

「シェンゲン協定以降のスロベニア語——言葉の国境もなくなるのか」

Slovene language after Schengen agreement:

will the language borders also disappear

Andrej Bekeš, University of Ljubljana Faculty of Arts, andrej.bekes@guest.arnes.si

2010年7月15日 於スラブ研究センター

要旨

スロベニア語は1991年のスロベニア共和国の独立、2004年のEUへの加盟によって、一応、一つの限られた地域で行われる少数派の言語から、国際社会における主権国家語の地位に辿りつくことができた。スロベニア共和国の国境の外、隣接しているイタリア、オーストリア、ハンガリーに残っているスロベニア系住民は19世紀後半、20世紀前半の間、多数派側による迫害や同化を経験している。第二次世界大戦後もこれらの国々では少数民族を保護する律法が整ってきたが、現実に行われている目立って消極的な政策とのずれは、EU加盟、シェンゲン協定加盟以降も依然として残っている。ただし、EUおよびシェンゲン協定という枠組みでは人物、情報、経済の交流が再び自由に行えるようになったので、これらの国々の制度的な枠組みの外で、草の根のレベルでのスロベニア本国にいる市民との交流がより密接になっていくことにより、隣接諸国にいるスロベニア少数民族も自分の言語とアイデンティティを維持する可能性が与えられている。

0. Plan

1. Slovenia: historical background

2. Slovene after the independence

3. Slovene in neighbouring countries (“across the border”)

4. Present policies of neighbouring countries

5. Developments after Schengen

6. Conclusions

1. Slovenia: historical background

1.1 Mediaeval beginnings:

- Carantania (7th-9thc.) → March of Carinthia, March of Carniola (cf. P. Štih et. al. in Kordiš 2004, Luthar 2008)

1.2 Protestant linguistic activities 16th c.

On the fringe of empire (cf. P. Geary)

- defining moment for Slovene language and ethnic identity
- catholic suppression
- deep impact: crypto protestants in Carinthia (cf. T. Delakorda, PC)

1.3 A new start - towards “United Slovenia”

- 18th c. revived interest in things Carniolan, later Slovene (Zois’s circle)
- 19th c. - Revolution 1848:
 - Slovenia as political project: “United Slovenia”
 - all Slovene lands united as one administrative unit within the Habsburg empire.
 - actually achieved : local cultural, linguistic, educational autonomy
- end of 19th c. - beginning of 20th c.:
 - thriving economic and cultural activities in cities (Trieste, Ljubljana, Celovec, ...)
 - maturing of Slovene literature
 - request for quality education (lyceums and universities with Slovene as teaching medium)

1.4 Slovene after WW I

- SHS → Yugoslavia: Slovenes in Dravska banovina

results:

- substantial part (about 1/3) left in Austria and Italy
- linguistic, cultural and administrative autonomy within DB
- Establishing of the University of Ljubljana,
with Slovene as the teaching medium

1.5 Slovene in Prekmurje - a different strand of Slovene

- Prekmurje - including Porabje:
 - historically Hungarian lands formerly *Vendvidék*, or *Muravidék*, part of Vas County of H.,
 - Slovene Porabje stretches partly also in A.
 - Separate development of language
 - Separate written language (*sztári szlovenszki jezik*):
Hungarian orthography -
 - outside names for the language: *tót* (Hun.),
vend (Sl./Prekm) < *Windisch* (Germ.)
- Lively writing tradition in the language:
 - beginnings 16th c. (Protestant song books),
 - until first years in pre-war Yugoslavia (sacral and profane publications).
 - protestant and catholic traditions coexisting
 - bible translated in 18thc. (Mikloš Küzmič)

ABECEDARIUM
SZLOWENSZKO,



71
Drobnó Detzo,
von Szpuschena.



Vltori M DCC XXV

- Strong assimilatory pressure after establishment of Double Monarchy (1867)
- After WW I (Saint Germain and Trianon Treaties)
present Prekmurje part ceded to SHS (Yugoslavia), becomes part of Slovenia.
- Opting of Prekmurje for joint Slovene identity:
roots in 18th c. and 19th c. language activities.

