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Izzivi primorskega raziskovalnega prostora

ZRS 5oper

Religions in the digital age

A comprehensive look at modern approaches to teaching skiing to children

**Discussion by Dr Roberto Biloslavo, Acting Head of School
Institute of Behavioural Economics ZRS 5oper**

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Gorica**

The Bookhound and the i77ivi of Religious Thought in the Age of Digital Lexuality

Religions in the digital age

In the new millennium, we are witnessing tectonic shifts in the organisation, encoding and decoding of meaning sets. Until recently, collecting and unpacking signs was much simpler, their play seemed manageable and limited. But with the digitisation of virtually every dimension of life, the old ways of approaching truth and attempts at communication have lost much of their persuasiveness and legitimacy.

PR. Luka Trebežnik
Institute 7a of Philosophical and Religious Studies ZRS Koper

NOn a concrete and symbolic level, this break can be illustrated by the observation that the age of the book has been

has run its course, and a period of fluidity has opened up. In this sense, the book is an artefact of a concluded and meaningfully ordered stock of meaning that belongs to the past and no longer meets contemporary hermeneutical challenges. Unlike a text, a book brings a linear orderliness, the orientation of the signs in a book is more often than not clear, we usually know before we come into contact with it that the reading will proceed from cover to cover.

With text, however, the situation is quite different: we do not know where to begin and end, we have no clear guidelines for entering the text, and there is no guiding principle of in telegraphy (readability and comprehensibility). How can we discover the central message, the red thread of the text, when the text unit is without margins, the signs of the

are always crossing borders and multiplying uncontrollably. The Internet, as the most typical artefact of textuality, has no instructions for use, since every page can be an entry point and its scope is always changing, expanding and complementing. The pages are not hierarchical, but are always arranged in a different way, each textual marker is marked by a self-expression. Every text can also be a hypertext, and every textual unit carries a meta-textual dimension - which ultimately that there is longer a distinction between meta- and intratextuality. It seems that it was in this spirit that the Transcendentalist Jacques Derrida wrote, almost prophetically, back in the 1960s that "there is no extra-textual existence".

From this brief outline of the rupture that so profoundly characterises modernity, it is understandable why our time is perceived as a time of disorientation, a crisis of meaning and post-reality. Meaning is given to us as unmanageable, the polysemic nature of language is increasingly at the centre, signifiers are left to endless free play. If the book has condensed or

the rhyme gathers meaning, the text discloses it. This means that we cannot arrive at definitive answers, but can settle for provisional and temporary ones.

This break undoubtedly brings about major changes in the field of religious and theological thought, since, after all, the three great monotheisms are each in their own way conceived as religions of the book. In them, the book acts as a guardian of meaning, a place of spirit and inspiration, a guarantor of the correctness of doctrine and of the presence of God. With the end of the book and the flowering of textuality, however, it seems that the religious minds are finally forced to discard literalism and open themselves to a greater to some of the elements that constitute their contemplative dimension. In Christianity, which has largely influenced the development of the literary identification of Western civilisation, the book, as a sacred collection of canonical writings, is considered the privileged site of the disclosure of truth, while at the same time it is imbued with the consciousness that there is a truth which precedes any attempt at theorisation and all expressions of the for-



Monograph by Dr. Luka Trebežnik *Tekstualnost, Transcendence, Community. The challenges of postmodern philosophy of religion* (Koper: An- nales ZRS, 2024) in its introductory part covers the theme of the end of the book and the challenges of thinking in the age of digital .

the annoyances of a game of meaning. This awareness is expressed, for example, in the prologue of the Gospel of John, where it says that "in the beginning was the word", which may also inspire contemporary religious expressions to reassert the elusive, mysterious essence of the word and to return to their textual origin. reading and writing. -

Today at Cankarjev dom

A series of lectures organised by the Institute for Philosophical and Religious Studies of the Koper Academy of Sciences in the framework of the national research programme Constructive Theology in the Age of Digital Culture and the Anthropocene (ARIS) and the Association for Comparative Religious Studies is taking place at the Cankar House. The lectures raise the important question of the interaction between digitality, artificial intelligence and religion. The next event will take place on Wednesday, 12.3. at 7.00, when Dr Noreen Herzfeld will give a lecture entitled "Faith Incarnate: a Christian Critique of Digitality", and Dr Maja Gutman Mušič will give a lecture entitled "Dreams, Archetypes and Artificial Intelligence", and Dr Maja Gutman Mušič will give a lecture entitled "Dreams, Archetypes and Artificial Intelligence".

