

# INVITATION TO KNOW MINORITIES

A PRESENTATION OF THE SLOVENE NATIONAL  
COMMUNITY IN ITALY AND THE ITALIAN  
NATIONAL COMMUNITY IN  
SLOVENIA AND CROATIA



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**Editor:** SLORI – Slovene Research Institute - Slovenski raziskovalni inštitut

**Coeditor:** Italian Union - Unione Italiana

**Editors:** Zaira Vidali, Roberta Vincoletto

**Editorial staff:** Andrej Bertok, Barbara Costamagna, Maja Mezgec, Emidio Sussi, Maurizio Tremul, Zaira Vidali, Roberta Vincoletto

**Authors of the prefaces and of the texts about the minorities in Europe:** Maurizio Tremul, Emidio Sussi, Zaira Vidali

**Authors of the texts about the Slovene national community in Italy:** Davorin Devetak, Branko Lakovič, Jasna Merku, Maja Mezgec, Rossana Paliaga, Zaira Vidali

**Authors of the texts about the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia:** Mauro Jurman, Maurizio Tremul, Roberta Vincoletto

**Translations:** Tanja Sternad

**Proofreading:** Rick Harsh

**Consulting:** Sara Brezigar

**Illustrations:** Moreno Tomasetig

**Graphic design:** Sapralot

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Coastal Self-Governing Community of the Italian Nationality - Comunità Autogestita Costiera della Nazionalità Italiana - Obalna samoupravna skupnost italijanske narodnosti

Slovene cultural and economic union - Slovenska kulturno-gospodarska zveza



Confederation of the Slovene organisations - Svet slovenskih organizacij



Association of the Friends of the Newspaper Isonzo/Soča - Združenje prijateljev časopisa Isonzo/Soča - Associazione degli amici del giornale Isonzo/Soča



# **INVITATION TO KNOW MINORITIES**

**A PRESENTATION OF  
THE SLOVENE NATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ITALY  
AND THE ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMUNITY IN  
SLOVENIA AND CROATIA**

**MI. MA.**

## **The culture of coexistence for the coexistence of the cultures**

### **Some thoughts instead of an introduction**

Swim in the warm waters of the coral atolls, surrounded by an endless variety of multicolour fishes of different kinds and shape. Run as fast as you can through thousands of colours and smells on the blooming fields, where the valley merges with the headland. Follow the rainbow that spreads its colours through the entire universe. Discover with curious eyes the signs of life and still be surprised at its miracle.

With clear eyes recognise your neighbour, the one just standing next to you or the one close to the border. Recognise in his language, his culture and his identity the charm of the blooming flowers, the poetry of the rainbow, the polyphony of the tropical waters.

Leave to the past the sorrow of the terrible tragedies caused by totalitarian regimes, foolish expansionist ambitions and clashing nationalisms. Make them never come back.

Make blossom on those bruises a present of integration and understanding, a future of creative interaction and peace, of dialogue and active cooperation, in a unified Europe where the borders are being torn down.

A Europe of peoples and local cultures, languages and minorities, solidarity and citizenships, ideals and freedom, dreams and equal opportunities, brotherhood

and temperance, sustainable development and spiritual elevation, the vision of a better life and the courage to pursue it.

The territories of Venezia Giulia, Istria and Friuli deep inside have always had a pluralistic and multicultural soul. Friulians, Slovenes, Italians and Croatians shaped these territories in the years, with love and passion, cleverness and fantasy, pervading them with their own identity, until they became unique and special.

As Dante wrote, *»fatti non foste a viver come bruti, ma per seguir virtute e conoscenza«* (you were not born to live as fools, but to pursue virtue and knowledge).

We can tear off the borders built on ignorance and prejudice with our knowledge. Let us give voice, strength and wings to the culture of coexistence for the coexistence of the cultures.

A group of researches belonging to the two national communities paved our way towards an active coexistence. Join us in this extraordinary journey. Reach out your hand. Take your neighbour's one and start walking towards the rainbow.

**Maurizio Tremul**

*President of the Executive Committee of the Italian Union*

**Emidio Sussi**

*Director of the Slovene Research Institute SLORI*



# Let us discover some typical features of the border areas between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia

## Uniqueness

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The territory comprising the border and the social and cultural contact areas between the Friuli Venezia Giulia region in Italy, Slovenia (the Littoral and Istria) and Croatia (Istria and Kvarner region), has always been characterised by a mixture of peoples, languages and cultures. So we are talking about an area that differs from any other for its combination of peculiar and unique historical, linguistic and cultural traits.

*Let us discover together this uniqueness and peculiarity!*

## European integration

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If in the past the borders acted as barriers and served to divide not only people but also ideological and political systems, currently in the frame of the European Union they have assumed new functions and values, since they allow improved contact between people, exchange of goods and the promotion of cooperation between institutions, which helps us in forming our points of view and life styles.

The people living in the border areas between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia, because of their different linguistic

and cultural peculiarities, create together a multiethnic and multicultural society; this society is now more than ever at the heart of the European processes of political, economic, cultural and social integration, which are radically changing the role of the borders.



In fact, since 2004 and the EU enlargement, Slovenia and Italy have become part of a common political and economic project. In 2008, with the Slovene adhesion to the European Schengen area, the physical border between the two States fell as well, thus allowing an even greater mobility of people and goods. The border between Slovenia and Croatia will still exist as an external border of the European Union, since Croatia is now one of the candidate countries. When the adhesion process will be positively concluded and Croatia will become a member of the European Union, also the border between Slovenia and Croatia will be 'removed'.

***Have you ever considered that the area where you live is a living laboratory of the European integration process? And that you have an active role within it?***

We should remember that the European Union is the result of a process, which began in 1957 in Rome with the creation of the European Economic Community (EEC) or the »Common market«, when some European countries (Italy was among them) gave birth to an idea of a Europe without borders and wars.

## **Cultural barriers**

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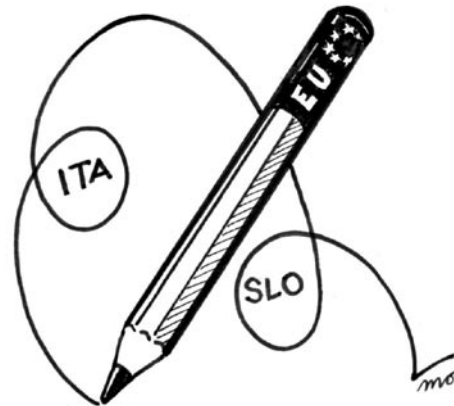
In this European context of openness and permeable borders, everyone should try to answer the questions, to what measure do cultural barriers still exist, how much do they affect our behaviour towards others and in what measure are we trying to get over them.

***So, do you think you know your neighbour, both whether s/he belongs to a minority or s/he is an inhabitant of the territory just across the border?***

***We hope this publication may give you a first answer to such a question.***

## Knowing the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia means that you can:

- ▶ get to know your neighbour, who speaks a different language and has a different culture;
- ▶ discover a multilingual, multicultural and multiethnic dimension of the territory where you live;
- ▶ discover new opportunities for participating in activities of the Slovene national community in Italy and of the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia;
- ▶ help in affirming multiculturalism and multilingualism in the border areas of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia;
- ▶ discover new opportunities to learn your neighbour's language;
- ▶ help with the developing of ties between countries, nations and languages in the border areas of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia in the 'new Europe';
- ▶ discover new opportunities for studying, working, leisure and entertainment;
- ▶ get over the possible stereotypes that people speaking different languages and living on the borders have about each other;
- ▶ promote the living together, tolerance and integration of the border area of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia;
- ▶ collect knowledge and information useful for the promotion of the European Union and her activities;
- ▶ improve and develop your European citizenship.





## In this publication you can find:

- ▶ presentations of the Slovene national community in Italy and of the Italian in Slovenia and Croatia;
- ▶ information about the institutions and organizations in both the minority communities;
- ▶ information about the activities which could be interesting and also accessible to people who do not know the minority language and would nonetheless like to know the minority culture;
- ▶ the fundamental concepts about the importance and the features of historical and autochthonous minorities in Europe.

The two minority communities contribute to the formation of the cultural, social, political and economical life in the border territories between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia.

They are active in many sectors and have professional institutions and specialists. The associative and non-professional activity is also extremely rich, varied and diversified. But often the activity is limited to the territory where the minorities live or, better, to the specific spaces dedicated to the Slovene or the Italian minority.

The majority community members are not aware of all the activities and the possibilities available within the minority community; that is why they just participate marginally in the minority cultural life.

## The MI. MA. project »Majorities Know the Minorities«

This publication was drawn up as a result of the project MI. MA. »Majorities Know the Minorities«, carried out in 2006 and 2007 by the Slovene Research Institute – *Slovenski raziskovalni inštitut* – SLORI in Italy and the Italian Union – *Unione Italiana* in Slovenia and Croatia. The project was developed in the frame of the Community Initiative Programme Interreg IIIA Italy-Slovenia 2000-2006 and was already carried out for the first time in the period 2004/2005. It arose from a very close cooperation between the Italian national community in Slovenia and the Slovene national community in Italy. The main idea was to foster cooperation between the two neighboring countries, especially in those sectors where the continuous confrontation between the two coexisting autochthonous communities and a wider knowledge about them among the majority population was considered necessary. The aim of the project was to raise awareness particularly among young people about the presence of the autochthonous minorities living in the border areas between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia. Through educational and informative activities the project has stimulated within the young generations of the majority population in the Slovene-Italian border area the knowledge of the Slovenes in Italy and of the Italians in Slovenia and Croatia. Between October 2006 and June 2007, 42 presentations of both the minorities in the majority secondary schools and universities were carried out: in the Slovene ones in Slovenia (in the Municipalities

of Koper / Capodistria, Izola / Isola and Piran / Pirano) and in the Italian ones in Italy (in the Provinces of Gorizia / Gorica, Trieste / Trst and Udine / Viden), where the Italian and the Slovene national community live. The presentations were attended by more than 1,000 young participants. At the end of the presentations the young attendees filled out a questionnaire for the evaluation of the contents and the methods used during the presentation, and for determining their knowledge of the minorities. The promotion of the minorities and their languages has also been at the core of some technical meetings, attended by researchers on the border area between Slovenia and Italy.

The project partners are the Coastal Self-Governing Community of the Italian Nationality – *Comunità Autogestita Costiera della Nazionalità Italiana* and the Italian Centre for Promotion, Culture, Education and Development »Carlo Combi« - *Centro italiano di promozione, cultura, formazione e sviluppo »Carlo Combi«* in Slovenia and the Slovene Cultural - Economic Union - *Slovenska kulturno-gospodarska zveza* (SKGZ), the Council of the Slovene Organisations - *Svet slovenskih organizacij* (SSO) and the Association of the Friends of the Newspaper Isonzo/Soča - *Združenje prijateljev časopisa Isonzo / Soča* in Italy.

The project MI.MA. »Majorities Know the Minorities« has not only improved the knowledge of both the minority communities but also about the multicultural and multiethnic coexistence in the linguistic and cultural contact areas between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia.

- ▶ The overall objective, to promote peaceful coexistence between the majority and the minority population in the Provinces of Gorizia / Gorica, Trieste / Trst and Udine / Viden in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and in the Municipalities of Piran / Pirano, Izola / Isola and Koper / Capodistria in Slovenia, was fulfilled.
- ▶ The project developed and added new methods for the promotion of the minorities and their languages.
- ▶ It gave concrete examples of best practices in the field of information and education in a multicultural environment.
- ▶ It boosted dialogue and cooperation between the respective educational establishments in the border area and the organizations of the Slovenes in Italy and the Italians in Slovenia and Croatia.
- ▶ It emphasized the interest of the young generations of majority population for the activities of the

minority, and fostered their active participation in the events and initiatives, organized by both the minorities.

