the Philosophical Canon”, în “JSRI”, volume 9, no. 27, Winter 2010; 4) „Le masculin confessant et l’Histoire chez Marguerite Yourcenar et Vintila Horia”, in *Marguerite Yourcenar et la culture du masculin*, Sous la direction de Marc-Jean Filaire, Lucie Editions, Nimes, 2011. As a scholar he participated at several conferences in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Genoa, Athens, Dublin, etc.

## Maria Lourdes Otaegi Imaz

Dr. Maria Lourdes Otaegi Imaz is a specialist in Basque literature, Theory and Comparative Literature at the Department of Hispanic and Romanic Philology at the University of the Basque Country, Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain). She obtained a degree in Basque Philology and a PhD in Basque Literature (1993) at the University of Deusto, Bilbao, with a dissertation on “Lizardi’s Poetics in the Context of the Basque Renaissance Movement”, and she completed her postgraduate studies in Comparative Literature at Universitat de Barcelona, Spain. She previously worked at the University of Deusto in the Department of Linguistics and Basque Studies (Faculty of Letters, Saint Sebastian, Spain). From 2000 on dr. Otaegi serves as Academic Secretary on the Committee of Literary Investigation of the Royal Academy of Basque Language, Euskaltzaindia, and from 2003 she is a member of the Royal Academy of the Basque Language. As a result of the research work she coordinated the first Dictionary of Literary Terms (2008) was published by the Royal Academy in Basque. She speaks Basque, Spanish, and English.

She has received grants from a number of Basque Governments and has participated in several Research Projects on Basque Literature, published by Peter Lang, Bern, Switzerland (ed., 2007), the University of Basque Country, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain (ed., 2008) and University of Ausburg, Germany (ed., 2009). Dr. Otaegi authored five books and has been the editor of another four titles, while she has also written introductions to several Basque anthologies. Se has published many essays and articles in Basque and Spanish. Among her

publications are *Lizardiren poetika* [Lizardi's Poetics] (ed., 1993); Jon Mirande (Jon Mirande, 2000); Bernardo Atxaga: *egilearen hitza* [Bernardo Atxaga, Author's Word], (ed., 1999); y Joseba Sarrionandia: *Marinel zaharraren kantua* [Joseba Sarrionandia The old Mariners Song] (ed., 2000). She also published essays on Basque Literature that are available online, for example an essay on Basque Poetry, published by EIZIE, Basque translations an Interpreters Association and University of Reno, Nevada, USA, 2008, [www.basqueliterature.com](http://www.basqueliterature.com) and "Introduction to Basque Essay", published by [www.liceus.com](http://www.liceus.com).

### **Maria Papathanassiou**

She has been elected as Assistant Professor in Modern European History at the University of Athens (Department of History, Faculty of History and Archaeology). She is currently teaching "Social and Economic History of Europe" at the Hellenic Open University (Program in European Studies, School of Humanities).

She holds a BA in History by the University of Athens (Department of History, Faculty of History and Archaeology), an MA in International History by the University of London (LSE) and has conducted her PhD thesis at the University of Vienna (Institute of Economic and Social History).

Her research interests lay primarily in the history of children and childhood, the history of the family, of everyday life, rural history, the history of working classes, of women and gender, of artisans and the history of work, in Europe (especially in Austria and the german speaking countries) since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and up to

the outbreak of the Second World War. Her publications (in Greek, German and English) refer to these topics.

She is, among other, the author of three books/monographs (two on the history of children, one on the history of tramping artisans) and of a textbook on the history of European colonization. Her work has been reviewed in the website “H-Net” as well as in many greek-, german-, and english-speaking journals, among other the “Journal of Modern History” (2001) and the “Austrian History Yearbook” (2002).

### **Katia Pizzi**

Dr. Pizzi is Senior Lecturer in Italian at the Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London. She published books, chapters and articles in the US, the UK, Slovenia, Italy, Hungary and Iceland on modern Italian literature and culture, including children’s literature and illustration, the north-eastern borders of Italy (especially Trieste) and the Futurist avant-garde. Her most recent publication is the co-edited volume *The Cultural Identities of European Cities* (Peter Lang, 2011). Her current projects include an edited collection of essays on *Pinocchio, Puppets and Modernity: the Mechanical Body* (Routledge, forthcoming) and a monograph on Italian Futurism and technology.

### **Marcello Potocco**

Dr. Marcello Potocco is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Slovene Studies, University of Koper. In 2006 he defended his Ph.D dissertation on national ide-

ology in the English Canadian and in the Slovene Poetry. He researches the problem of ideology in relation to literary structures, as well as the metaphor, and he has specialised in Canadian and especially in the Contemporary Slovene Poetry. He is also himself a poet. He has published articles in several publications (among other, in the CLCWeb Journal, Primerjalna književnost, Filologiĉke zametki etc.). His book *National imaginary, Literary Imaginary* is forthcoming in the second half of the 2012.