A comprehensive look at contemporary approaches to teaching skiing: Skiing as a game: effective, stimulating and sustainable

Skiing is a game of turns and fun on snow

The book *Skiing is a Game - Pedagogical and Biomechanical Basis of Ski Teaching*, published in English in its fourth reprint by ANNALES ZRS, the scientific publishing house of ZRS Koper, offers a comprehensive insight into modern approaches to teaching skiing to children.

eRoF. PR. RAPO Pišot from
R. eRoF. SAŠA Pišot
Institute 7a of Kinesiological Research
ZRS Koper

Pemphasises the importance of combining innovative approaches that enable pupils, whatever their age, to be safe and secure. fun and effective learning in the snow. The book has been published in adapted versions in Slovenian, Italian, Croatian and Serbian, and a DVD in Slovenian is also available.

Finding the truth in the art of teaching children to ski

Three renowned experts have come together out of a common desire to find the truth in the art of teaching children to ski. **Rado Pišot**, PhD, researcher at ZRS Koper and regular professor of kinesiology, has been researching motor development, motor learning processes and the impact of motor activity on quality of life for hundreds of years. His research work also includes the field of snow sports, where he has also established himself as an experienced alpine ski instructor. He is a long-standing member of the secretariat of the Association of Ski Teachers and Coaches of Slovenia (ZUTS) and a member of the presidium of the International Association for Education and Science in Snow Sports (IAESS) and the author of numerous scientific papers.

Dr. Ron Kipp, an internationally renowned coach and expert who runs the coach education programmes of the Ski Teachers Association of America (PSIA) and has worked with top American and Norwegian alpine ski racers in the past, has also made an important contribution to the book. His extensive experience in the field of motor control and motor learning has been instrumental in



Cover of *Skiing is a Game*

developing practical guidelines for ski instructors.

The third author, **Matej Supej**, PhD, Head of the Biomechanics Laboratory at the Faculty of Sport, University of Ljubljana, combines expertise in physics, mechanical engineering and sports science. As a former top-quality skier and an expert in biomechanics, he has made a major contribution to the understanding of the biomechanical basis of skiing and the approaches to ski teaching based on it.

Teaching to ski is a process both students and ski instructors should enjoy. The game and the accompanying movement tasks that help the pupil to become a skier are presented in the book in a way that allows the pupil to progress along his or her own natural path of development. Understanding this leads to the realisation that a child cannot be forced to ski because

the learning process must be fun and challenging. An important "backbone" of the book is the scientific background, which the authors invariably describe as the "art" of the teacher knowing, through theoretical knowledge of all aspects of teaching, what motivates the learner and how to find the right triggers of motor learning lead the learner to knowledge and help him/her to perform motor tasks in the snow. The book offers both breadth in terms of the topics presented and depth in terms of the detailed explanations. From an overview of the developmental laws of child development to the biomechanics of skiing to the use of games, everything is needed if the teacher wants to understand the student's skiing experience holistically.

SKI EASY Handbook in 8 languages

The continued need for international harmonisation of skiing teaching models and the development of appropriate teaching tools led to the design and implementation of the international SKI EASY (Educational, Accessible, Simple, Youthful) Approach to Skills Acquisition in Skiing project. It was led by ZRS Koper and brought together representatives from 11 skiing nations worldwide. It adopted a poetic y-step model of skiing instruction and produced a number of materials, including the SKI EASY pocket guide, which is available in eight different languages (Slovene, English, German, Italian, Croatian, Serbian, Bulgarian and Bosnian) and is freely accessible at

<https://www.skieasy.eu>, where many other materials are also available. .

The project's most important asset is the SKI EASY web app, which is freely available to ski instructors in 13 world languages.

The SKI EASY app is available at:



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d:
interski23

The manuals are the fruit of the joint work of the project consortium and cover most of the topics that a ski instructor should use in his/her teaching: from the internationally-unified y-step SKI EASY teaching model to the main developmental and physiological characteristics of children. Additional practical value is provided by tips on working on snow, nutrition, safety and environmental protection, and overcoming language and cultural barriers in ski teaching.

The fourth reprint of *Skiing is a Game* and the addition of the SKI EASY manuals underline the importance of skiing as an opportunity to develop children's personality and motor skills. The first contact with the snow and the first steps and turns on skis offer the child the opportunity to learn basic motor skills, to grow in his or her motor abilities, to build self-confidence and perseverance, and to encourage physical activity as a way of spending leisure time.