The presentation of the Slovene national community in Italy and of the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia is also available on-line on [www.slori.org/mima](http://www.slori.org/mima) and [www.unione.italiana.hr](http://www.unione.italiana.hr) in Slovene, Italian and English.

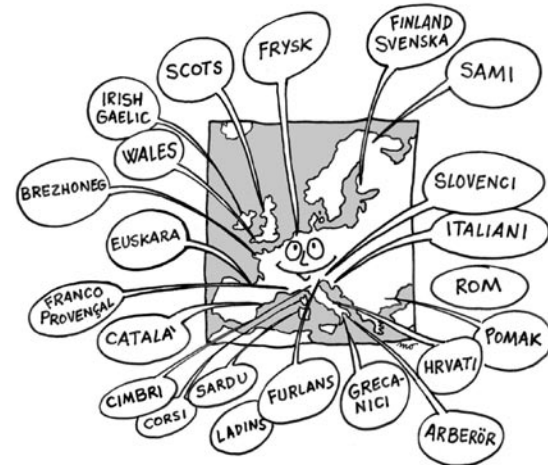


## What are the historical or autochthonous minorities in Europe?

A historical or autochthonous minority is a community with basically the following characteristics:

- ▶ it differs from the majority population in its language and culture;
- ▶ at the social level it is in a non-dominant position;
- ▶ numerically it is smaller than the majority population;
- ▶ the members are aware that they belong to a minority community;
- ▶ the social environment and the state, in which the minority lives, recognize it as a community with special rights;
- ▶ its members act for the promotion and development of their identity;
- ▶ its members are citizens of the country in which they live;
- ▶ its members can be bilingual, since from their childhood or first youth they speak two languages: their minority and the official or majority language of the country in which they live.

In general the concept of minority indicates a group of people with common interests and characteristics, distinguishing them from the majority population and having a socially subordinate position. Apart from historical and autochthonous minorities there are religious and other kinds of social minorities (for example, elderly people, homosexuals, people with special needs).



Minorities are **historical** or **autochthonous** if they live on a definite territory for a long time. From case to case the time of their presence in a definite area changes. Their settlement is often dated back to ancient times. However, they are not immigrant communities in the sense of a consequence of contemporary migration flows.

Since the language is usually one of the fundamental traits by which the minority differs from the majority, besides the term of historical minority, the notion of linguistic minority is used.

### **There are different types of historical and autochthonous minorities in Europe, for instance:**

- ▶ **national minorities:** these are usually the »extension« of a people, living in a neighbouring or other country. Most often they are border minorities. Italians in Slovenia and in Croatia and Slovenes in Italy are national minorities. In both cases the majority of their native people live in the neighbouring country. Both minorities are integrated within the society and the country where they live;
- ▶ **nations without a state:** these are peoples that have created an idea of their own state but because of

political and social reasons they do not have it: for example, Kurds (they mainly live in Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran) or the Catalans in Spain;

- ▶ **ethnic minorities:** are communities whose members have a common language and culture, but they have not developed political ideas about their possible independent organisation or about their own State.

A special case is represented by regional languages. They are historical or autochthonous European languages, typically of limited areas; the regional language speakers do not have behind them a nation with their own state in which this language is the official or the national one: for example, the Friulian language (in Italy), the Sardinian (in Italy), the Occitan (in Italy, France, in Spain), the Welsh (in Great Britain) or the Frisian (in Holland and in Germany). In these group we can include also the autochthonous linguistic communities or the linguistic islands, as for instance the Croats in the region Molise or the Greeks and the Albanians in southern Italy.

When talking about the members of a historical or autochthonous minority, a distinction between somebody's citizenship and his/her ethnic group or nationality is called for.

The ethnic group or the nationality expresses the belonging to an ethnic group, a people or a nation. It is a psychological, emotional and cultural bond with a definite community.

The members of a **people** have developed political characteristics and an ideology about the uniqueness, the historical autonomy and continuity of their community.

A people become a **nation** when able to create their own national state.

An **ethnic group** is a community whose members share a language and a culture, but they have not developed political ideas about an independent organisation in the form of a state.

**An ethnic group, a people or a nation are characterised by linguistic and cultural borders, while a state is an entity with political, administrative and territorial borders.** That is why in most cases the political and geographic borders that define a state do not coincide with the borders between ethnic groups, peoples and nations.

Being a member of an ethnic group, a people or a nation is a matter of identity and sense of belonging, while citizenship is a legal status, defining rights and duties.



## Which are the rights of historical or autochthonous minorities?

Language is one of the fundamental features of a minority community. It is important that historical and autochthonous minorities have a proper legal frame, supporting the minority language not only within the family or informal relations, but also in public life, formally. Otherwise the minority language risks being relegated to the home or mere informal use or is condemned to extinction.

In recent decades the legal frame for minority rights has developed on the international, national and local levels. Several documents are available, but let us mention especially the following:

► **Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1995, art. 5):**

*»The Parties undertake to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.«*

► **European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1992):**

*»The right to use a regional or minority language in private and public life is an inalienable right.«*

► **Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (UN, 1992, art. 1):**

*»States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories, and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity.«*



## What is multilingualism?

Historical or linguistic communities are subject to the process of assimilation with the majority people in the environment where they live. This means that the members of the minority gradually tend to identify themselves with the majority community. Consequently, the minority becomes numerically smaller and smaller.

The reasons might be diverse. The parents, for example, do not teach their children the minority language and so the children do not speak it. There are no opportunities for using the language in everyday life and its speakers quit using it. This happens especially if the social environment does not accept the minority language, and belonging to a minority becomes a burden more than an advantage.

**Luckily, nowadays multilingualism is an added value:** it is not just for cultural richness, but also an opportunity for occupation and development of business.

### **European day of languages: 26th September**

The celebration of the linguistic diversity, multilingualism and lifelong learning of languages. Established in the 2001 by the Council of Europe.

### **International mother language day: 26th February**

Established in 1999 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation UNESCO with the aim of warning about the extinction of world languages.

All over the world people speak about 6,700 languages:

- ▶ *Half of these languages are in danger of extinction;*
- ▶ *Less than a quarter of them are present in education;*
- ▶ *Hundreds of these languages are not spoken in public life;*
- ▶ *96% of these languages are spoken by 4% of the world population.*

Along with the process of language extinction mankind is also losing its cultural heritage, as happens with the extinction of plant and animal species, reducing thus the biological diversity of the world.



## What about the European Union?

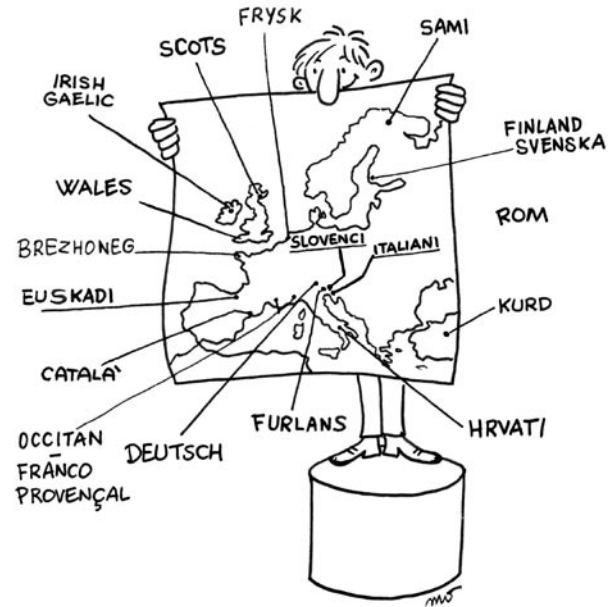
Some information about the languages within EU territory:

- ▶ more than 40 million European citizens out of 500 million belong to linguistic minorities: **one European out of eight belong thus to a minority;**
- ▶ besides the 23 official languages of the EU there are 60 historical or autochthonous languages.

The EU's motto is »United in diversity«, for this reason the EU:

- ▶ respects linguistic diversity;
- ▶ forbids discrimination based on linguistic matters;
- ▶ fosters openness towards other cultures, tolerance and acceptance of others as fundamental values.

The linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe is source of richness. This principle does not hold true for just the 23 official EU languages, but also for the many regional and minority languages, spoken by single groups of citizens. (Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, 2000 art. 21 and 22).



## Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

Italians in **Slovenia** live mainly along the coast and in the hinterland of the municipalities of **Koper / Capodistria**, **Izola / Isola** and **Piran / Pirano**.

In **Croatia** they live in territories of **Istria**, **Kvarner**, **Dalmatia** and **Slavonia**.

The members of this minority use different languages and dialects in order to communicate: the **Italian language**, the **Istro-venetian dialect** and the **Istro-romanian dialects** of Rovinj / Rovigno, Vodnjan / Dignano, Šišan / Sissano, Bale / Valle, Galižana / Gallesano, along with the **Slovene** and the **Croatian** languages.

**Slovenia** grants special legal protection to the autochthonous national communities on its territory: Italian, Hungarian and Romany.



**Croatia** acknowledges more than 20 national minorities (Serbian, Hungarian, Italian, Czech, Slovak, Austrian, Bulgarian, German, Polish, Romany, Romanian, Russian, Turkish, Ukrainian, Wallachian, Jewish, Albanian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, Macedonian and Slovene).

The Italians in Slovenia and Croatia belong to the Italian people (circa 60 million), which lives in the Italian Republic. Italians also live in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Switzerland (where they are a constituent part of the federal State). There are approximately four million Italian emigrants all over the world.



## Slovene national community in Italy

Slovenes in Italy have historically been settled in the region Friuli Venezia Giulia in three Provinces along the border with Slovenia:

- ▶ **Trieste / Trst;**
- ▶ **Gorizia / Gorica;**
- ▶ **Udine / Viden:** in Val Canale / Kanalska dolina, Resia / Rezija and Benecia / Benečija (Torre and Natisone river basins, Valli del Torre e del Natisone / Terske in Nediške doline).

This area of settlement is 30 km wide, covering about 1,500 km<sup>2</sup>.

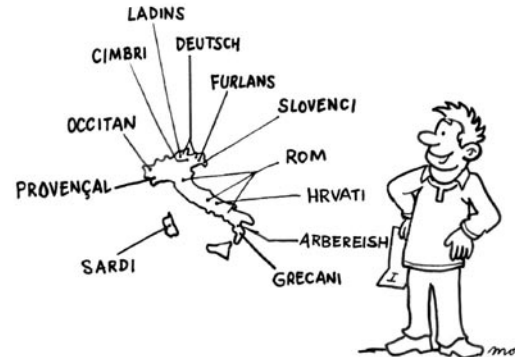
Slovenes in Italy are part of the Slovene people (there are about 2 million Slovenes in Slovenia), who mainly live in the Republic of Slovenia. Slovene minorities also live in Austria, Hungary and Croatia, and around the world as migrant communities, for example in the former Yugoslav Republics (in Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia), in some European countries (in Austria, Germany, France, Sweden) and outside Europe, especially in Argentina, the USA, Canada and Australia.

In Italy there are **12 recognised historical linguistic minorities**, as defined by law 482/99: »Pursuant to article 6 of the Constitution and in accordance with the general principles set by European and international bodies, the

*Republic of Italy safeguards the language and the culture of the Albanian, Catalan, Germanic, Greek, Slovene and Croatian minorities, and those speaking French, French-Provençal, Friulian, Ladin, Occitan and Sardinian.*«

Art. 6 of the Italian Constitution sets out: »*The Republic safeguards by means of appropriate measures linguistic minorities.*«

The historical linguistic minorities in Italy are united in the **National Federal Committee of Minorities in Italy** (CONFEMILI - *Comitato Nazionale Federativo per le Minoranze Linguistiche Italiane*). This non governative organisation is a member of the **EBLUL - European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages**.