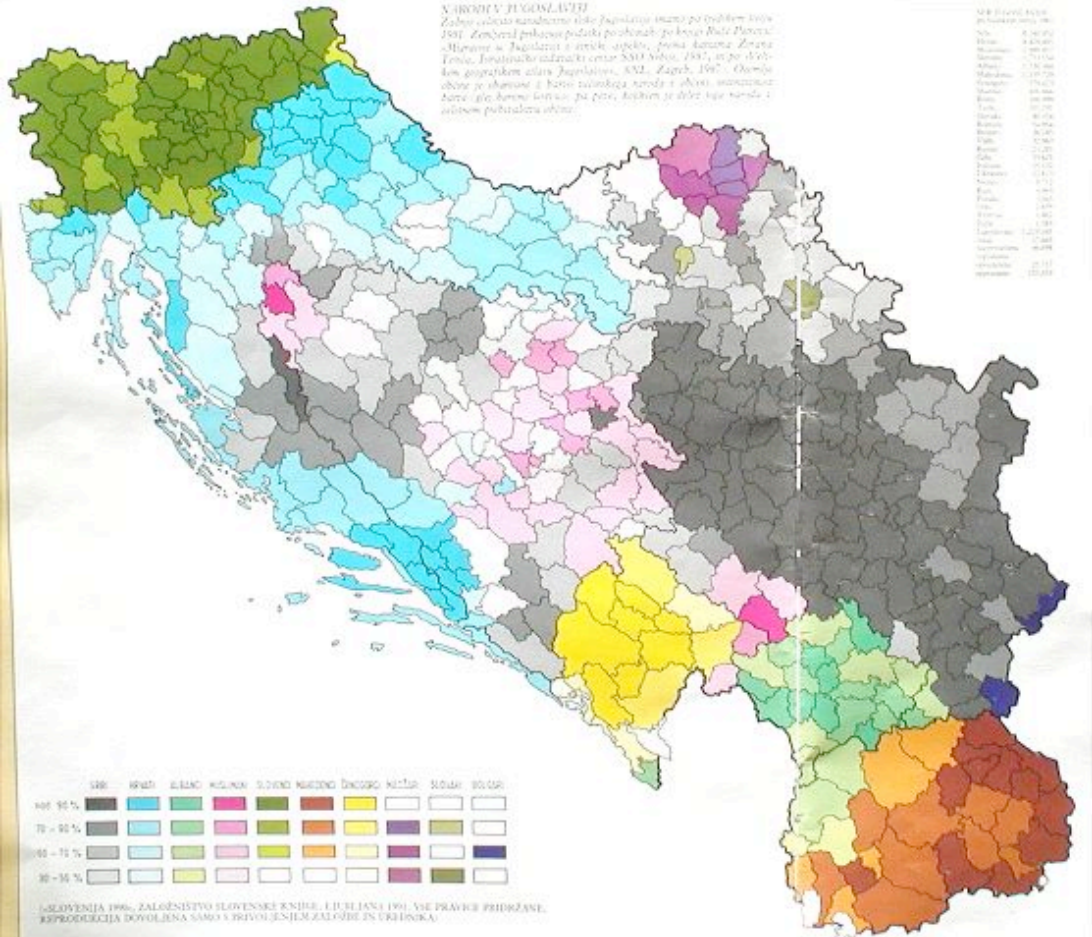
1.6 Slovene after WW II

- One of federal republics of Yugoslavia:
 - high degree of linguistic, cultural, administrative, legal and economic autonomy
 - nominally equal status with other “*narodi*” (ethnic nations) within Yugoslavia
 - Slovene - the official language of the republic of Slovenia used in all areas where a “national” language is usually used
 - developed bilingual policy in border areas with Italy and Hungary
- Federal level: Serbo-Croat majority language (70%)
 - direct and indirect pressure through:
 - administration, media, economic immigration,
 - as the “*de facto*” working language in Federal organs of SFRY
 - ==> cf “*jugoslovenski*”, parallels with EU

VARNOSTI PUGONLJIVOSTI

Zbirna statistika namenske vloge žagelnicov izmerjena po triletnem letu 1991. Zbirniški podatki po občinah po knjigi *Statistični letopis Slovenije 1993* in letnik *Statistika Slovenije*. Izdati so bili pri Statističnem uradu RS, Ljubljana, 1993, in pri Statističnem uradu RS, Ljubljana, 1993. Zbirniški podatki po občinah po knjigi *Statistični letopis Slovenije 1993* in letnik *Statistika Slovenije*. Izdati so bili pri Statističnem uradu RS, Ljubljana, 1993, in pri Statističnem uradu RS, Ljubljana, 1993.

SKUPAJ	100,000
1991	100,000
1992	100,000
1993	100,000
1994	100,000
1995	100,000
1996	100,000
1997	100,000
1998	100,000
1999	100,000
2000	100,000
2001	100,000
2002	100,000
2003	100,000
2004	100,000
2005	100,000
2006	100,000
2007	100,000
2008	100,000
2009	100,000
2010	100,000
2011	100,000
2012	100,000
2013	100,000
2014	100,000
2015	100,000
2016	100,000
2017	100,000
2018	100,000
2019	100,000
2020	100,000



0-5%	5-10%	10-15%	15-20%	20-25%	25-30%	30-35%	35-40%	40-45%	45-50%	50-55%	55-60%	60-65%	65-70%	70-75%	75-80%	80-85%	85-90%	90-95%	
[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]	[Color]

© SLOVENIJA 1996. ZALOŽNIŠTVO SLOVENSKE KNJIGE, LJUBLJANA 1991. VSE PRAVICE PRIHRUŽANE. REPRODUKCIJA DOVOLJENA SAMO V PRIVOLJENJEM ZALOŽNIŠTVU URAJENIKA.

2. Slovene after the independence

2.1 Slovene after independence 1991

- S.:the official language of the sovereign Republic of Slovenia in 1991
- continuation of all previous uses of Slovene under SFRY
- after accession to EU, one of the official languages of EU
(lucky, compared to Catalan, Provansal, Friulan, ...)

2.2 Pressures and contradictions of being independent

- worries of being a “small” language among “big” ones
- servility towards EU,
→ compensation:
discriminatory policies towards economic emigrants from ex-Yu
(cf. “izbrisani” (erased ones): manipulation of resident records)

2.3 Slovene language management

- Agency in charge of management: Ministry of Culture
- Basic Laws governing Slovene language:
 - ◇ Council of Europe and EU legal framework (ratified parts)
 - ◇ Constitution
 - ◇ **Zakon o javni rabi slovenščine (ZJRS) (*Public Use of the Slovene Language Act*)** Ur.l. RS, No. 86/2004, with revisions
(Ur.l. RS, No. 91/2008 Odl.US: U-I-380/06-11, 8/2010) ==> Implemented: 20.08.2004
 - Actual application policies of the law are governed by the “Resolution” below:
 - Official minority languages: Italian and Hungarian (historical, territorial)
 - Romani not recognised as autochthonous minority language
 - some support under existing Slovene and EU legislation
 - cf. critique by Amnesty International (POPTV “24 ur” 28 May 2009)
 - ◇ **Resolucija** o nacionalnem programu za jezikovno politiko 2007-2011 (ReNPJP0711) (**Resolution on National Programme for Language Policy 2007-2011**) Ur.l. RS, št. 43/2007, ==>Implemented: 02.06.2007. Revision 2010

2.4 Regulation of Slovene in post-Schengen

- **The relevant “law” and the “resolution” and several by-laws** govern the language use in post-Schengen period
- **Characteristics:** (cf. M. Stabej, Mladina 19, 2007)
 - Drafted by conservatives
(Janez Dular, a professor of Slovene turned politician),
as a conservative partner in center left coalition Drnovsek government
and later, in center right coalition government
- **Importance**
 - defining Slovene and its functions as the Official Language of RS
 - language of instruction
 - language of media
 - default language in public use
(including communication in business organisations, located in RS)