Teaching and learning skiing using the above-mentioned literature, developed and freely-available digital tools will ensure that children will be enthusiastic. Appreciate it and Remember, "skiing is a game". -



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Dr. Roberlo Biloslavo, Acting Chair of the Behavioural Economics Institute 7a ZRS Hoper

Behavioural economics and the challenges of the Mediterranean

Why do we choose a service or product when doing business or consuming, why do we behave in ways that are inconsistent with traditional economic models of rationality when making purchases or entering into contracts? Why is it to address economic and social challenges in the Mediterranean in a different way than in Scandinavia or Japan? Behavioural economics studies all this and explains these decision-making processes and individual behaviour in a way. The Institute of Behavioural Economics of the Slovenian Research Council Koper is headed by Dr Roberto Biloslavo.

PENIS SABAPiN

- How does behavioural economics research contribute to the exploration of specific economic and social challenges in the Mediterranean region?

"Behavioural economics combines elements of economics, psychology and other social sciences, focusing on the study of decision-making processes and individual behaviours that deviate from traditional economic models of rationality. In the context of the Mediterranean region, behavioural economics can offer important insights and possible solutions for understanding and addressing specific economic and social challenges. These challenges include, for example, the relatively high youth unemployment rate, gendered vulnerability, environmental challenges, the need to promote entrepreneurship, and the impact of traditions and social norms on behaviour."

I would like to highlight four areas in particular where behavioural economics offers useful solutions and approaches to better understand the phenomena themselves. These are: improving the efficiency of the labour market, dealing with situations of economic uncertainty, promoting entrepreneurship and innovation, and attitudes towards sustainable development and environmental protection. In the labour market field, behavioural economics research can shed light on why individuals do not effectively look for a job or do not look for a job at all (e.g. because of 'fear of failure', lack of motivation or 'status quo' tendencies). They also offer solutions for better-designed jobs and policies based on 'nudge' approaches. This method seeks to understand what makes people feel and perform at their best, and then tries to redesign the existing environment in a way that would enhance their potential. Using the clues, it is possible to design a more

targeted measures to get young people into the labour market and, above all, to keep them in the organisation afterwards. In situations of economic uncertainty, behavioural economics helps to explain why people resort to impulsive decisions in times of uncertainty, such as over-borrowing, under-investing, under-

or wasteful spending, and are focused on short-term gains rather than long-term stability. Through the introduction of interventions such as 'debt aversion' programmes and the management of the attribution of past decisions, policies can be designed to help individuals manage their debts and ensure their long-term financial security. Mediterranean countries also often look for ways to strengthen innovation and entrepreneurial culture, even though some cultural factors, fear of failure and stubborn social norms inhibit this type of entrepreneurial activity. The field of economics analyses barriers such as 'loss aversion' biases or ethical beliefs about work and the role of the family, and offers solutions to provide incentives that strengthen individuals' self-confidence and reduce the perceived risk of failure. For example, more mainstream approaches such as highlighting the stories of successful entrepreneurs ('societal process'), or introducing mentoring schemes, such as the



Dr Roberto Biloslavo

schemes can be more effective in stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship than purely financial support. Climate change and environmental degradation are a key problem for the Mediterranean region. The availability of accessible natural resources is key to the region's economy (e.g. tourism, agriculture and fisheries), but it is also these economic activities, especially intensive tourism, that are putting the latter under great pressure. Traditional policies that promote sustainability through its 'economic' argument have, in some cases, met with a limited public response. Behavioural economics in these cases identifies barriers such as the 'status quo bias', the importance of immediate returns from environmental measures or the underestimation of long-term risks (e.g. 'time-consistency'). Fairly simple interventions such as the introduction of symbolic awards for sustainable

more

On the labour market, behavioural economics research can shed light on why individuals do not look for jobs effectively or at all (e.g. due to 'fear failure', lack of motivation or 'status quo' attitudes).

The use of 'green permits' (the free inclusion of sustainability choices as the default) can stimulate effective action in this area."

The impact of the Mediterranean lifestyle on personal economic choices

- How is the Mediterranean way of life reflected in the economic behaviour of the inhabitants of the region and how do you study this at your institute?