## Legal frame of the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

The position of the Italians **in Slovenia** is regulated by the Slovene Constitution, by two special laws, the *»Law on the implementation of the special rights of the members of the Italian and Hungarian nationality in the field of school and education«* from 1996, and the *»Law on Self-governing ethnic communities«* from 1994, and by articles redounding to general laws.

**The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia defines that the Italian national community members in Slovenia have the following rights:**

- ▶ the right to school, education and vocational training in Italian;
- ▶ the right to public use of the Italian language and to visual bilingualism on the territory of their historical settlement, where the Italian national community in Slovenia lives;
- ▶ the right to the free use of their national symbols in the territories, recognised as nationally mixed;
- ▶ the right to establish institutions, develop activities in the field of economy, research, information and publishing;
- ▶ the right to cultivate relations with their mother country (Italy);
- ▶ the right to constitute on the territory of their historical settlement self-governing communities which may carry out some state competency tasks;
- ▶ the right to have political representatives at the local (Municipal councils) and national (Chamber of Deputies) levels on the territory which is recognised as nationally mixed.

These rights are granted regardless of the number of the members of the national community.

## Legal frame of the Slovene national community in Italy

**On the basis of Constitution of the Republic of Italy and on the basis of state and regional laws, the Slovenes in Italy have the right to:**

- ▶ schooling, education and training in Slovene language;
- ▶ use the Slovene language in the relationships with the civil service on the territory of historical settlement;
- ▶ bilingualism visible in the public areas, where the Slovene minority presence is more substantial;
- ▶ their own organisations and associations, included the organisations of rank and reference and trade unions;
- ▶ elect their political representatives;
- ▶ economic activities;
- ▶ protection against discrimination.

**For the abovementioned rights the two following laws are especially important:**

- ▶ *»Regulations on the Protection of Slovene Linguistic Minority in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia«* n. 38/2001;
- ▶ *»Regulations on the Protection of Historical Linguistic Minorities«* n. 482/1999;
- ▶ *»Regulations on the Protection of the Slovene Linguistic Minority«* 26/2007 recently approved by the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia.

## Legal frame of the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

**Croatia** protects its minorities with a series of special rights, defined by the national Constitution and specific laws, the »*Law on upbringing and education in national minorities' languages and alphabet*«, the »*Constitutional law on national minorities' rights*« and the »*Law on the use of national minorities' languages and alphabets in the Republic of Croatia*«.

**The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia grants the Italian national community members the following rights:**

- ▶ The right to identity, education and training in their own language;
  - ▶ The right to use their language, written and spoken, both in private and in public and official life;
  - ▶ The right to use their signs and symbols;
  - ▶ The right to their cultural autonomy, implemented through preservation, development and expression of their culture, along with the conservation and the protection of their cultural heritage and traditions;
  - ▶ The right to self-organisation and associations for the implementation of common interests;
  - ▶ The right to development, means of information and publishing in their own language;
- ▶ The right to free contact with the country of origin (Italy);
  - ▶ The right to participate in public life and in local affairs, through the councils and representatives of the national minorities;
  - ▶ The right to be represented in the representative bodies on the national (in the Sabor) and local levels, along with the administrative and judiciary bodies.

Moreover, the protection of the Italian national community in Croatia and Slovenia is regulated by:

- ▶ the Special statute of the London Memorandum from 1954;
- ▶ the Treaty of Osimo from 1975;
- ▶ the Memorandum of Understanding between the Republics of Croatia, Italy and Slovenia on the protection of the Italian minority in Croatia and Slovenia from 1992, signed by Italy and Croatia, while Slovenia committed to apply it as if it had signed it;
- ▶ the Treaty between Italy and Croatia about minority rights from 1996.

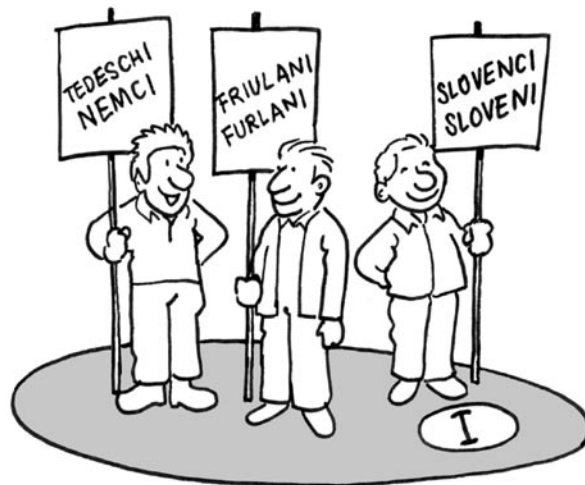
## Legal frame of the Slovene national community in Italy

Apart from these laws the protection of the Slovene minority derives from a series of regulations which can be drawn from:

- ▶ international treaties and agreements;
- ▶ national and regional regulations;
- ▶ regional laws of the Autonomous Region Friuli Venezia Giulia;
- ▶ norms of the statutes and the regulations in the Municipalities and Provinces, where the minority lives;
- ▶ provisions adopted by the Allied Military Government in period after World War Two.

Let us mention some examples. Special laws (n. 1,012/1961 and n. 932/1973) regulate the schools with Slovene as the language of instruction in the Province of Trieste / Trst and Gorizia / Gorica. The bilingual school centre in San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter has been officially recognized with the Law n. 38/2001.

Special regulations envisage the possibility of using the Slovene language in the court: art. 109 of the Penal procedure code and some decisions of the Constitutional court in favour of the use of the Slovene in the court (n. 28/1982, n. 62/1992 and n. 15/1992).



## Education in Italian language in Slovenia and Croatia

Education is fundamental for the entire society, but it is even more important in the case of a minority community. Schools have always been the Italian national community's vital roots. In other words, schools promote the conservation and the transmission of the Italian language and culture.

The »school system« in the Italian language in Slovenia and Croatia is arranged in several stages: **kindergarten, primary school (compulsory), secondary school**. The language of instruction in these state institutions is Italian, but the school programmes are very similar to those of the majority, with the additional subject of »Italian language and literature« and some supplements in the programmes of geography, history, history of art and music.

At **university level** there is the faculty department in Italian language and the educational department for teachers and educators within the Faculty of Arts at the University »*Juraj Dobrila*« in Pula / Pola, Croatia. In Croatia there are also Italian language and literature courses at the Universities of Zagreb, Zadar / Zara and Rijeka / Fiume. It is possible to

attend an Italian Language and Literature course at University level in Slovenia as well at the University of Primorska in Koper / Capodistria and at the University of Ljubljana.





## Education in Slovene language in Italy

In the territory of Trieste / Trst and Gorizia / Gorica there is an active network of state schools with Slovene as the language of instruction, covering the whole schooling period:

- ▶ kindergartens;
- ▶ primary schools;
- ▶ lower-secondary schools;
- ▶ higher-secondary schools.

In these schools all the subjects, except for Italian and foreign languages, are taught in Slovene. The school programmes are ministerial, meaning they are in full conformity with those in the Italian schools. An additional subject is »Slovene language and literature«, some adaptations are also made to the programmes of History and Geography.

Day nursery is also available in Slovene.

In San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter, in the Province of Udine / Viden, there are a bilingual kindergarten, primary and lower secondary schools. The languages of instruction are both Italian and Slovene.

In Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter the **Slovene regional institute for**

**vocational education** is also active, offering courses both in Slovene and in Italian.

The vocational institution **Slov.I.K.** in Gorizia / Gorica provides vocational activities in the socio-economic sector.

In Trieste / Trst and Gorizia / Gorica there are two student houses: the **Slovene student house Srečko Kosovel** in Trieste / Trst and the **Student house Simon Gregorčič** in Gorizia / Gorica.

At the university level, Slovene is taught at the University of Trieste / Trst, Udine / Viden, Venice, Padua, Rome and Naples.



V ITALIJI / IN ITALIA

## Education in Italian language in Slovenia and Croatia

### School institutions

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#### In Slovenia...

- ▶ 3 Kindergartens: Koper / Capodistria, Izola / Isola, Piran / Pirano;
- ▶ 3 Primary schools (9 years): Koper / Capodistria, Izola / Isola, Piran / Pirano;
- ▶ 3 Secondary schools: Koper / Capodistria, Izola / Isola, Piran / Pirano.

#### In Croatia...

- ▶ 13 Kindergartens: Brtonigla / Verteneglio, Buje / Buie, Fažana / Fasana, Labin / Albona, Novigrad / Cittanova, Poreč / Parenzo, Pula / Pola, Rijeka / Fiume, Rovinj / Rovigno, Tar / Torre, Umag / Vrsar, Vodnjan / Dignano and Vrsar / Orsera;
- ▶ 11 Primary schools (8 years): Buje / Buie, Novigrad / Cittanova, Vodnjan / Dignano, Rijeka / Fiume (4 schools), Poreč / Parenzo, Pula / Pola, Rovinj /

Rovigno and Umag / Umago;

- ▶ 4 Secondary schools: Buje / Buie, Rijeka / Fiume, Pula / Pola and Rovinj / Rovigno.

The schools with Italian as language of instruction have an old tradition on the territory of the historical settlement of the Italians in Istria and Rijeka / Fiume. The *Magister grammaticae* was operating in Piran / Pirano ever since 1290, while in 1612 in Koper / Capodistria was funded the **College of Nobles**, which was the first public school on the territory of Istria. It was founded by the homonymous College of Nobles, which was at that time the main legislative body of the Municipality of Koper / Capodistria.

Several Italian schools were definitely closed by the communist authorities after the Second World War and after Istria was annexed to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

## Education in Slovene language in Italy

In the area inhabited by the Slovene minority in the territory of Trieste / Trst and Gorizia / Gorica, education in Slovene has long been affirmed since. The first schools with Slovene as the language of instruction were established by the Austrian empress Maria Theresa in 1774. They were open till 1927, when the Fascist regime suppressed them.

In the post-war period they were re-established by the Anglo-American authority (1945). The Slovenes in the territory of Udine / Viden did not have the opportunity to be educated through Slovene till the beginning of the 1980s, when the Bilingual school centre in San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter was established.



## Italian national community's mass media in Slovenia and Croatia

Communication, information and news diffusion in the Italian language are granted by the Italian national community's mass media.

The media contribute to the preservation and diffusion of the language and to spreading information about the events concerning the community.

**The Italian national community has several communication channels, forming a good media network on its whole territory:**

- ▶ **EDIT of Rijeka / Fiume** (publishing house);
- ▶ **Radio and TV Capodistria**, Italian programme;
- ▶ **Radio Pola**, Italian programme;
- ▶ **Radio Fiume**, Italian programme;
- ▶ **other newspapers** published by the Communities of Italians (see chapter 14).



## Slovene national community's mass media in Italy

The Slovene national community in Italy have different printed media, issued in the Provinces of Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and Udine / Viden:

- ▶ the *Primorski dnevnik* is the main newspaper of the Slovenes in Italy in Slovene, issued daily (except on Mondays) in Trieste / Trst, and it is read in all three provinces.
  - ▶ The *Novi Glas* is a weekly paper in Slovene, issued in Gorizia / Gorica, reporting current events, especially about the Slovenes in the province of Gorizia / Gorica.
  - ▶ The *Novi Matajur* (weekly paper) and the cultural and religious paper *Dom* (bimonthly): report important events for the Slovene population in the province of Udine / Viden and more in general for the Slovene national community in Italy. The articles are written in Slovene, Italian and in the dialects, spoken by the inhabitants of the Natisone / Nediške and Torre / Terske valleys and Resia / Rezija. Both are issued in Cividale / Čedad.
  - ▶ The **SLOV.IT** is an information bulletin of the Slovenes in Italy (bimonthly), reporting news about the Slovene minority summarised from the local press and published in Italian. It is issued in Cividale / Čedad.
- ▶ The *Galeb* and the *Pastirček* are youth magazines.
  - ▶ The *Mladika* is a monthly paper with mainly cultural content.
  - ▶ The *Novo delo* is the party paper of the Slovene component of the Left-wing democrat party / Levi demokrati of the region Friuli Venezia Giulia.
  - ▶ The *Skupnost* is the paper of the Slovene national party / Slovenska skupnost.
  - ▶ The *Naš vestnik* is a monthly paper with religious content.
  - ▶ The *Isonzo-Soča* is a bilingual magazine, issued in the province of Gorizia / Gorica with articles in Slovene and Italian.
  - ▶ The *6krat* is a monthly paper dealing with education and training.