### Karolina Prykowska-Michalak

Assistant Professor in the Department of Drama and Theatre in Institute of Contemporary Culture at the University of Łódź

2003 I have received Doctor degree for my dissertation *German theatre in Łódź. Stages – performers – repertoire (1867 – 1939)* Studies at the Ludwig-Maximilian University (Munich)

1999 – Post-graduate course at the Centre of European Research at the University of Łódź.

Scholarships from: Deutsches Akademisches Austausch Dienst, Polish-German Co-operation Fund and Adamas Götz-Hübner-Stiftung.

Since June 2003, I hold the post of secretary in the international scientific association Thalia-Germanica.

### Konstantinos Rapatis

Konstantinos Raptis is Assistant Professor in Modern European History at the University of Athens (Department of History, Faculty of History and Archaeology,

School of Philosophy). From 2000 to 2004 he has also taught European history at the Hellenic Open University (Program: Studies in European Civilisation, School of Humanities), where he coordinated the course “General History of Europe”.

He studied history at the University of Athens and conducted his Ph.D thesis on “Merchants in the Habsburg Monarchy during the second half of the 19th century” at the University of Vienna (Institute of Economic and Social History). His main research interests lay in European social history, specifically the history of the middle classes, of nobility and generally the elites, in the history of the Habsburg Monarchy and of nationalism in Central Europe. His publications (in Greek as well as in German, English and French language) deal with these topics. He has participated as speaker, chair and commentator in many international conferences, workshops or exchange programs all over Europe and also in the US (University of Minnesota).

### **Aleksandra M. Różalska**

Dr. Aleksandra M. Różalska is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Transatlantic and Media Studies, University of Łódź. In 2006 she defended her Ph.D dissertation on Representations of Ethnic Minorities in Contemporary American Television. Within American Studies program she teaches courses on media, ethnic minorities in the USA, and their cultural representations. Since 2002 she has also been an affiliate of the Women’s Studies Centre, University of Łódź where she teaches within the Gender Studies program and takes an active part in the Erasmus Mundus Master’s Degree in Women’s and Gender Studies (GEMMA). In 2005-

2006 she was a Fulbright fellow at the American University, Washington D.C. She lectured in, among others, Spain, Slovenia, Great Britain, Finland, and the United States. Apart from studies on television, multiculturalism, and diversity in the US and in Europe, her research interests include: intersections of gender, ethnicity, and class in the media; relationships between the media and politics as well as audience studies. She published on images of minorities and women in film and television (American and Polish) as well as on theories of spectatorship. She co-edited books concerning contemporary perceptions of subjectivity and difference in the European and American contexts: *Subjectivities: Negotiating Citizenship in the Context of Migration and Diversity* (2008) and *Gender and Cultural Diversity: Representing Difference* (2011), *Narrating American Gender and Ethnic Identities* (forthcoming 2013).

### Sabine Stadler

Born in Salzburg 1955, graduation and then studies of social sciences and ethnology in Vienna French language studies in Paris, post-graduate diploma in political sciences and European integration as well as the civil-service exam in public administration of Austria (GALG A). Further free-lanced social – scientist for the Austrian national bank (since 1997), and other public bodies and the European commission (since 1998), adult-educator in Austrian adult-education centers and then university-teacher at the Vienna university of economics and the SFU.

Lecturer at the university of Banská Štiavnica (Slovakia) and Ljubljana (Slovenia), as well as in Venice and Dresden. Since 2008 prof. for European integration of

SPARKS in KOSOVO. About 160 publications mostly in German and some in English on social policy, European integration, women and youth policy as well as contemporary Russia. Since 2000 represents Austria in different conferences and seminars of the EC (integration of immigrants, culture and education, women and science, open days, economic – financial studies etc.)

## Agnese Verdanega

Born in Rome in 1966, I graduated in Sociology from the University of Rome “La Sapienza”, where obtained a PhD in Methodology of *Social and Political Sciences* in 1997. I’m experienced in teaching methodology of social research (at a graduate, postgraduate and doctoral level) and social theory as an associate professor at the University of Teramo and as a visiting professor at the University of Rome “La Sapienza”. Currently, I am an associate professor at the University of Teramo, Department of Political Sciences, where I teach Techniques for the Sociological Analysis of Tourist Phenomena (undergraduate programme in Tourism and Sports Studies). I am a member of the programme board for the PhD in Local Development and Social Policies (University of Teramo) and for the PhD in Applied Research in Social Science (University of Rome “La Sapienza”). Furthermore, I am the editor of a multilingual working papers series, with international editorial board ([www.territoriosociologici.info](http://www.territoriosociologici.info)), published by Aracne Editrice (Rome). Recently, I’ve published *L’identità dei territori nell’esperienza turistica (Territorial Identity in Tourist Experience)* Rome, Aracne, 2009; *Le ragioni del soggetto. Credenze, esperienza, razionalità (The Reasons of the Subject. Beliefs, Experiences, Rationality)* Milan, FrancoAngelo