"The Mediterranean way of life, which includes distinctive patterns of food, eating and social interaction, has a strong influence on the economic behaviour of the region's inhabitants. Research shows that the conditions of social interaction, group meals and a focus on community encourage greater consumption of produced food and products, which indirectly boosts the local economy, creates jobs and contributes to sustainable development. This area can also be analysed

From a behavioural economics perspective, various awareness-raising campaigns and incentives in the form of symbolic rewards aim to promote healthy eating habits and reduce the consumption of unhealthy products, leading to improved public health and lower health-care costs. We are also examining the link between the Mediterranean lifestyle and resilience to the economic challenges identified, exploring how cultural and religious specificities influence the economic decision-making of individuals and groups, and what behavioural economics solutions can further support the well-being of the region's inhabitants."

- What is your vision for the development of the Institute in the coming years and what are the key research directions?

nisations to wider social communities, based on the scientific evidence of behavioural economics, which would contribute to improving the quality of life of individuals and society at large in both the short and long term. The latter in particular is very challenging, we can see for ourselves in the range of actions taken by governments and others in the field of sustainable development which, over time, turn out to be misguided or at least not as effective as originally envisaged."

Translating research into practice is crucial

- How do you integrate your research findings into your study programmes and how could the field of economics become a more visible part of the academic curriculum at Slovenian universities?

"The Institute's staff work closely with Slovenian universities and are involved in the teaching process. We develop and implement courses based on the latest developments in behavioural economics and encourage students to participate in research projects. In particular, I would like to highlight the area of decision-making and decision-making processes of both individuals and groups. These topics can be integrated into a variety of study programmes, from management to sport psychology. In the future, we will strive for a more intensive integration of topics such as neuromarketing and the use of neuroscience for management and decision-making, also in connection with artificial intelligence. These areas are increasingly relevant and well-established in the international arena, and we believe that they will also be of interest for current and future study programmes at Slovenian universities."

- How do you foster engagement with business and policy-makers and how can behavioural economics make a concrete contribution to better decisions at the level of business and the public sector?

"Our institute actively cooperates with economy and local policy-makers, although we would like to be much more successful than we are at the moment. For our institute, translating research findings into practice is crucial, as the whole background to the emergence of behavioural economics is linked to observing everyday decision-making processes and conducting experiments in a real-world working environment. We also note that there is a strong link between research institutes abroad and practice. Part of the reason why we do not yet have as much cooperation with practice as we would like is, in our view, that the methods and solutions offered by behavioural economics in its broadest sense are not yet well known or understood by the general public. To this end, we are organising round-tables, consultations and workshops, and we are also planning to hold a conference in the future, where we would like to better present our research and its practical applications, and above all the latest developments in the international research."

Dr Roberto Biloslavo

Roberto Biloslavo, from Koper, first graduated from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Ljubljana, and then went on to complete a master's degree and a doctorate at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Ljubljana. He started his academic career as a lecturer at the current School of Management in Koper, and currently holds the title of full professor. He has been a guest lecturer at various universities abroad, from Italy to the USA, Australia, Turkey, etc. From 2008 to 2011, he was Vice-Rector of the University of Primorska, he has held the position of Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Management three times, and he is currently Vice-President of the Euro-Mediterranean University EMUNI and Acting Head of the Institute of Behavioural Economics of the Koper Research Centre. In 2012, he received a golden plaque from the University of Primorska, and in 2014 he received the Primorska Chamber of Commerce Award for encouraging entrepreneurial activity and developing new business models.

The Vicedomina books offer the only insight into the medieval history of Piran

700 years of Piran's stories

The Piran unit of the Koper Regional Archives boasts an exceptionally rich collection of archival material dating back to the Middle Ages, when Piran, like almost all Istrian towns, was ruled by the Venetian Republic (Serenissima). One of these treasures are the vicedomine books, a type of archival material that gives us a unique insight into the history of Piran during the period of the extensive Venetian administration from 1324 to 1784.

MAtEp Men
Senior Archivist, Regional Archives Koper

V During this period, a total of 174 books were published, the oldest of which is 700 years old this year. These are therefore one of the most important materials held by our institution and an almost inexhaustible resource for anti-personal researchers, but their guards are also a favourite place to browse for amateur experts on local history.

The fate of the Iberians was decided by the city administration

It was 1283 when Piran submitted to Venice and from then on began to form a municipal administration, which was supplemented and changed during the Venetian rule, but remained basically unchanged until the collapse of the Venetian Republic in 1797. Its foundations consisted of the Great Council (Consilium maius), which was composed of nobles of full age, the Small Council (Consilium minus) and the Podestat, as the highest representative of authority in the city.