Let us separately mention the calendars *Jadranski koledar*, *Koledar Mohorjeve družbe* and *Trinkov koledar*. However, there is another series of publications of various Slovene institutions, cultural associations, schools, parishes, etc.

## Publishing of Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

### *Edizioni italiane* – EDIT

**EDIT** in Rijeka / Fiume has been the Italian community's publishing house since 1952. It publishes and distributes newspapers and books in Italian language. The Italian Union (see chapter 18) has taken over the foundation rights in 2002.

#### **EDIT publishes:**

- ▶ **»La Voce del Popolo«** (established in 1944) is one of the 6 newspapers in Italian published outside the Italian borders. It is issued on daily basis, offering from 28 to 40 pages of news in Italian and half of its pages is coloured. The newspaper often gives different supplements (culture, economy, cooking, tourism, solidarity, animals etc.);
- ▶ **»Panorama«** (since 1952), bimonthly magazine about politics, society, art and culture;
- ▶ **»Arcobaleno«** (since 1949), monthly magazine for children;

- ▶ a magazine about culture **»La Battana«** (since 1964), issued four times a year, being still one of the oldest cultural magazines of the Italian publishing;
- ▶ schoolbooks for Primary, Secondary and Upper-secondary Italian schools in Croatia;
- ▶ other textbooks, handbooks (bilingual as well) and publications referred to the Italian community.

EDIT owns a bookstore in Rijeka / Fiume as well.

## Publishing of the Slovene national community in Italy

The Slovenes in Italy have many publishing houses. Let us mention four of them: *Založništvo tržaškega tiska*, *Mladika*, *Most* and *Goriška Mohorjeva družba*.

The different types of publications (mostly in Slovene, partly in Italian) are mainly written by Slovene authors living in Italy and are primarily meant for the Slovene audience in Italy, but are anyway present both in the Slovene and in the Italian book market.



## Radio and TV in Italian language in Slovenia and in Croatia

### Radio and TV Capodistria (Italian programmes)

Radio and television are placed in Koper / Capodistria, Slovenia.

The Italian programmes of **Radio** and **TV Capodistria** are part of the Slovene Public Service Broadcaster – RTV Slovenia.

The radio programmes started on the 25th of May 1949 with the name of *Radio Trieste Zona Jugoslava* in three different languages: Italian, Slovene and Croatian.

The Italian and the Slovene programmes have started broadcasting on different frequencies since 1979. Radio Capodistria broadcasts daily, 24 hours per day.

**TV Capodistria** was born in 1971 as an irreplaceable means of communication safeguarding the preservation of the Italian community's language and cultural identity. It is a very important information regional and area centre, producing programmes for the Slovene community living in Italy as well. It broadcasts 9 hours and half per day, in Italian language, on the channel 27, along with the Slovene programmes of TV Capodistria; since 2006 it broadcasts on satellite TV (satellite code: TV K-C). Italian Radio and TV Capodistria programmes are not juridical persons.

### Radio Pola and Radio Fiume (Italian programmes)

The Italian programmes of **Radio Fiume** and **Radio Pola** are broadcasted by the Croatian Radio and TV Public Service Broadcaster – HRT. They do not have own juridical personality.

**Radio Pola** broadcasts in Italian language 40 minutes per day, while **Radio Fiume** 30 minutes.





## Radio and TV in Slovene language in Italy

The Slovene national community in Italy have both radio and television programmes in Slovene produced by the Regional centre RAI in Trieste / Trst.

The radio station **Radio Trst A** broadcasts about 12,5 hours per day, among which seven radio journals and various types of programmes: live programmes with cultural contents and themes regarding the territory, entertainment programmes, radio-drama, broadcasts for youth and children and classic and pop music.

Since 1995 the evening **TV programme** in Slovene, broadcasted on special frequencies of the third channel Rai (Rai 3), includes a daily short programme mainly for youth, 20 minutes TV news and a weekly 60 minutes programme (magazine, talk show, film or documentary).

Both the contents of the TV and the radio programmes are especially focussed on the local cultural, political, economic and social scene of the Slovene minority in the Provinces of Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and Udine / Viden.

RAI is responsible for the programming in Slovene according to Laws n. 308/1965, n. 103/1975 and n. 112/2004 and special conventions.



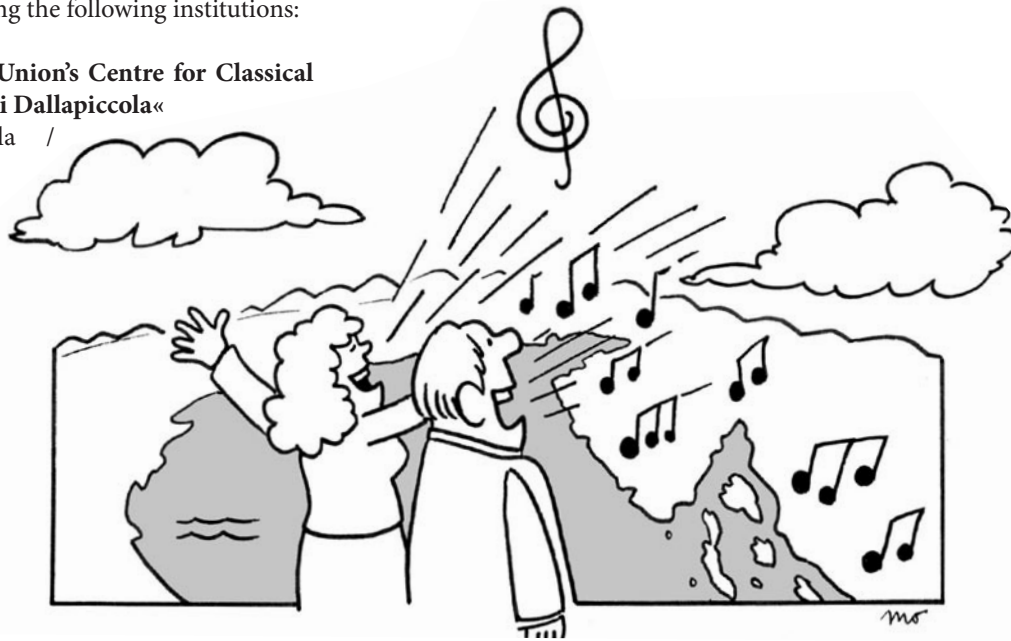
## Cultural activity of the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

The Italian national community has several important institutions, responsible both professionally and non-professionally for different cultural activities. The initiatives cover various fields: from music to theatre, arts and literature.

The **Communities of Italians** are mainly active on an amateur and voluntary level; on a professional level it is worth mentioning the following institutions:

- ▶ The **Italian Union's Centre for Classical Music »Luigi Dallapiccola«** in Brtonigla / Verteneglio;

- ▶ The acting company of the Italian theatre ***Dramma Italiano*** of Rijeka / Fiume, within the Croatian National Theatre »Ivan de Zajc« in Rijeka / Fiume;
- ▶ **The Italian Centre for Promotion, Culture, Training and Development »Carlo Combi«** in Koper / Capodistria.



## Cultural activity of the Slovene national community in Italy

The cultural activity among the Slovenes in Italy is very diversified, articulated and rich. It is present in different fields of human creativity: music, theatre, film, arts, literature, etc. The cultural activity develops both within professional institutions and at the amateur level, especially in the frame of cultural associations and other volunteer and non-profit organisations.

### Slovene libraries and bookshops in Italy

Slovenes in Italy have several libraries in the Provinces of Gorizia / Gorica, Trieste / Trst and Udine / Viden.

The main one is the **National Library of Studies / Narodna in študijska knjižnica** in Trieste / Trst, which together with the branch in Gorizia / Gorica, the **Slovene Public Library D. Feigl / Slovenska ljudska knjižnica D. Feigla**, makes available books, newspapers, magazines and other material (audio and video cassettes, CDs, microfilms, DVDs), mainly in Slovene. It is possible to check for the material on the on-line catalogue (on the website [www.nsk-trst.sik.si](http://www.nsk-trst.sik.si)).

Let us mention also the **Library Dušan Černe / Knjižnica Dušana Černeta** in Trieste / Trst, where it is also possible to find publications issued by Slovene emigrants around the world.

Within some Slovene cultural associations and institutions and some municipal libraries there are smaller libraries, where Slovene material is available.

In the close city centre of Trieste / Trst there is the **Slovene Bookshop of Trieste / Tržaška knjigarna**, offering a wide variety of books, literature, magazines and maps in Italian and Slovene. In Gorizia / Gorica there is the **Catholic Bookshop / Katoliška knjigarna** with a wide range of Slovene books.

## Music among the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

The **Centre for Classical music »Luigi Dallapiccola«** was established in 1990 in Brtonigla / Verteneglio and is placed at the local Community of Italians.

Its main objective is to promote and spread classical music among the youth of the Italian national community. The young pupils study according to the official programmes adopted by the Italian State Music Academies.

The Centre for Classical music has two other sections, in Pula / Pola and Rijeka / Fiume, and is active in the frame of the Italian Union.

The Italian national community has many **choirs, folklore and instrumental groups, bands, white voice choirs, mini-singers, dance groups** etc. All these groups develop their activity within different associations, operating in the frame of the Italian national community, thus having an important role in the preservation and diffusion of the values and traditions of the Italian culture and identity in this area. The interest is focussed on young generations, that are actively involved in such initiatives, handing them down the rich Italian cultural heritage.

These groups participate to several cultural events, organised both by the Italian national community and the majority institutions. Furthermore, the Italian Union organises several cultural initiatives since many years, such as: the Festival for childhood »*Voci Nostre*«, The Choir season, and the Festival of folklore and instrumental groups.



## Music among the Slovene national community in Italy

The activity of the music school *Glasbena matica* is divided into pedagogical activity and organisational activity for the concert seasons. The lessons are carried out according to Italian ministerial programmes in four locations (Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica, San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter, Ugovizza / Ukve) and in their branches. Almost one hundred musicians who were then successful in different spheres of local and international scenes have concluded their studies since its opening in 1909. In the subscription season there are internationally known performers offering solo recitals, chamber and symphonic concerts, opera and ballet. The concerts take place with different programmes in Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter.

The **Slovene Centre for Musical Education / Slovenski center za glasbeno vzgojo Emil Komel** in Gorizia / Gorica leads the activity of the music school, being at the same time the promoter of the concert season, giving vent to the creativity of Slovene artists. A series of musical events is organised under the title »*Snovanja*« (»Projects«), which supports the creativity and the participation of young musicians. Such activity dates back to the foundation of the organ school in 1953 in Gorizia / Gorica; this organ school in the '70s and '80s

of the previous century has widened its activity to all the instruments and theoretical subjects, and took its name from the musician Emil Komel, born in Gorizia / Gorica.

The Slovenes in Italy have a long and strong **choral and brass band** tradition. Many choirs and vocal bands cultivate secular and religious singing. Beside regular performances on the occasion of various events, they also participate in choral reviews, among which one particularly worth recalling is the most popular and known »*Primorska poje*« (»Littoral Sings«).

Some bands maintain the original Slovene folk music and dance tradition.