• Faults

- utterly inadequate for the global age - just a “defense reflex”, i.e.:
 - orientation from 19th c. (ethnic awakening!)
 - strong orientation towards “protection”,
 - fear of “foreign” elements, purism,
 - ==> by-product: “lektor” (professional copy correctors)
 (“correct language enforcers” in media and elsewhere)
 - ==> problem and not a solution to improvement of language use

- omitted support for creative approach towards language in modern use
 - no mention of “non-autochthonous” minorities (economic emigration)
 - active support for teaching Slovene as a second language mentioned,
 limited mainly to diaspora,
 - ==> unfortunate effect for student exchange programs

- **Unresolved problems:**

- use of foreign languages at universities under ERASMUS-SOCRATES scheme
English lectures for students:
technically all universities breaching the law
- declarative support for Slovene in immediate abroad
(“zamejstvo” *across the border*)
- specified goals:
to promote “the use of Slovene in tourism, business, culture and other contacts...”
("Raba slovenščine pri turističnih, trgovinskih, kulturnih, športnih in drugih stikih...")

- **Root of the problem:**

- basically low awareness of the seriousness of issues involved
- irresponsible coalition government bargaining with ministerial posts
==> “less important” ones go to junior partners

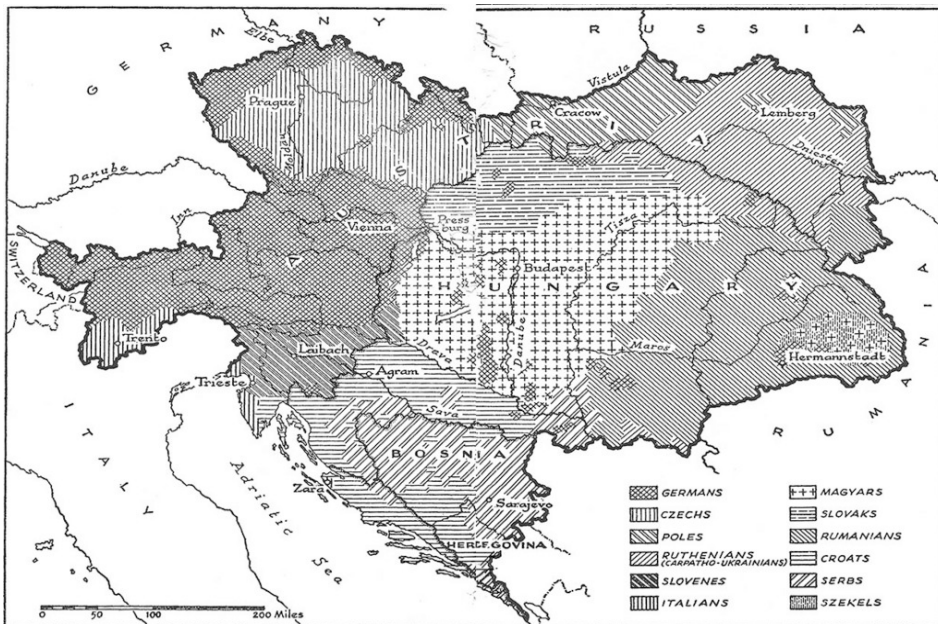
3. Slovene in neighbouring countries (“across the border”)

3.1 Ethnic distribution under Austrian-Hungarian Double Monarchy (K&K)

The Habsburg Empire
1815-1918



© Andrea Komlosy, Vienna



<http://euroheritage.net/habsburgmaps.shtml>

3.2 Present distribution of Slovene in Slovenia and neighbouring countries

Shematska karta slovenskih manjšin*



Med Alpami in Jadranom: Slovenci v Evropski uniji (1996): Bruselj, Informacijski center v Bruslju, Evropski urad za manj razširjene jezike.)



Source of data: Terence R. Carlton, *Introduction to the Phonological History of the Slavic Languages*, Columbus: Slavica, 1990 (ISBN 0-89357-223-3), pp. 380-81.

3.3 Slovenes in Italy

- Western political border of Slovenes:
where people stay and states come and go
(cf. Austria, Illirian Kingdom, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Slovenia)

step 1

- 1866 - Beneška Slovenia (Slavia Veneta) → transferred to Italy

step 2

- after WW I, Primorska and western part of Notranjska ceded to Italy as a part of the secret London agreement.
- 1920-1943 (1945) intensive, often violent assimilatory policy
 - burning of Narodni dom 13 July 1920),
 - 1923 Slovene loses status of official language in JK (Venezia Giulia)
 - enforcement of Italian, Italian names
(restoration of original name procedure possible only recently)
 - forced confinations and emigration,
==> also open and covert resistance from Slovene side (TIGR)

step 3

- after WW II, major part of Primorska assigned to Slovenia Yugoslavia,
- Beneška Slovenia , Gorica (Gorizia) and Trst (Trieste) with surrounding territory remain in Italy,

step 4

- STO (Free Trieste Territory) divided, Zone A ruled by Italy,
 - Zone B by Yugoslavia (actually Slovenia and Croatia)



Free Trieste Territory and its division

- Memorandum of London (1954) recognizes de facto rule
 - Border fixed by Osimo treaty in (signed 1975, ratified in 1977, succession of 1992)
 - Passably normalised relations, to some extent also for minorities
 - Some minority protection given only in the Province of Trst (Trieste) ,
 - Gorizia (Gorizia) partly and Videm (Udine) being completely excluded.