li, 2008; L'analisi dei dati qualitativi con Atlas.ti. Fare ricerca sociale con i dati testuali (*Qualitative Data Analysis with Atlas.ti. Doing Social Research with Textual Data*) Rome, Aracne Editrice, 2008.

## Schedule of Summer School META Humanities 2013 (room: Burja I)

1. week	Monday July 1		Tuesday July 2		Wednesday July 3
7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>
8.30-9.30	<b>Registration</b>				
9.30-10.00	Wellcome speach	9.00-11.15	B - Katia Pizzi:	9.00-11.15	Visit to the Port of Koper
10.00-11.30	A - Karmen Medica	11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>	11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>
11.45-13.15	C - Marcello Potocco	11.30-13.45	C - Florin Oprescu	11.30-13.45	B - Mate Deak
13.30-14.30	Lunch	13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>	13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>
14.30-15.30	<b>Consultation</b>	14.30-17.00	<b>Consultation</b>	14.30-15.30	<b>Consultation</b>
Afternoon		Afternoon	Plenary session B - Dragica Čeč: Guided tour of Koper	Afternoon	A - Agnese Verdanega
19.00-21.00	Wellcome party	Evening		Evening	International dinner

2. week	Monday July 8		Tuesday July 9		Wednesday July 10
7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>
8.30-9.00					
9.00-11.15	A - Lenka Jakoubkova Budilova, Marek Jakoubek	9.00-11.15	C - Karolina Prykowska Michalak	9.00-11.15	C- Maria Lourdes Otaegi Imaz
11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>	11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>	11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>
11.30-13.45	A - Sabine Stadler	11.30-13.45	A - Lenka Jakoubkova Budilova, Marek Jakoubek	11.30-13.45	C - Angela Fabris
13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>	13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>	13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>
14.30-16.00	<b>Consultation</b>	14.30-15.30	Workshop: students of Lodz	14.30-15.30	<b>Consultation</b>
Afternoon	A - Workshop Lenka Jakoubkova Budilova, Marek Jakoubek	Afternoon	Visit to TV Capodistria & Italian Union	Afternoon	Visit to Regional Museum
Evening		Evening		Evening	Optional: Jazz concert KŠOK

	Thursday July 4		Friday July 5	Saturday July 6	Sunday July 7
7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Breakfast</i>
					Free
9.00-11.15	<b>B- Maria Papathanassiou</b>	9.00-11.15	<b>B-Luminita Gatejel</b>	Excursion to Trieste, The Škocjan Caves	
11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>	11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>		
11.30-13.45	<b>B-Konstantinos Raptis</b>	11.30-13.45	<b>B-Robert Kurelić</b>		
13.45-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>	13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>		
14.15 - 22.00	Excursion to Piran Excursion to Sečovlje Salt plants	14.30-15.30 15.30-17.00	<b>Consultation</b>  A Roundtable on the Hidden Population of the Cocaine Drugs Users (Drevenšek, Grahovac)		
	Meeting with Italian community, and visit of Museum	Evening			

	Thursday July 11		Friday July 12	Saturday July 13	Sunday July 14
7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	7.30-8.30	<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Breakfast</i>	
				Departure	
9.00-11.15	<b>B-Petra Kavrečič, Miha Koderman</b>	9.00-11.15	<b>C - Aleksandra Rozalska</b>		
11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>	11.15-11.30	<i>Break</i>		
11.30-13.45	<b>C - Mari Jose Olaziregi</b>	11.30-13.45	Exam Evaluation workshop Closing ceremony		
13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>	13.45-14.30	<i>Lunch</i>		
14.30-15.30	<b>Consultation</b>		<b>Consultation</b>		
After-noon		17.00-19.00			
Evening		19.00 - 22.00	Farewell party		

## The IP partners of META Humanities Summer School are:

University of Primorska, Faculty of Humanities, Slovenia ([www.upr.si](http://www.upr.si));

University of Klagenfurt, Austria ([www.uni-klu.ac.at](http://www.uni-klu.ac.at));

University of Teramo, Italy ([www.unite.it](http://www.unite.it));

University of Lodz, Poland ([www.iso.uni.lodz.pl](http://www.iso.uni.lodz.pl));

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