Young generation musicians play and sing in many bands, performing more modern music types, and in ensembles of traditional music.

Choirs, brass bands and other music bands are usually active within the associations under the patronage of their representative and cultural organisations (see chapter 14). The religious choirs are separately members of two provincial associations, the **Unions of church singing choirs / Zveza cerkvenih pevskih zborov** in Trieste / Trst and the **Association of church singing choirs / Združenje cerkvenih pevskih zborov** in Gorizia / Gorica.

## Theatre among the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

The Italian theatre *Dramma Italiano* was founded in 1946 in Rijeka / Fiume. It is the Italian national community acting company, the only recognized Italian company active outside Italian borders. From its foundation up to now, *Dramma Italiano* has performed above 300 texts of Italian and foreign authors.

Its performances are staged in Croatia, Slovenia and Italy, and many are the result of cooperation with national and international artists. Throughout the years *Dramma Italiano* has won several prizes and awards for its activity.

In the frame of different Italian national community cultural associations there are many non-professional acting groups for children, young people and adults. These companies have the opportunity to perform their plays, participating in the festival of amateur acting groups, organised by the Italian Union, and in several events organised by the Italian community.



## Theatre among the Slovene national community in Italy

The theatre activity among the Slovenes in Italy is developed on different levels. **The Slovene repertoire theatre – Slovensko stalno gledališče (SSG)**, established in Trieste / Trst in 1977, is considered a professional theatre institution in Italy. Every year it stages world classics along with new works from the Slovene and the rest of the international scene, and at least one text of a young Italian contemporary author, most often as the first Slovene performance. The Slovene theatre rests on and counts on tight contacts between different cultures, internationally composed casts, participations and road-shows on international festivals. In the subscription ticket the premiere and two repetitions of each performance have Italian subtitles. The season performances take place in the theatres of Trieste / Trst and Gorizia / Gorica.

**The House of Culture - Kulturni dom** in Gorizia / Gorica is a multipurpose culture and sports centre. It hosts theatre performances (theatre season SSG, festival Komigo, etc.) and is the promoter of several cultural events in Slovene, Italian and Friulian. It organises concerts (for instance the festival »Across the Border«), conferences, meetings with authors, arts and photo-expositions by itself and within cross-border and international projects.

For the community of Gorizia / Gorica, but also for a broader audience and for the cross-border cultural area, **the Cultural centre Lojze Bratuž** represents a very important pillar, offering different cultural opportunities: the most diversified theatre, exposition and concert activities. The centre cooperates on a regular basis with different institutions in the territory of Gorizia / Gorica and as a co-performer in the frame of international music competitions, even on the international level.

Among the Slovene cultural associations in Italy there are many amateur theatre companies for children, youth and elderly people. With their productions they also participate in non-professional theatre festivals in Slovenia, while every two years they meet at the Festival of amateur acting companies of Slovenes living in Italy, organised in Malchina / Mavhinje.

## Promotional, cultural and development activities of the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

**The Italian Centre for Promotion, Culture, Training and Development »Carlo Combi«** was founded in 2005 by the Coastal Self-Governing Community of the Italian Nationality in Koper / Capodistria, with the aim to structure and strategically organise cultural activities and initiatives planned and performed by the Italian national community in Slovenia. The objectives are: preservation, promotion and development of the Italian national community's identity, of the Italian language and culture on the territory of its historical settlement.

The centre strives to promote the visibility, role and function of the Italian national community as the engine for cultural and social development of the territory where it is based, fostering interethnic coexistence, multiculturalism and plurilinguism.

The centre is a subject of public law.

Every year the **Italian Union** organises many events and activities, among which let us mention particularly the **International competition of arts and culture »Istria nobilissima«** and the **International ex-tempore of painting in Grožnjan / Grisignana**. Moreover, various communities of Italians organise among their activities various artistic events such as. the ex-tempore of photography in Novigrad / Cittanova and the ex-tempore in Vodnjan / Dignano and Opatija / Abbazia. Let us remember that among the associations of the Italian national community various artistic and creative groups are active, among which also the historic group of ceramists »Romolo Venucci« at the Community of Italians in Rijeka / Fiume.

The Italian Union formed the **Club of the cultural operators of the Italian national community** at which gather artists, men / women of letters, poets, writers, musicians, photographers, historians, researchers, painters, etc., of the Italian national community.



## Fine arts among the Slovene national community in Italy

Artists and art-lovers from different artistic fields (painters, photographers, multimedia designers, etc.), belonging to the Slovene national community in Italy, gather in the Cultural Art Association **KONS**. This association in cooperation with the Slovene National Library of Studies organises fine arts expositions, round tables, book presentations and other cultural events in the new showroom, situated on the ground floor of the cultural centre *Narodni dom* in Trieste / Trst.

In the *Tržaška knjigarna* (the Slovene bookshop of Trieste / Trst), located in the city centre, there is a **gallery**, where domestic artists and Slovene guests from time to time exhibit especially photographs, graphics and illustrations.

In Opicina / Opčine, under the patronage of the Foundation Mitja Čuk, the **Bambič gallery** regularly organises exhibitions of Italian and Slovene painters.

In summer, the gallery of the *Kraška hiša* (the Karstic house) in the frame of the Karstic Museum of Monrupino / Repen is open, offering not only exhibitions of paintings but also photography, with a special stress on ethnographic heritage.

In the territory of Trieste / Trst, a new momentum was definitely marked by the **Arteden**, an international minority fine arts symposium, which takes place every year in Longera / Lonjer.

In the territory of Gorizia / Gorica there are two cultural centres: the **Cultural centre Lojze Bratuž** and the *Kulturni dom* and the central gallery *Ars*, located above the Catholic library, regularly offering a view on the fine arts creativity of domestic and foreign artists.

The *Beneška galerija* (the Benecia gallery) in San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter is also very active in organising fine arts exhibitions.



## Art of film among the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

During recent years TV and **Radio Capodistria** realised many programmes, documentaries and reports about the reality, identity and presence of the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia. Let us also remember various contributions for the valorisation of the historical and artistic heritage of the border areas such as the series of documentaries *»Istria nel tempo«* (in six episodes the history of Istria from the days of the hill forts to the present is documented) and the following documentaries about famous figures of Istria and the Kvarner region: *»Andrea Antico da Montona«* (composer), *»Fulvio Tomizza«* (writer), *»Giuseppina Martinuzzi«* (educator, writer and political activist), *»Carlotta Grisi«* (dancer), *»Osvaldo Ramous«* (writer). Let us also recall the following documentaries: *»La repubblica di Albona«*, *»1 maggio di sangue - Pola 1920«*, *»Il Martin Muma di Eligio Zanini«* and *»Voci di Dalmazia«*.

The history of the Italian national community includes the formation on the behalf of the former Union of Italians of Istria and Fiume of a small **film studio** called *»Histria«* which produced at the beginning of the Seventies the film *»La rivolta di Bronte«* directed by Giorgio Sestan.



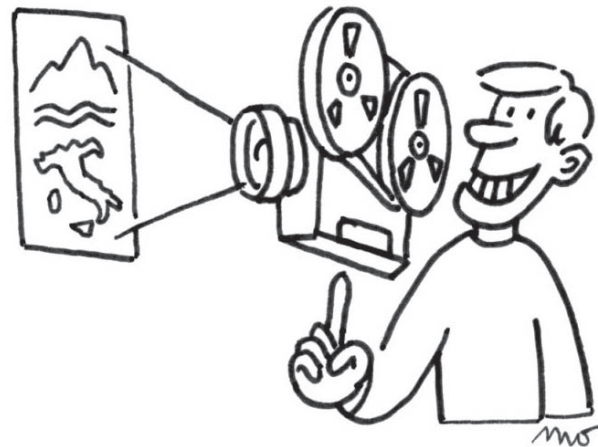
## Art of film among the Slovene national community in Italy

**Kinoateljje**, founded in Gorizia / Gorica in 1977, has created a multifunctional centre for intercultural projects, dealing with event organisation, research, publishing and audio-visual production.

### **Kinoateljje is also the performer of:**

- ▶ the new film production of the season in original language **Gorica Kinema / Gorizia Cinema** in Gorizia / Gorica;
- ▶ the presentation of the Slovene movies **Film Video Monitor** in Gorizia / Gorica and Cividale / Čedad;
- ▶ the **Prize »Darko Bratina«**. **Tribute to a Vision in Gorizia** / Gorica and Trieste / Trst;
- ▶ special events, as for instance initiatives within the Community Programmes Interreg;
- ▶ various documentaries and films since 1989 about different aspects of the border area;
- ▶ issuing of publications;
- ▶ projects for the preservation of cinematographic material (film foundations **Cineclub Gorizia** and **Fondo Simonelli**) and connected research activities.

In light of the cross-border cooperation and its activity in both countries in 2000 **Kinoateljje** has founded in Slovenia the Institute **Kinoateljje / Zavod Kinoateljje**.



## Formal association of the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

Formal association has a very important role in the life of the Italian national community.

The Communities of Italians, associations of citizens belonging to the Italian national community, represent the main structure of the minority on the territories. Associations are places where Italian people meet to talk about issues of collective interest and to plan their main cultural, artistic, musical, social and sports activities.

In the current **52 Communities of Italians** (6 in Slovenia and 46 in Croatia) there are a large number of groups:

- ▶ artistic-cultural groups: choirs, non-professional acting companies, folklore and instrumental groups, etc.
- ▶ sports groups: five-a-side football, volleyball, tennis, basketball, chess, bowling, etc.

Lately, the communities have shown a significant vitality and dynamism, as catalysts of a huge number of initiatives in the field of culture, music, publishing, school, research and information. The Communities of Italians are associated with the Italian Union and beside them there are other sports, arts, theatre, cultural associations, aiming at promoting activities in the field of their interest.

Furthermore, the **Artistic Cultural Associations**, established in order to support the preservation of the traditions and popular culture, has been active for sixty years in Pula / Pola, Rovinj / Rovigno and Rijeka / Fiume.

Let us mention the **»Dante Alighieri« Associations**, located worldwide, with the aim of spreading and promoting the Italian language and culture. In Croatia these associations are active in Labin / Albona, Poreč / Parenzo, Pula / Pola, Dubrovnik / Ragusa, Split / Spalato, Zadar / Zara, Zagreb and Rijeka / Fiume.

## Formal association of the Slovene national community in Italy

Very important environments for the development of amateur activities in the cultural sector among the Slovenes in Italy are the Slovene cultural associations, present in the Provinces of Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and Udine / Viden.

The Slovene cultural associations are composed of people who voluntarily and in an organised way work for common objectives. They organise different cultural and educational activities, such as concerts, courses, lectures, village feasts (the so called šagre), scout meetings, etc. Theatre, dance and music groups, music bands, choirs, etc. are also active.

Such associations represent a good opportunity to lead an active spare time life, being at the same time a place for gathering and for preserving Slovene language and culture.

Today the **Union of the Slovene Cultural Associations / Zveza slovenskih kulturnih društev** groups 85 Slovene cultural associations present in the Provinces of Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and Udine / Viden. This non-

profit organisation was founded in 1945. Its main objectives are fostering, valorising and promoting the amateurish cultural activity of the Slovenes in Italy, and education, culture and care for the affirmation of the Slovene language.

The **Slovene Cultural and Educational Association / Slovenska prosveta** is the reference cultural organisation, which was founded in the 1948 as a section of the Slovene Christian and Social Union / *Slovenska krščansko-socialna zveza*. It gathers 25 amateur associations and groups present in the area of Trieste / Trst. It strives for education and cares for the Slovene language.

The **Slovene Catholic and Cultural Union / Zveza slovenske katoliške prosvete** groups 12 cultural associations, active in the Province of Gorizia / Gorica. It was founded in 1959 in Gorizia / Gorica. The Union supports a socially-useful activity in the cultural, recreational, educational, information and social fields. It aims at developing and maintaining Slovene cultural heritage in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and especially in the Province of Gorizia / Gorica.