Intermezzo

- After 1991 - direct contacts regarding Slovene minority
Slovene position weakens compared with SFRY

step 5

- Global protection of Slovenes in Italy Act
(Zakon o globalni zaščiti Slovencev v Italiji, **2001**), i.e., law 38/2001.
based on Osimo treaty (22-23 years after ratification!)
(Regional bylaw to actually provide measures of protection passed in **2007**,
- Deželni zakon št. **205, 16. 11. 2007** –
 - Deželne norme za zaščito slovenske jezikovne skupnosti
(*Norme regionali per la tutela della minoranza linguistica slovena*)
 - Supposed to cover all Slovenes
in their historically settled territory in Italy.
 - Actually being implemented in an extremely restricted way.

step 6

- 2004 (May) Accession of Slovenia to EU
- 2007 (January) Accession of Slovenia to EURO zone
- 2007 (December) Accession of Slovenia to Schengen treaty

3.4 Slovenes in Austria

- After WW I
 - 1919 Saint Germain Treaty: SE Carinthia ceded to SHS (later Yugoslavia)
==> unsolved part left to Plebiscite of Carinthia (October 1920:
Zone A has Slovene majority (70%),
59% of total Zone A population opt for Austria!)
 - Smaller areas with Slovene population more to the East not recognised.
- After WW II
 - Austrian State Treaty (Art. 7)
Signed 1955, A. USA, USSR, UK, F., cosignatory Yugoslavia
Art 7. specifies extensive protection of minorities,
including C. Slovenes and Burgenland Croats
 - After 1991 - direct contacts regarding Slovene minority
Slovene position weakens compared with SFRY
 - 2004 (May) Accession of Slovenia to EU
 - 2007 (January) Accession of Slovenia to EURO zone
 - 2007 (December) Accession of Slovenia to Schengen treaty

3.5 Slovenes in Hungary (Slovensko Porabje)

Assimilatory pressure continues in Porabje:

- 1918-1945:
pre-war Horthy regime and regime during WW II

- 1945-1958:
pro-Soviet ideological reasons
("Inform-bureau rift" - until 1958 -after that destalinization).

- from end of 1970ies on: relaxation of relations between H and SFRY

- after 1989 (H) and 1991 (RS): direct contacts regarding minorities

- 2004 (May) Accession of Slovenia and Hungary to EU
- 2007 (December) Accession of Slovenia and Hungary to Schengen treaty

3.6 Year 2007: the year when Slovenes live again in a borderless (almost) world

4. Present policies of neighbouring countries towards their ethnic minorities including

4.1 Council of Europe and EU framework and other legal obligations

- Relatively low interest for human and linguistic rights:
basically an economic group

After 1990 more positive about minority linguistic and ethnic rights
(a number of resolutions passed)

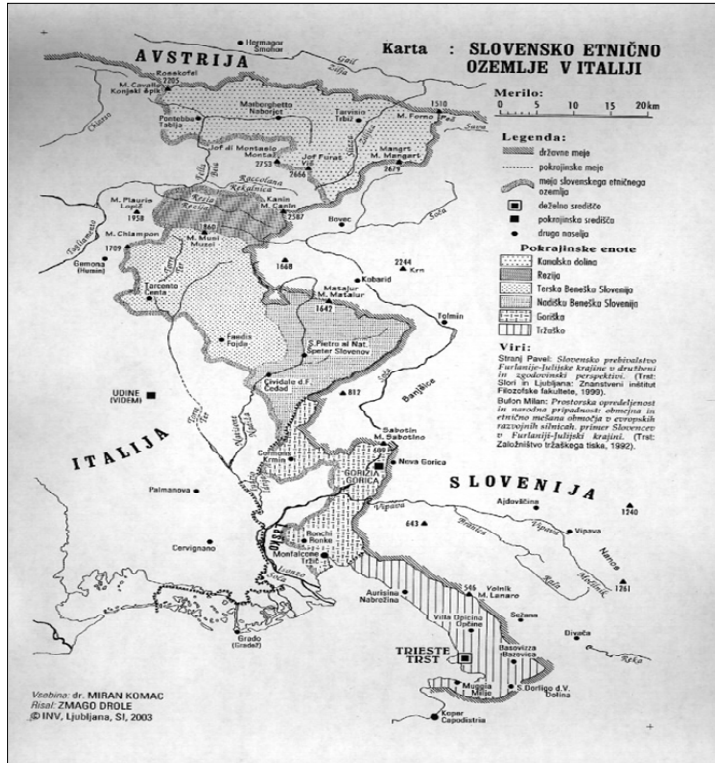
Countries acceding EU in 2004, 2007 did not have to fulfill the condition of respecting minority rights (many skeletons in the cupboard)

- Treaty of Lisbon
 - more specific than previous treaties
(cf. OSCE symposium in Oslo, 2008),
 - still vague on actual implementation of minority linguistic rights
=> vague, difficult to enforce or, unenforceable

4.2 Italy

• Demography - Slovenes in three “provinces” Tržaška, Goriška in Videmska

Slika 2.1: Območje slovenske poselitve v Italiji



Vir: Komac 2008a.

Different numbers

Stranj's data (1999: 18)	Data (referred to year 1997) of Laval University
Friulians: 600.000 approx. (60%)	Italians: 635.000 (53,5%).
Italians: 500.000 approx. (50%)	Friulians: 531.000 (43,0%).
Slovenians: 100.000 approx. (10%)	Slovenians: 56.000 (4,7%)
Germans: no data	Germans: 0,4 %

<i>Percentages of Slovenes in the territories of settlement</i>						
Year	Kanalska dolina	Rezija	Terske doline	Nadiške doline	Goriško	Tržaško
1901	27,0	99,4	38,3	99,4	27,6	21,3
1911	19,5	100	35,3	94,8	33,5	32,5
1921	17,0	100	39,6	91,0	28,9	18,5
1951	19,6	39,5	82,6	11,0	13,2	-
1961	8,6	-	-	-	-	-
1971	17,4	90,0	13,7	82,0	11,6	8,2
1981	16,4	98,0	35,7	89,4	14,5	10,3

(Unuk 1997: 37)

both after Magrinyà i Domingo (2006)

Changes of the population of Resia

Leto	1901	1911	1921	1931	1936	1951	1961	1971	1980	1986	1991	2001	2006
Št. preb.	3952	4671	3695	3114	2994	3350	2830	1805	1571	1477	1318	1285	1196

Vir: Komac 1987: 147; Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia 2002; Statistiche demografiche ISTAT 2008.

after Peršič (2008)