## Research activity among the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

In 1968 the Union of Italians of Istria and Fiume, today the Italian Union, established the **Centre for Historical Research** in Rovinj which develops historical research and documentary activities about the Italian national community in the field of the general history of the region up to our times, ethnography and romance dialectology.

Its scientific library is fully computerised and today it counts about 100,000 high bibliographic value volumes, mainly about regional issues, a rich regional newspaper library and a historical cartographic collection of 2,500 units.

In 1996 the Centre was awarded the status of Depository Library of the Council of Europe, specialised in human rights, minorities' protection and environmental safeguard.

Throughout the 40 years of its activity, the Centre has published 270 volumes, 135,000 pages printed in 300,000 copies.

Among its publications there are: *«Atti»*, *«Collana degli Atti»*, *«Quaderni»*, *«Monografie»*, *«Documenti»*, *«Fonti»*, *«Acta Historica Nova»*, *«Ricerche sociali»*, *«Etnia»*, *«La ricerca (bulletin)»* and *«Edizioni speciali»*.

The **Pietas Iulia** in Pula / Pola was founded in 1995 and aims at valorising the Istrian-Venetian cultural heritage in its rich and interweaved composition. The society is active especially in the field of literature, linguistics, ethno-folklore, education and pedagogy. It is a private law association.

Since 2004 in Piran / Pirano we also have the **Society of Historical and Geographical studies**, dealing with local historiography, with a special eye on the historical and geographical situation of the Slovene Istria.



## Research activity among the Slovene national community in Italy

**The Slovene Research Institute / Slovenski raziskovalni inštitut - SLORI** in Trieste / Trst, since 1974 has been professionally dedicating its activity to the research of the Slovene minority in the Provinces of Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and Udine / Viden, especially in the field of ethnic studies, sociology, socio-linguistics, psychology, political science and geography.

SLORI offers an information and document service with technical and scientific material about the Slovene minority and other minorities in Europe, promoting university studies through mentorship for the final graduation thesis, dealing with minorities and border issues.

**The Historical and Ethnographic Section / Odsek za zgodovino in etnografijo** has been active since 1951 in the frame of the National Library of Studies / Narodna in študijska knjižnica in Trieste / Trst, as a centre for the collection of every kind of non-literary material about the Slovenes in Italy from the 19th century on. Its activity runs in three directions: collection of archival and other written and illustrated documentation, collection of museum material, and research activity in the historical, ethnographic, linguistic, archaeological and toponymic field.

In the Section it is possible to have a look through photographs, archival material of various institutions and organisations, maps, thematic and biographical collections of documents and ethnographic museum material.

**The Institute for Slovene Culture / Inštitut za slovensko kulturo** in San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter takes responsibility for the conservation and valorisation of the linguistic and cultural heritage of the Slovenes in the Natisone / Nediške and Torre / Terske valleys, in Resia / Rezija and Canal valley / Kanalska dolina. With its activity it raises awareness among the local population about their linguistic and cultural identity and develops promotional initiatives for the knowledge of the Slovene language, culture and literature.

**The Slovene Cultural Centre Planika / Slovensko kulturno središče Planika** in Ugovizza / Ukve (Canal valley / Kanalska dolina) beside its cultural and educational activity, it has developed a section dedicated to research as well. Moreover, it collects ethnographic material in the Canal valley / Kanalska dolina and promotes the study of the local Slovene dialect.

## Sports among the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

Within the Community of Italians there are many sections offering sports activities, such as five a side football, volleyball, tennis, basketball, chess, bowling, etc. For the members of the Italian national community they represent an important opportunity for gathering and relaxing, meant for people of all ages.

The Italian Union has a section dedicated to sports as well, which organises several, now already traditional, meetings and competitions between different sports groups of the Community of Italians. These meetings are organised every year, including for the schools with Italian as the language of instruction in Slovenia and Croatia (Primary and Upper Secondary).

Some Communities of Italians have founded specific sports associations, participating in local and regional championships.

The Italian Union, along with the Slovene national community in Italy, organises sports meetings of the two national minorities and the »Minority sports games«, attended by many representatives of various minorities from Croatia, Slovenia and Italy.

Let us mention that some young fellow countrymen are successful sportsmen, both at the national and olympic levels.





## Sports among the Slovene national community in Italy

56 associations in the Provinces of Gorizia / Gorica, Trieste / Trst and Udine / Viden actively promote sports among the Slovenes in Italy, gathering trainers, committeemen and athletes, all together about 7,000 people per season. These associations are members of the **Association of Slovene Sport Clubs in Italy / Združenje slovenskih športnih društev v Italiji - ZSŠDI**. This sports organisation of reference cares for the relations and cooperates with both the Italian and the Slovene Olympic Committee. It provides technical and financial support to the member associations. It organises courses, seminars and various initiatives, as for instance annual sports competitions with the Italian minority in Slovenia and Croatia.

The sports organisations promote 27 disciplines: the most popular are football, volleyball and basketball. The athletes are successful also in roller-skating, in-line skating, in-line hockey and skiing. Besides these sports, which demand a half-professional organisational and specialist structure, many young and older people are active in mountaineering, gymnastics, swimming and skiing as a recreational activity.

Over one hundred athletes play in the Italian national leagues, some of them also within the Slovene one. Two of them have won the silver medal at the Olympic games: the cyclist Jurij Uršič in 1964 in Tokyo and the volleyball-player Matej Černic in 2004 in Athens. Many were awarded the title of world champion.

More information about sports among the Slovenes in Italy is available on the web site [www.sloSPORT.org](http://www.sloSPORT.org) in Slovene, Italian and English.



## Economic activity of the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

Analysing the Italian national community's development throughout the years, it is possible to see that most of the relevant work has been focussed on the protection of the minority's identity with a special stress on certain fields such as education, culture and affirmation of the Italian national community's autochthonous nature in these territories.

Only in the last 15 years did the discussion about the necessity to create an economic basis for the Italian national community emerge along with the apparent need to attract to the minority's reality the many fellow Italian businessmen, spread throughout the territory of the community historical settlement.

The absence of an economic structure is the direct consequence of the historical moment and the social and political system, in which the Italian national community became a minority, the former-Yugoslavia, where private property and trade economy were limited by the socialist planned economy. The exodus of Italians after the Second World War, the forfeiture of Italian properties and of their productive and industrial activities are the origins of this circumstance.

After Slovenia and Croatia became independent and began engaging in free trade a high number of fellow countrymen chose business.

Nowadays, there are businessmen, craftsmen, restaurateurs, free-lancers, who've proven to be successful throughout the years.

A recent research shows that most of the enterprises constituted by the members of the Italian national community are small or better micro-companies, where besides the owner the workers are mainly family members.

Over the past years some new and successful companies were established. They employ dozens of people and became leading businesses in their sector.

The agricultural sector behaves in a completely different way, since the most renowned and successful producers of wine and olives are nowadays the members of the Italian community.

## Economic activity of the Slovene national community in Italy

The economic activities among the Slovenes in Italy are completely integrated into the local economy, both in the region Friuli Venezia Giulia and, as far as business contacts are concerned, with the neighbouring territories of northeastern Italy, Slovenia and various southern European countries.

Among the leading Slovene business areas, that are taken as such because they are included into different minority craft or trade organisations, it is necessary to mention: craftwork, trade, agriculture, catering, tourism, international trade and services, banking and finance, while lately there is an important growth of independent professions.

The Slovene entrepreneurs in Italy are partners of several local and major economic also cross-border initiatives, cooperating with other minority realities, as for instance the Italian in Slovenia and Croatia and the Slovene in Austria. Through specific companies (**Servis** and **Euroservis**) they offer many innovative and consulting activities and services within the new economic initiatives and for the cross-border European projects.

The **Slovene Regional Economic Association / Slovensko deželno gospodarsko združenje** and the **Agricultural Union / Kmečka zveza** have its provincial sections in Trieste / Trst, Gorizia / Gorica and Cividale del Friuli / Čedad. Some of the Slovene farmers are members of the Trieste / Trst and Gorizia / Gorica provincial sections of the **Association of Farmers Coldiretti / Združenje neposrednih obdelovalcev Coldiretti**.

As far as Slovene banks are concerned, in Trieste / Trst there is the **Cooperative Bank of the Karst / Zadružna kraška banka** and in Gorizia / Gorica the **Cooperative Bank of Doberdò del Lago and Savogna / Zadružna banka Doberdob and Sovodnje**. Today, an important factor for the Slovene economy in Italy is the **Financial Joint-Stock Company KB1909**, which groups 30 enterprises. The debentures of the company are listed in the Ljubljana stock exchange.

With the adhesion of new members in the Schengen area and the enlargement of the European Union to Croatia, Serbia and other southern and central European countries, the European integration processes are creating a new geopolitical scene with new economic opportunities.

## Economic activity of the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

With the aim of stimulating and promoting the economic initiatives of the Italian national community, the Italian Union has contributed to the creation of the **Business Association of the Italian Nationality** in Croatia, as the representative unit of the Italian national community's businessmen. Furthermore, the Italian Union has founded the **»Finistria S.r.l.« Society** (placed in Rijeka / Fiume), to which refer all the all the social and economic activities, launched by the Italian Union.

Aiming at offering advice and support for European cross-border projects the Italian Union founded in Koper / Capodistria the **Office »Europa«**.

The **Centre for Business promotion of Piran / Pirano**, co-founded by the Italian Union, is active in Slovenia with the aim of supporting the economic initiatives of the Italian national community.

The Coastal Self-Governing Community of the Italian Nationality founded the **»Fineuro S.r.l.« Society** (placed in Koper / Capodistria) in order to foster its economic activity, while in 2007 the **»Futura« Association** was funded, with the objective to collect the businessmen of the Italian national community in Slovenia.





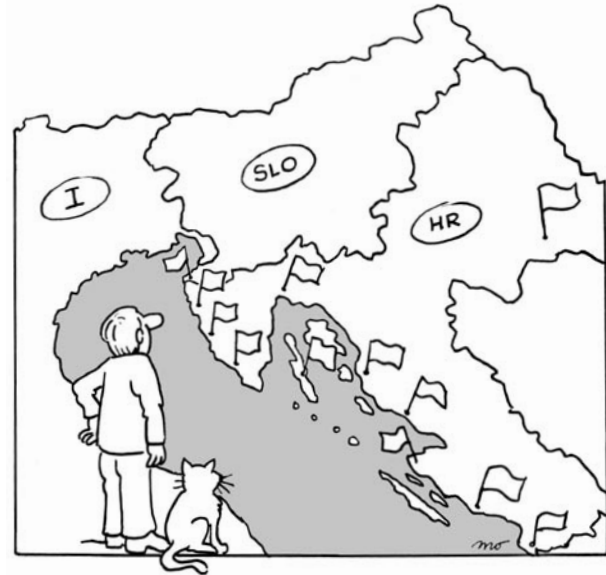
## Politics among the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

The Italian national community has the right to elect, both in the Slovene National Parliament (*Državni zbor* - Chamber of Deputies) and in the Croatian (*Sabor*) its deputy, who is entitled to a **specific seat**. What is more, in Slovenia the Community has the right to 10% of the seats in the Municipalities of historical Italian presence (Koper / Capodistria, Izola / Isola, Piran / Pirano). In Croatia the Italian community has the right to its representatives within the representative and executive bodies of the regional and municipal administration.

In Slovenia and Croatia the citizens of Italian nationality, language and culture gather in an association called the **Italian Union**.

In Slovenia there are also municipal and coastal **Self-Governing Communities of the Italian Nationality (CAN)**, dealing with specific issues concerning the minority on this territory.

In Croatia similar tasks are carried out by the **Councils for the Minorities**.