Fluctuation of population in Nadiška dolina

IME OBČINE	1) 1901	2) 1901	1911	1921	1953	1974	1975	1983
Čedad					0		100	3.356
Špeter	3.240	3.151	3.515	2.977	2.340	1.770	466	2.047
Dreka	1.389	1.199	1.424	1.343	1.330	575	450	343
Grmek	1.570	1.435	1.676	1.617	1.380	871	780	722
Podbonesec	3.779	3.201	4.000	3.748	3.143	1.894	444	1.712
Sv. Lenart	2.639	2.464	2.623	2.465	2.038	1.227	452	1.175
Sovodnje	2.078	1.633	2.048	1.905	1.914	1.121	1.158	946
Srednje	1.805	1.617	2.005	1.784	1.650	854	227	688
Praprotno	1.317	1.144	1.230	950	974	570	317	259
NADIŠKA BENEŠKA SLOVENIJA	17.817	15.844	18.521	16.789	14.769	8.882	4.394	11.248

after Peršič (2008)

- Legal framework

- ◇ Council of Europe and EU legal framework (ratified parts)

- ◇ Constitution of RI (1947)

- Article 3

- (1) All citizens possess an equal social status and are equal before the law, without distinction as to sex, race, language, religion, political opinions, and personal or social conditions.

- Article 6

- The Republic shall safeguard linguistic minorities by means of special provisions.

- Statute of Friuli-Venezia Giulia

- Part I. Linguistic protection of the Region. Chapter I.

- Constitution of the Region.

- 3. In the region equal rights and treatment are recognized to all citizens, whatever the linguistic group they belong to, with the protection of the ethnic and cultural characteristics of each.

◇ Relevant laws: (Mentioned above in Section 3.3 STEP 5)

- Global protection of Slovenes in Italy Act

(Zakon o globalni zaščiti Slovencev v Italiji, **2001**), i.e., **Act 38/2001**.

based on Osimo treaty (22-23 years after ratification!)

(Regional bylaw to actually provide measures of protection passed in **2007**,

- Deželni zakon št. **205**, **16. 11. 2007** –

- Deželne norme za zaščito slovenske jezikovne skupnosti

(*Norme regionali per la tutela della minoranza linguistica slovena*)

→ Supposed to cover all Slovenes

in their historically settled territory in Italy.

→ Actually being implemented in an extremely restricted way.

- Policies of I. government
 - Unequal treatment of minorities
 - “Zaščitni zakon” Norme a tutela della minoranza linguistica slovena della regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Predpisi za varstvo slovenske jezikovne manjšine dežele Furlanije-Julijske Benečije)
- Policies in the Regional Government of each “Province”, i.e. Trst, Gorica, Udine and in the autonomous region Friuli-Venzia Giulia
- Role played by Slovene minority
 - Political organization
 - Economic organization
 - Media in Slovene: Italy restricting support - due to “economic crisis”

Daily: 
Radio Slovenski radio Trst

4.3 Austria

- Demography

Občevalni jezik	Leto 1951*		Leto 1951		Leto 1961		Leto 1971	
	štev.	%	štev.	%	štev.	%	štev.	%
nemški	70.564	64,1	61.335	60,8	82.314	76,5	101.765	83,2
slovenski	6.646	6	10.261	10,2	8.179	7,6	5.871	4,8
vindiš	3.396	3,1	-	-	1.506	1,5	452	0,4
nemško-slovenski	7.650	7	18.428	18,3	3.261	3	9.554	7,8
nemško-vindiš	10.883	9,9	-	-	7.305	6,8	3.370	2,8
slovensko-nemški	5.513	5	10.523	10,4	2.254	2,1	709	0,6
slovensko-vindiš	102	0,1	-	-	19	0	7	0
vindiš-nemški	5.265	4,8	-	-	2.269	2,2	123	0,1
vindiš-slovenski	38	0	-	-	-	-	8	0
drugi, neznano	-	-	355	0,3	298	0,3	400	0,3
skupaj	110.057	100	100.902	100	107.585	100	122.259	100
vse kateg. s slovenski	19.809	18	39.212	38,9	13.694	12,7	16.134	13,2
vse kateg. z vindiš	19.684	17,9	-	-	11.279	10,5	3.952	3,2

from Belšak (2007)

- Invention of new categories and identities for certain dialects (Windisch/Vindiš)

- Legal framework
 - ◊ Council of Europe and EU legal framework (ratified parts) -- see Appendix
 - ◊ Austrian State Treaty (Art. 7 - protection of Minorities)
 - ◊ Constitution - relevant clauses
 - ◊ Relevant laws

- German nationalism in Carinthia
 - Roots
 - Policies of A. government

 - Policies of Regional Government (Heimat dienst, FPK, Nazi symathies)

 - Conflicts and solutions regarding the public use of Slovene golden mine for political capital in local politics

 - Role played by Slovene minority

- Slovene minority in Austrian Styria (W and E) receives no recognition
 - exposure to rough pressures in extremely conservative environment
(continuation of Porabje and Prekmurje Slovenes in Austria)
 - Role of August Pavel, man with 3 fatherlands
 - Cultural activities - direct local crossborder contacts
 - easier under Schengen
 - > more contacts with peers across the border

4.4 Hungary

Demography

TABLE 1

Minority groups in Hungary	Number of citizens who undertake to use native language		Change in the number of citizens who undertake to use native language in %	Number of citizens who undertake their nationality status		Change in the number of citizens who undertake their nationality status %	Number of citizens who are associated with ethnic cultural values and traditions	Number of citizens who use their own languages in the family and among friends
	1990	2001		1990	2001			
Slovenian	2627	3187	21,32	1930	3040	57,51	3442	3119

All 3 Tables taken from: <http://www.mercator-research.eu/minority-languages/Language-Factsheets/minority-languages-in-education-in-hungary>

Shift - reflection of lesser pressures after the change of regime in 1989?

**TABLE 2: Number of children in minority nursery-schools
(1999/2000 school-year)**

	Number of nursery-schools	Number of children in minority language nursery-schools	Number of children in bilingual nursery-schools	Total
Slovenian	5	0	112	112

**TABLE 3: Number of pupils in minority primary schools
(1999/2000 school-year)**

	Number of schools	Number of pupils in minority language schools	Number of pupils in bilingual schools	Number of pupils in language instruction schools	Total
Slovenian	4	0	22	94	116

→ Numbers small compared with the declared minority population

- Legal framework
 - ◇ Council of Europe and EU legal framework (ratified parts, the most diluted version)
 - European Charter for Regional and Minority languages.
signed (1992), ratified (1995) and implemented (1998) (Slovene,...)
no legal binding in the case of non-action
 - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.
signed (1995), ratified (1995) and implemented (1998)
 - bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries (include. Slovenia)
 - ◇ Constitution
 - ◇ Relevant domestic laws
- Policies of H. government:
Kept to minimum

- Conflicts and solutions:

 - numerically small minority in unsupportive political environment

 - what is to be done

 - reciprocity of support between minorities (TV programs, media,...)

- Additional difficulty:

 - acceptance of Pofrabje dialect in Slovenia

 - (compare with Italy - Rezija/Resia, Beneška Slovenija)

 - stronger trend towards linguistic assimilation

4.5 Declining numbers of Slovene speaking population in all three countries

- **political reasons**

- Before WW II: fascism, nazism,
- After WW II: East-West political and ideological division
Irony: in I and A: Slovenes were “East” danger
in H: “West” danger
- Before and after: plain rabid nationalism of local majority
- Political opportunism and populism mainly of local majority
- Invention of “new” ethnic categories for parts of minority:
H.: Vends, A.: Vindiš, I.: Resians, Beneški Slovenci
- Restricting public visibility (Italy, Austria, Hungary),
cf. Gumperz and his research of biligualism in Carinthia in ‘70.
- Restricting access to own language media (production and reception)

- **Social and economic factors**

- linguistic, social, economic marginalization:

- Passive regions Resia, Porabje, E. Steiermark, slightly less Carinthia

- limited range of one's own language

- lack of awareness of one's identity

- ideological and religious rifts among minority organisations (Italy ,Austria)

-

- lack of adequate involvement from Slovenian authorities

cf. A comment of colleague from Trieste:

“Is it really worth all the effort...”

5. Developments after Schengen

5.1 2 1/2 years since accession of RS and H to Schengen treaty

- Basically, pre-Schengen Daoist dynamics of 無為 (*wu wei*) regarding duties, and “positive engagement” regarding containment of minority, carried on, - but some new winds started blowing, too.
- More lively local exchange:
 - cultural events,
 - cooperation in after school educational events among local schools at both sides of the border,
 - local level economic contacts, tourism,

- 5.2 • Easier direct across border cooperation - some results are showing:
example of good practices: Goriško and “Provincia di Gorizia”

5.3 Most recent news

- “*eppur si muove!*” Steps ahead by glacial speed, and some steps back

-----CASE 1-----

a taboo in Italy finally broken

==> visit of 3 presidents to **Narodni dom** and Monument to Italian exiles from Istria
on the 90th anniversary of burning the Narodni dom (13 July 1920)

IL PICCOLO 13.7.2010

TRIESTE VOLTA PAGINA

I presidenti di Italia, Slovenia e Croazia insieme al concerto di Muti per l'amicizia

Il maestro Riccardo Muti dirigerà in piazza dell'Unità il concerto "Le vie dell'amicizia", al quale assisteranno Giorgio Napolitano, Danilo Türk e Ivo Josipovic, per la prima volta uno accanto all'altro. Prima, la visita all'ex Balkan* e al monumento all'Esodo.

* ex Balkan

*name for Narodni dom, after burning down and confiscation by Mussolini regime
Daily Corriere della sera does not mention even this much*

-----CASE 2-----

Bilingual Place names in Carinthia

STAGE 1



On the left, present, and on the right, former, governor of Carinthia (both FPK).

STAGE 2



Result of the legal fight of lawyer Rudi Vouk

STAGE 3 (9 July 2010)



Picture goes with the article below in Kronen Zeitung

Report in Kronen Zeitung 13 7 2010

Verfassungswidrige Ortstafeln wurden getauscht

Knalleffekt in der Kärntner Ortstafelfrage: Die vom Verfassungsgerichtshof als verfassungswidrig erkannten Ortstafeln mit den hineinmontierten kleinen Zusatzschildchen in slowenischer Sprache sind am Dienstag durch korrekte zweisprachige Tafeln ersetzt worden. Landeshauptmann Gerhard Dörfler ließ die Amtshandlung zähneknirschend durchführen - und verglich das VfGH-Urteil gar mit den Schiedsrichter-Fehlpfiffen bei der Fußball-WM.

-----CASE 3-----

Closing of a Slovene Kindergarten in Porabje (one of the remaining few)

Ljubljana - MMC RTV SLO/STA 30. junij 2010 ob 21:44

Zaprli vrtec za slovenske otroke v Porabju

Možnosti za učenje slovenščine bo vse manj

V Porabju so zaprli enega izmed šestih slovenskih vrtcev. Za slovensko manjšino je to boleč udarec, saj je vrtec pomembno središče za ohranjanje slovenščine.

6. Conclusions

Global and regional (EU) integration

- benefits for economy

 - for unhindered contacts of ethnic groups with their peers

- at the same time:

 - vigorous rabid populism based on xenophobia among majorities

 - force directed towards the perceived OTHER(NESS),

 - common denominator: targeted are always weak groups:

 - “weaker” historical minorities

 - (compare South Tyrol with Slovenes and Friulans in Italy)

 - recent immigrants

==> post-Schengen regime of free flow:

 - in light of the lack of institutional support

 - a hope for divided historical minorities (cf. DeSwaan 2001)

 - (Slovenes, Slovaks, Hungarinas, Basks, Catalonians,...)

 - less hope for: indigeneous minorities (Friulans,

 - nonterritorial minorities (Roma,...)