## Politics among the Slovene national community in Italy

The Slovenes in Italy have politically different political and ideological orientations. They mainly identify themselves in center-left parties, and to a smaller extent also in center-right parties. They are active in the Italian majority parties and have their own Slovene national party.

The political representatives of the minority are regularly elected to different political and administrative bodies: in the Italian Senate or Government, in the Council of the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and in provincial and municipal bodies. Some municipalities are led by mayors and committees that mainly belong to the Slovene community in Italy.

Slovene political representation at different administrative levels is not granted by law.



## Politics among the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

### The Italian Union in Slovenia and Croatia

The **Italian Union** in Slovenia and Croatia is a unitary, autonomous, democratic and pluralistic organisation of the Italians in the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, expressing the complex composition of their political, economic, cultural and social needs.

The Italian Union was established on the 16th of July 1991, after the first free and democratic elections among the Italians in Croatia and Slovenia, which took place in January of the same year. Earlier, there was an organisation, called Union of the Italians of Istria and Rijeka / Fiume (*Unione degli Italiani dell'Istria e di Fiume*), dissolved on the 2nd of March 1991.

The main objectives of the Italian Union are the safeguard and the development of the national, cultural and linguistic identity of the members of the Italian national community, the affirmation of special rights, the preservation of the integrity and the indivisibility, the affirmation of the subjectivity and the obtainment of an equal legal and constitutional treatment of the Italian national community on the highest level.

With the »*Treaty between Italy and Croatia about minority rights*«, from the 5th of November 1996 and ratified by the Croatian Sabor and the Italian Parliament, the Italian Union was recognised as Italian national community representative organisation.

The Italian Union is legally registered as association of citizens in the Republic of Croatia (placed in Rijeka / Fiume) and in the Republic of Slovenia (placed in Koper / Capodistria).

The Italian Union is active especially in the field of culture, school, education and vocation, publishing, information, sports, theatre, social life, law (for the respect and the affirmation of the rights of the Community), economy, science, research etc.

Within the Italian Union there is also active the **Youth forum of the Italian Union** which aim is to promote the introduction and activities of youth into the structures of the Italian national community.

The Italian Union is divided into Communities of Italians, structured as political, social, cultural and economic bodies of the Communities, active in every relevant place.



## Politics among the Slovene national community in Italy

The Slovene national community in Italy can rely on two reference or umbrella organisations, grouping the majority of the Slovene institutions and organisations in the Provinces of Gorizia / Gorica, Trieste / Trst and Udine / Viden. These are the **Slovene cultural and economic union / Slovenska kulturno gospodarska zveza - SKGZ** and the **Confederation of the Slovene organisations / Svet slovenskih organizacij - SSO**. According to the Law for the Slovenes in the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia both institutions are recognized as representative for the Slovene minority.

The reference organisations are the minority interlocutors with different European and local institutions in Italy and Slovenia. Both cooperate with similar organisations in Italy, Slovenia and other countries, where the Slovenes live. Both are members of the **Slovene minority coordination board SLOMAK**, whose aim is to link the four Slovene minorities (in Italy, Austria, Hungary and Croatia) and exchange experiences to contribute to their development in the countries, where they live.



## Politics among the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia

### Self-Governing Communities of the Italian Nationality in Slovenia

Pursuant to the Constitution and to »*Law on Self-governing ethnic communities*«, on the territory of their historical settlement the members of the Italian national community constitute the **Self-Governing Communities of the Italian Nationality (CAN)** for the implementation of their special rights, granted by the Constitution, the fulfilment of their needs and interests and their organised participation in public life. The CAN are subjects of public law. They are constituted on Municipal level (Koper / Capodistria, Izola / Isola and Piran / Pirano), as interlocutors of the Municipalities, and on coastal level, the **Coastal Self-Governing Community of the Italian Nationality**, as interlocutors of the State.

Along with local autonomies, the CAN participate in the management of minority issues and, on behalf of the State, they can assume central State competencies as well. They promote and organise activities for the preservation of the national identity of the Italian national community.

The municipal CAN are co-founders of kindergartens and Primary schools with Italian as language of instruction, operating in the nationally mixed territories

in the municipalities of the Slovene Istria, while the coastal CAN is the co-founder of Upper Secondary schools with Italian as language of instruction active on the same territory.

### The Councils of the Italian National Community in Croatia

For the promotion, the safeguard and the protection of the role of the Italian national community in society, for the participation in public life and in the local affairs management in Croatia (pursuant to »*Constitutional law on the national minorities' rights*«) have been established the **Councils of the Italian National Community**. They are subjects of public law.

The Councils have the right to present proposals for the promotion of the role of the Italian national community, proposals for general acts, dealing with relevant issues for the Italian national community, present the candidates for the functions within the state administration bodies and the self-governing units, be informed about the issues regarding the position of the Italians in the discussion of the local autonomies, submit opinions and proposals about the TV and radio programmes on local and regional scale for the Italian national community, or about the programmes dealing with minority issues.

## Politics among the Slovene national community in Italy

### **The Slovene cultural and economic union / *Slovenska kulturno gospodarska zveza - SKGZ***

The main objective of the Union is to protect the rights and the interests of the Slovene national community and its members in every sphere of social life. The SKGZ fosters values and principles such as coexistence and mutual knowledge of neighbouring peoples. It groups, supports and coordinates the activities of its member associations, organisations and institutions.

### **The Confederation of the Slovene organisations / *Svet slovenskih organizacij - SSO***

The aim of this reference institution is the development of the Slovene community in Italy in all the aspects of cultural, social, political, sports-recreational, educational-vocational, religious, scientific and economic life, according to the principles of ideological pluralism, democracy and autonomy.

SSO coordinates and promotes the activities of its members and represents their common interests on various levels.



## Cooperation between the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

In the frame of the initiative **Cross-border television**, which arose from the idea of a common television for the minorities, a joint monthly programme called **LYNX** is realised together by the Regional branch RAI for the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Regional centre Koper - Capodistria of RTV Slovenia. Moreover, the regional news and those in the minority language are broadcast also on the TV channel across the border.

Different institutions and organisations of the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia already in 2003/2004 successfully carried out **12 common projects in the fields of culture and sports**, in the frame of the Community Initiative Programme Interreg IIIA 2000-2006 and Phare CBC Italy-Slovenia: »**Music without Borders**«, »**Artists of the Two Minorities**«, »**Comic Theatre in Italian, Slovene and Friulian**«, »**Bratina - Tomizza, a Dialogue between Two Minorities**«, »**Sports Games of the Two Minorities**«, »**Sailing without Borders**«, »**Cross-border Research and Cooperation in the Field of School and Libraries**«, »**The Students' House as an Integration Centre for Students Belonging to Different Linguistic Communities**«, »**LIBRIS**«, »**Coordination of Technical Terminology in Slovene and Italian** « and

»**Border 2004**«. In such frames the first edition of the project »**Majorities Know the Minorities**« has now been carried out as well.



## Cooperation between the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

In the years 2005/2006, with the funds of the Community Initiative Programme for cross-border cooperation Interreg IIIA 2000-2006 and Phare CBC Italy-Slovenia, **12 further projects in the fields of culture and sports** were carried out, as a result of the cooperation between the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian in Slovenia: »**POETI, Poets of the Two Minorities**«, »**INTERARS, International project of visual art / Multidisciplinary Art Laboratories**«, »**TERRAD'AMAR, The tradition of Fish-Farming, Navigation, Fishing, Saltworks Activity, Ship Construction and Shipyards in the Gulf of Trieste**«, »**MONTI, Mountains for Everyone**«, »**SPORT, Sports Tears Down Borders 2**«, »**S.A.P.E.VA., Study, Analysis, Promotion and Valorisation of the Cultural, Historical and Linguistic Heritage of the Italian and the Slovene National Community in the Cross-Border Area**«, »**CRISTIANITA', Sanctuaries and Religious Habits of the Cross-Border Area**« »**PREKO, Let's Cross All Four Borders**«, »**TRA - POP, The Popular Tradition in Words and Music**«, »**PREPLETANJA (Intertwining)**« and »**MEMO, The Students' House as an Integration Centre for Students Belonging to Different Linguistic Communities 2**«.

Among these projects let us mention »**MI.MA., Majorities Know the Minorities**«.

Both national communities have developed and carried out together **a series of other projects in the field of economy** (»**Best Practices for the Creation and Development of Manufacturing Zones on the Cross-Border Area**«, Interreg IIIA 2000-2006 and Phare CBC Italy-Slovenia), **tourism** (»**MIN - TOUR, Minorities and Tourism – Tourist Animation and Promotion of the Cross-Border Area**« and »**TEMPO, Nature, Culture, Sports Without Borders – Thematic Routes in Slovenia, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Veneto**«, Interreg IIIA 2000-2006 Italy-Slovenia) and **agriculture** (»**AGROMIN, Agriculture and Minorities – Analysis and Valorisation of Typical Products of the Cross-Border Area**«, Interreg IIIA 2000-2006 Italy-Slovenia).

## Cooperation between the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian national community in Slovenia and Croatia

The cooperation between the Italian national community in Slovenia and in Croatia and the Slovene national community in Italy has strengthened the ties of different subjects and people of both communities. Such collaboration has paved the way for the affirmation of the important social and political role of the two communities, as far as the common creation of the border area between Italy and Slovenia and the consolidation of cross-border bonds are concerned, in the frame of the European integration processes.

The cooperation between the two national communities was fully supported in the frame of the **Joint Commission of the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia - Slovenia** among which is active the **Board of Minorities**. The Joint commission of the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia - Slovenia was created to deal with common issues between the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and Slovenia.

The participating institutions and organisations of the two minority communities could rely - during the elaboration and the implementation of the initiatives - on the services of the company **Euroservis** in Trieste / Trst and the **Office »Europa«**, which works within the Italian Union in Koper / Capodistria. Both deal with europrojecting.