 - recent economic and political immigrants

==> tasks before Slovenia, IAH and Council of Europe and EU are not trivial:

- Slovenia - plenty of homework to be done regarding language planning in the new circumstances.
- IAH: Time to reconsider policies towards minorities:
switching from containment to enabling
(more access to education, media in minority language)

- Council of Europe and EU:

present behaviour gives plenty of reason for worry

together with further integration must reconsider stricter
management of minority rights, in line with human rights.

謝辞

My sincere thanks to my colleague prof. Albina Nečak Lük from the University of Ljubljana, who took her precious time to discuss main points concerning Slovene in immediate abroad with me this past June. Any eventual misintepretations are due to my inadequate knowledge of the topic.

LITERATURE:

- Anderson, Benedict (1983) "Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism", Verso. (白石隆・白石さや訳『想像の共同体—ナショナリズムの起源と流行』リブレポート, 1987年; Zamišljene skupnosti. Ljubljana: SH, 1998,)
- Belšak, Katja (2007) Jezikovne pravice slovenske manjšine na avstrijskem Koroškem. Graduation thesis. Ljubljana: University of Ljubljana - FDV. (<http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/diplomska/pdfs/belsak-katja.pdf>)
- Benedetič, Ana (1999) Poti do univerze (大学設立までのたどった道), Zbirka Apes, Ljubljana: STUDIA HUMANITATIS .
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1992) "Language as symbolic power", Cambridge: Polity Press (日本語版: 『話すということ』藤原書店、東京) .
- Brezigar, Sara (2004) Politike promocije manjšinskih jezikov: primer slovenske jezikovne manjšine v Italiji. Master thesis. University of Ljubljana - FDV. (http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/delamag/mag_brezigar-sara.pdf).
- Coluzzi, Paolo (2004) Regional and Minority Languages in Italy. A general introduction on the present situation and a comparison of two case studies: language planning for Milanese (Western Lombard) and Friulian. Working Papers 14. Barcelona: Ciemen. (<http://www.ciemen.org/mercator/pdf/wp14-def-ang.pdf>). **//omission of Slovene!!!!**

- Das, Alok Kumar (2004) Minority Language Laws in the EU: Process and Problem of Policy Implementation. II Simposi Internacional Mercator: Europa 2004: Un nou marc per a totes les llengües? 27-28 / 2 / 2004. (II Mercator International Symposium: Europe 2004: A new framework for all languages?) Tarragona - Catalunya. (<http://www.ciemen.cat/mercator/pdf/simp-alok.pdf>).
- De Swaan, Abram (2001) Words of the World. Cambridge: Polity.
- Doleschal, Ursula (2009) Infrastruktura in razvoj slovenščine in slovenistike na Koroškem. Proceedings: simpozij Obdobja28, PP 97-101. (<http://www.centerslo.net/files/file/simpozij/simp28/doleschal.pdf>)
- Geary, Patrick (2005) Miti narodov (Europäische Völker in Mittelalter, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag 2002). Ljubljana: SH.
- Greenberg, Marc L. (ed.) (1997) The Sociolinguistics of Slovene (series International Journal of the Sociology of Language 124). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Greenberg, Robert D. (2000) 'Language Politics in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia', "Slavic Review" 59:3.
- Greenberg, Robert D. (1999) 'In the aftermath of Yugoslavia's collapse: The politics of language death and language birth', "International Politics" 36.
- Joseph, John E. (2004) "Language and identity: national, ethnic, religious". Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kordiš, Ivan (編) (2004) Od držav na slovenskem do slovenske države (スロヴェニア地域における国家からスロヴェニア国家まで) . Kočevje: Pokrajinski muzej.
- Luthar, Oto (ed.) (2008) The Land Between: A History of Slovenia. Frankfurt: Peter Lang.
- Magrinyà I Domingo, Jordi (2006) Sociolinguistic Portrait Of The Slovenian-Speaking Area In Italy. Working Papers 24. Barcelona: Ciemen. (<Http://Www.Ciemen.Org/Mercator/Pdf/Wp24En.Pdf>).

- Makoni, Sinfree & Pennycook Alastair (eds.) "Disinventing and Reconstituting Languages". Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Meier, Viktor (1996) "Zakaj je razpadla Jugoslavija" (ユーゴはなぜ崩壊したか、原文ドイツ語、英語訳もある) , Ljubljana: Znanstveno in publicistično središče
- Melik, Vasilij ((2002) Slovenci "1848-1918: razprave in članki". Maribor: Litera.
- Moguš, Milan (1995) "Povijest hrvatskoga književnoga jezika", Zagreb: Globus
- Nečak Lük, Albina (ed.), Jesih, Boris (ed.) (1998) Nečak Lük, Albina, Albina. Medetnični odnosi in etnična identiteta v slovenskem etničnem prostoru. I, izsledki projekta. Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja.
- Nečak Lük, Albina (ed.), Jesih, Boris (ed.), Wakounig, Vladimir (ed.) (2002) Medetnični odnosi v slovenskem etničnem prostoru. 3, Občina Železna Kapla - Bela/Eisenkappel - Vellach. Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja.
- Pajnik, Mojca & Tonči Kuzmanič (eds.) (2005) "Nation States and Xenophobias: in the Ruins of former Yugoslavia". Ljubljana: Peace Institute.
- Peršič, Ana (2008) Položaj slovenske manjšine v Videmski pokrajini v Italiji po sprejemu zakona za zaščito slovenske jezikovne manjšine v deželi Furlaniji Julijski krajini. Graduation thesis. Ljubljana: University of Ljubljana - FDV. (<http://dk.fdv.uni-lj.si/diplomska/pdfs/persic-ana.pdf>).
- Prunk, Janko (1996) "A brief history of Slovenia". Ljubljana: Založba Grad.
- 斉藤厚 (2003) 「新ユーゴにおける 1990年代のセルビア語論争」、JCAS Occasional Papers no. 20、帯谷知可・林忠行編『スラヴ・ユーラシア世界における国家とエスニシティII』 pp.17-26.
- Shulze, Hagen (2003) "Država in nacija v evropski zgodovini" (Staat un Nation in der europaeischen Geschichte [欧州史における国家とネーション) 1994 C.H. Beck'sche Verlagbuchshandlung, Muenchen, Series Making of Europe (日本では平凡社「叢書ヨーロッパ」シリーズ) のスロベニア語訳], serija "Delajmo Evropo", Ljubljana: Založba *cf.

- Stabej, Marko (1997) "Slovenski pesniški jezik med Prešernom in moderno". 博士論文. Univerza v Ljubljani Filozofska fakulteta.
- Špacapan, Mojca (2007) kulturna identiteta in čezmejno kulturno sodelovanje Goriške. Graduation thesis. Ljubljana: University of Ljubljana - FDV.
- Stabej, Marko (2007) Samopašne ovce, *Mladina* No. 19.
- Urrutia Libarona, Iñigo (2004) The Juridical Regime of Languages and the Recognition of Linguistic Diversity in the European Constitution. Working Paper 17. Barcelona: Ciemen.(<http://www.ciemen.cat/mercator/pdf/simp-urrutia-ang.pdf>).

Useful HP etc:

Information about Slovene minority and diaspora abroad -
Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for Slovenes Abroad
http://www.uszs.gov.si/si/slovinci_v_zamejstvu_in_po_svetu/slovinci_v_zamejstvu/

OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) and the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (NCHR), University of Oslo, 18-19 June 2008. Conference Report "Linguistic Rights of National Minorities ten years after the Oslo Recommendations and beyond. Safeguarding Linguistic Rights: Identity and Participation in Multilingual Societies" (http://www.osce.org/documents/sg/2009/06/37946_en.pdf)

POPTV 24 ur 28.05.2009 13:26 Romi in izbrisani – črna pika Slovenije (posredovano mnenje Amnesty International), (http://m.24ur.com/index.php?article_id=3169644&comments_page=8.)

REPORTS ON MINORITY SITUATION

Minority languages in education in Hungary

<http://www.mercator-research.eu/minority-languages/Language-Factsheets/minority-languages-in-education-in-hungary>

Appendix

A sampling of international conventions

The Charter of the United Nation. Sprejeta 26. 6. 1945, velja od 24. 10. 1945, <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/>, 5. 11. 2005.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights .General Assembly resolution 217 A (III), confirmed 10. 12. 1948,(<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>), 4. 11. 2005.

UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. 78 U.N.T.S. 277, confirmed 9. 12. 1948, valid od 12. 1. 1951, (<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/x1cppcg.htm>), 5. 11. 2005. RA acceded 19. March 1958.

International Convent on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX), confirmed 21. Dec. 1965, valid 4. Jan. 1969, (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/cerd.htm>), 5. 11. 2005. RA signed 22 July 1969, ratified 9. May 1972.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI), confirmed 16.Dec. 1966, valid 23. Mar. 1976, (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/ccpr.htm>), 4. 11. 2005. RA signed 18.Dec. 1972, ratified 13. Aug. 1980.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI), confirmed 16.Dec.1966, valid od 3. Jan.1976,(http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ceschr.html), 4. 11. 2005. RA signed 10. Dec. 1973, ratified 10. Sep. 1978.

- Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious or Linguistic Minorities. General Assembly resolution 47/135, confirmed 18. Dec. 1992, (http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/d_minori.htm), 5. 11. 2005.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child. General Assembly resolution 44/25, confirmed 20. Nov. 1989, velja od 2. 9. 1990, (<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/k2crc.htm>), 5. 11. 2005. RA signed 26. Aug. 1990, ratified 6. Aug. 1992.
- Convention against Discrimination in Education. 429 U.N.T.S. 93, confirmed 14. Dec. 1960, valid 22. May 1962, (<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/p1cde.html>), 6. 11. 2005. RA not a signatory
- ILO Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Persons in Independent Countries. 72 ILO Official Bull. 59, Confirmed 27. June 1989, Valid 5. Sep. 1991, (<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/r1citp.htm>), 6. 11. 2005. RA not a signatory
- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms amended. ETS No.005, Signed 4. 11. 1950, valid 3. Sep. 1953, 2007. Republika Avstrija Signatory 13. 1 Dec. 1957, ratified 3. Sep. 1958.
- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms amended by Protocol No. 11. ETS No.155, signed 4. Nov. 1950, Valid 3. 9. 1953, (<http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/en/Treaties/Html/005.htm>), 12. 9. 2007.
- Europäische Charta der Regional- oder Minderheitensprachen. CETS No. 148, confirmed 25. June. 1992, valid od 1. 3. 1998, (<http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/en/Treaties/Word/148.doc>), 6. 12. 2005. Parlament RA ratified 10. May 2001, valid 1. Oct. 2001.

INDEX

1. Slovenia: historical background
 - 1.1 Regional beginnings:
 - 1.2 Protestant linguistic activities 16th c.
 - 1.3 A new start - towards "United Slovenia"
 - 1.4 Slovene after WW I
 - 1.5 Slovene in Prekmurje - a different strand of Slovene
 - 1.6 Slovene after WW II
2. Slovene after the independence
 - 2.1 Slovene after independence 1991
 - 2.2 Pressures and contradictions of being independent
 - 2.3 Slovene language management
3. Slovene in neighbouring countries ("across the border")
 - 3.1 Ethnic distribution under Austrian-Hungarian Double Monarchy (K&K)
 - 3.2 Present distribution of Slovene in Slovenia and neighbouring countries
 - 3.3 Slovenes in Italy
 - 3.4 Slovenes in Austria
 - 3.5 Slovenes in Hungary (Slovensko Porabje)
 - 3.6 Year 2007: the year when Slovenes live again in a borderless (almost) world
4. Present policies of neighbouring countries towards their ethnic minorities including
 - 4.1 Council of Europe and EU framework and other legal obligations
 - 4.2 Italy
 - 4.3 Austria
 - 4.4 Hungary
5. Developments after Schengen
 - 5.1 2 1/2 years since joining of RS and H
 - 5.2 Most recent news
6. Conclusions