# Contacts

## Slovene national community's contacts of organisations, institutions and media

- ▶ **Arteden:** [www.arteden.org](http://www.arteden.org)
- ▶ **Bambičeva galerija / Bambič gallery:**  
[www.skladmitjacuk.org](http://www.skladmitjacuk.org)
- ▶ **Beneška galerija / Benecia gallery:**  
Via / Ul. Alpe Adria 69  
IT-33049 San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter  
Italy  
Tel./fax: 0039 0432 727 332  
E-mail: [glasbenaspeter@hotmail.com](mailto:glasbenaspeter@hotmail.com)
- ▶ **Dijaški dom / Student house Simon Gregorčič:** [www.dijaskidom.it](http://www.dijaskidom.it)
- ▶ **Dom:** [www.dom.it](http://www.dom.it)
- ▶ **Euroservis:** [www.servis.it](http://www.servis.it)
- ▶ **Galeb:** [www.novimatajur.it](http://www.novimatajur.it)
- ▶ **Galerija Ars / Ars gallery:**  
P.zza Vittoria / Travnik 25  
IT-34170 Gorizia / Gorica  
Italy
- ▶ **Galerija / Gallery Kraška hiša:**  
[www.kraskahisa.com](http://www.kraskahisa.com)
- ▶ **Glasbena matica:**  
[www.glasbenamatica.com](http://www.glasbenamatica.com)
- ▶ **Goriška Mohorjeva družba:**  
P.zza Vittoria / Travnik 25  
IT-34170 Gorizia / Gorica  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 0481 533 177  
Fax: 0039 0481 548 276  
E-mail: [mohorjeva@gmail.com](mailto:mohorjeva@gmail.com)
- ▶ **Inštitut za slovensko kulturo / Institute for Slovene Culture:**  
Bruna Dorbolò  
Via / Ul. Alpe Adria 75  
IT-33049 San Pietro al Natisone / Špeter  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 0432 727 023  
E-mail: [farmstrazz@libero.it](mailto:farmstrazz@libero.it)
- ▶ **Isonzo-Soča:** [www.isonzo-soca.it](http://www.isonzo-soca.it)
- ▶ **Katoliška knjigarna / Catholic Bookshop:**  
P.zza Vittoria / Travnik 25  
IT-34170 Gorizia / Gorica  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 0481 531 407  
Fax: 0039 0481 549 754  
E-mail: [katknjigarna@email.it](mailto:katknjigarna@email.it)
- ▶ **KB1909:** [www.kb1909.it](http://www.kb1909.it)
- ▶ **Kinoatelj:** [www.kinoatelj.e](http://www.kinoatelj.e)
- ▶ **Kmečka zveza / Agricultural Union:**  
[www.kmeckazveza.com](http://www.kmeckazveza.com)
- ▶ **Knjižnica / Library Dušan Černe:**  
Via / Ul. Donizetti 3  
IT-34133 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 040 662 407  
Fax: 0039 040 633 307  
E-mail: [kdc@spin.it](mailto:kdc@spin.it)
- ▶ **Kulturni center / Cultural centre Lojze Bratuž:**  
[www.kclbratuz.org](http://www.kclbratuz.org)
- ▶ **Kulturni dom / House of Culture:**  
[www.kulturnidom.it](http://www.kulturnidom.it)
- ▶ **KONS:** [www.kons.it](http://www.kons.it)
- ▶ **Narodna in študijska knjižnica / National Library of Studies:**  
[www.nsk-trst.sik.si](http://www.nsk-trst.sik.si)
- ▶ **Naš vestnik:**  
Via / Ul. di Servola 42  
IT-34146 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 328 13 95 532  
E-mail: [dusan.jakomin@libero.it](mailto:dusan.jakomin@libero.it)
- ▶ **Novi glas:** [www.noviglas.eu](http://www.noviglas.eu)
- ▶ **Novi Matajur:** [www.novimatajur.it](http://www.novimatajur.it)

## Contacts

- ▶ **Novo delo:**  
Dom Brdina Opčine  
Via di Prosecco / Proseška ulica 109  
IT-34151 Opicina / Opčine  
Italy
- ▶ **Odsek za zgodovino in etnografijo  
Narodne in študijske knjižnice /  
Historical and Ethnographic Section  
of the National Library of Studies:**  
www.nsk-trst.sik.si
- ▶ **Pastirček:**  
P.zza Vittoria / Travnik 25  
IT-34170 Gorizia / Gorica  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 0481 533 177  
Fax: 0039 0481 548 276  
E-mail: uprava@noviglas.it
- ▶ **Primorski dnevnik:** www.primorski.it
- ▶ **RAI – Deželni sedež za Furlanijo  
Julijsko krajino / Regional Centre  
for Friuli Venezia Giulia:**  
Via / Ul. Severo 7  
IT-34133 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
**Slovene editorial section:**  
Tel.: 0039 040 77 84 351
- Fax: 0039 040 77 84 324  
E-mail: redazione-slovena@rai.it  
**Slovene programme section:**  
Tel.: 0039 040 77 84 282  
Fax: 0039 040 77 84 441  
E-mail: m.koren@rai.it
- ▶ **Servis, Servis Koper:** www.servis.it
- ▶ **Skupnost:** www.slovenskaskupnost.net
- ▶ **SLOMAK:** www.slovak.net
- ▶ **Slovenska kulturno gospodarska  
zveza / Slovene cultural and  
economic union:** www.skgz.org
- ▶ **Slovenska ljudska knjižnica / Public  
library D. Feigl:** www.nsk-trst.sik.si
- ▶ **Slovenska prosveta / Slovene Cultural  
and Educational Association:**  
Via / Ul. Donizetti 3  
IT-34133 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 040 370 846  
Fax: 0039 040 633 307  
E-mail: sp@mradika.com
- ▶ **Slovenski center za glasbeno vzgojo /  
Slovene Centre for Musical Education  
Emil Komel:**  
www.emilkomel.org
- ▶ **Slovenski deželni zavod za poklicno  
izobraževanje / Slovene regional  
institute for vocational education:**  
www.sdzpi-irsip.it
- ▶ **Slovenski dijaški dom / Slovene  
student house Srečko Kosovel:**  
www.sddsk.org
- ▶ **Slovenski raziskovalni inštitut /  
Slovene Research Institute:**  
www.slori.org
- ▶ **Slovensko deželno gospodarsko  
združenje / Slovene Regional  
Economic Association:**  
www.sdgz.it; www.ures.it
- ▶ **Slovensko kulturno središče /  
Slovene Cultural Centre Planika:**  
www.planika.it
- ▶ **Slovensko stalno gledališče / Slovene  
repertoire theatre:**  
www.teaterssg.it
- ▶ **Slov. I. K.:** www.slovik.org
- ▶ **SLOV.IT:** www.slov.it
- ▶ **Svet slovenskih organizacij /  
Confederation of the Slovene  
organisations:** www.ssorg.eu
- ▶ **6krat:** www.skladmitjacuk.org



## Contacts

▶ **Tržaška knjigarna / Slovene Bookshop of Trieste:**  
Via S. Francesco / Ul. Sv. Frančiška 20  
IT-34133 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 040 635 954  
Fax: 0039 040 635 969  
E-mail: tklibris@tin.it

▶ **Zadružna banka Doberdob in Sovodnje / Cooperative Bank of Doberdò del Lago and Savogna:**  
www.bccdos.it

▶ **Zadružna kraška banka / Cooperative Bank of the Karst:**  
www.zkb.it; www.bcccarso.it

▶ **Založba / Publishing house Mladika:**  
Via / Ul. Donizetti 3  
IT-34133 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 040 34 80 818  
Fax: 0039 040 633 307  
E-mail: uprava@mladika.com; redakcija@mladika.com

▶ **Založba / Publishing house Most:**  
www.dom.it

▶ **Založništvo tržaškega tiska /**

**Publishing house ZTT-EST:**  
www.ztt-est.it

▶ **Združenje cerkvenih pevskih zborov / Association of church singing choirs of Gorizia / Gorica:**  
Viale XX settembre / Drevored XX. septembra 85

IT-34170 Gorizia / Gorica  
Italy

Tel./fax: 0039 0481 31 817  
E-mail: zcpz\_gorica@libero.it

▶ **Združenje neposrednih obdelovalcev / Association of Farmers Coldiretti:**  
www.friuliveneziagiulia.coldiretti.it

▶ **Združenje slovenskih športnih društev v Italiji / Association of Slovene Sport Clubs in Italy:**  
www.slosport.org

▶ **Zveza cerkvenih pevskih zborov / Unions of church singing choirs:**  
Via / Ul. Donizetti 3  
IT-34133 Trieste / Trst  
Italy  
Tel.: 0039 040 34 81 586  
E-mail: mtavcar@libero.it

▶ **Zveza slovenske katoliške prosvete / Slovene Catholic and Cultural Union:** www.zskp.org

▶ **Zveza slovenskih kulturnih društev / Union of the Slovene Cultural Associations:** www.zskd.org

### Contacts of Italian community's organisations, institutions and media

▶ **Associazione degli imprenditori appartenenti alla Comunità Nazionale Italiana / Association of the businessmen of the Italian national community »Futura«:**

Ul. / Via Ferrara 2  
SI-6000 Koper / Capodistria  
Slovenia

▶ **Associazione imprenditoriale della Nazionalità Italiana / Business Association of the Italian Nationality:**

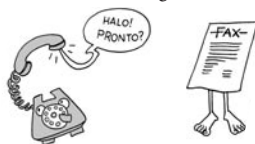
Ul. / Via del Mulino 4/B  
HR-52466 Novigrad / Cittanova  
Croatia

## Contacts

Tel.: 00385 52 726 094

E-mail: aini@pu.t-com.hr

- ▶ **Centro di promozione dell'imprenditoria Pirano S.r.l. / Centre for Business promotion of Piran:** www.rrc-kp.si/center
- ▶ **Centro di Ricerche Storiche di Rovigno / Centre for Historical Research of Rovinj:** www.crsrv.org
- ▶ **Centro Italiano / Italian Centre** »Carlo Combi«: www.carlocombi.net
- ▶ **Centro studi di musica classica dell'Unione Italiana / Centre for Classical music of the Italian Union** »Luigi Dallapiccola«:  
Centre and Section of Brtonigla / Sede e Sezione di Verteneglio »Mauro Masoni«  
Ul. / Via S. Croce 2  
HR-52474 Brtonigla / Verteneglio  
Croatia  
Tel.: 00385 52 774 110  
E-mail: ci-verteneglio@inet.hr



- ▶ **Comunità Autogestita Costiera della Nazionalità Italiana / Coastal Self-Governing Community of the Italian Nationality:**  
Ul. / Via Župančič 39  
SI-6000 Koper / Capodistria  
Slovenia  
Tel.: 00386 5 62 79 150  
E-mail: cna\_costiera@siol.net
- ▶ **Comunità degli Italiani / Communities of Italians in Slovenia:**  
www.lapiazzamercato.it
- ▶ **Dramma Italiano / Italian theatre:**  
www.hnk-zajc.hr
- ▶ **EDIT – Edizioni Italiane Fiume:**  
www.edit.hr
- ▶ **Pietas Iulia:**  
Ul. / Via I. M. Ronjgov 1  
HR-52100 Pula / Pola  
Croatia  
Tel.: 00385 52 377 544  
E-mail: nmocinic@net.hr
- ▶ **Radio Capodistria – Programmi italiani / Italian programmes:**  
www.radiocapodistria.net

- ▶ **Radio Fiume:**  
Korzo 24  
HR-51000 Rijeka / Fiume  
Croatia  
Tel.: 00385 51 657 777  
E-mail: redakcija@radio-rijeka.com  
www.radio-rijeka.com  
**Redazione italiana / Italian editorial section:**  
E-mail: agnesesuperina@hotmail.com  
Tel.: 00385 51 657 757 (86)
- ▶ **Radio Pola – Programmi italiani / Italian programmes:**  
Riva 10  
HR-52100 Pula / Pola  
Croatia  
Tel.: 00385 52 211 938  
Tel.: 00385 52 377 881  
E-mail: vcusma@hrt.hr
- ▶ **Società di Studi Storici e Geografici / Society of Historical and Geographical studies:**  
Ul. / Via Kajuh 12  
SI-6330 Piran / Pirano  
Slovenia

► **Società / Society »Finistria S.r.l.«:**

At / Presso Unione Italiana Fiume

Uljarska / Via delle Pile 1/IV

HR-51000 Rijeka / Fiume

Croatia

Tel.: 00385 51 338 911

E-mail: finistria@unione-italiana.hr

► **TV Capodistria – Programmi italiani / Italian programmes:**

[www.rtv slo.si/capodistria](http://www.rtv slo.si/capodistria)

► **Unione Italiana / Italian Union Capodistria:**

Ul. / Via Župančič 39

SI-6000 Koper / Capodistria

Slovenia

Tel.: 00386 5 63 11 220

E-mail: [unione.it.cap@siol.net](mailto:unione.it.cap@siol.net)

► **Unione Italiana / Italian Union Fiume:**

Ul. / Via delle Pile 1/IV

HR-51000 Rijeka / Fiume

Croatia

Tel.: 00385 51 338 911

E-mail: [amministrazione@unione-italiana.hr](mailto:amministrazione@unione-italiana.hr)

[www.unione-italiana.hr](http://www.unione-italiana.hr)

► **Società / Society »Fineuro S.r.l.«:**

Ul. / Via Župančič 39

SI-6000 Koper / Capodistria

Slovenia

Tel.: 00386 5 62 79 150

E-mail: [alberto.manzin@guest.arnes.si](mailto:alberto.manzin@guest.arnes.si)