The Grand Council had the power to declare wars, sign peace treaties, pass new laws, statutes, taxes and elect all the city's officials, except for the podestat. The Small Council, composed of 12 members, lost importance and power over the years and was eventually responsible only for the food supply of the city and for concluding contracts for the purchase of grain and other basic . The Vice-estate was appointed by the Venetian Senate and its function was to implement the decisions of the Grand , since, as the most important representative of the central Venetian authority in the city, it acted as an executive body.

Judges, syndics, cata- varians, vice-mayors, notaries, scribes and lawyers were an indispensable and integral part of the monthly administration. With precisely defined powers in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, they determined the fate of the inhabitants of the Piran Commune over the centuries. The vice- domineering office, established by the statutes in 1332, was particularly important for the population, although it is mentioned as such as early as 132y, as is evidenced by the document highlighted above. The office played a key role in proving property rights and ensuring legal certainty for the inhabitants of the Piran Commune.

Vicedominarija - a unique Istrian institution

According to **Darek Darovec**, the vicedominarije was a unique istrian institution, responsible for notarising notarial deeds as well as for



Vicedomina Book, 1324-1326 (SI_PAK/0009, Komuna Piran)

to supervise the operation of other . In accordance with the Statute, two vice-mayors were always elected from among the city's nobility, who were members of the Grand Council. They were only allowed to serve for one year, probably in order to ensure transparency of operations and to prevent possible corruption. Their responsibilities included: settling civil law matters, overseeing the commune's tinan- cial business, attending and deciding on trials, influencing post- litical decisions, overseeing the business of commercial institutions, and monitoring the management of church property. They were in charge of reviewing and approving all the contracts and clauses concluded - from purchase, lease, exchange and other contracts, as well as wills, which they were obliged to enter in the vicedomine's book within a certain period of time from the date of conclusion. As a rule, only extracts of the contracts were entered in the book, with basic information from which it was possible to discern the time, the witnesses, the place, and the core of the legal act. They also saw to it that all contractual obligations were fulfilled and, in the case of non- compliance could punish offenders.

As the final report of the Institute for Civilization and Culture, Analysis of the Development of Slovenian Parliamentarism, states, in the 14th and 1st centuries, the vice-edomini became one of the focal points of administrative in the western Istrian cities, given their duties. This is also confirmed by their earnings, as the

rise to an enviable third place in the pay scale for municipal employees. The signatures of the vice-demons can be found on all major acts of the Piran Commune, both public documents and private acts such as purchase contracts. The signature of the vice- domina gave the document legal validity within the commune and beyond. Darovec also states that the vice- dominas were also tasked with authenticating all the vice-dictator's judgments and orders, which, unlike other legal documents, they were not allowed to rewrite or summarise in their books.

In the case of unfaithful performance of the profession, the vice-dominator could be and, for more serious offences, could also lose his job. Common offences included leaving the commune territory without the consent of the podestat, entering the vice-dominariate without permission and exceeding the 30-day deadline for the registration of a legal act. It is interesting to note that in the case of embezzlement, there was no , whereas notaries could even lose their right and then their job for such an offence. The absence of such a penalty is not attributable to the unwavering honesty of the vicedomina, but to the status symbol they enjoyed in the public eye and, not least, to the need to preserve the public faith of the vicedomina.

Made of high-quality materials

Some of the preserved books of the Vicedominas have been subjected to the ravages of time, and in the past they have not always been preserved in the careful and technically appropriate way that is possible today. The damage that has occurred suggests that they have been exposed to inadequate temperatures and excessive levels of relative humidity over long periods of time. This was also due to other inconveniences which, in an immediate correlation with the given microclimatic conditions of storage, led to the development of mould, the presence of various pathogens and the deterioration of the paper. In order to limit and slow down the ageing process and to ensure that the books could be used in the future, restoration and conservation work was carried out on a large number of books. This also meant that some of the vicedomine books lost their original appearance, which was the price of their

our descendants will also be able to draw on its riches.

The most frequently damaged leather covers were those fitted with an iron clasp, which allowed the two covers to be joined, as was the case with the seven-hundredth-century example to which we dedicate this record. Its original covers were thus replaced and re-stitched with tanned animal , due to wear and irreparable damage. This was followed by the restoration of the book's sewn binding, which was typical at the time, as well as of the individual leaves, which had been torn or crumpled.

Despite the not always favourable storage conditions and probably not always the most appropriate handling, the book's long-term durability has been greatly enhanced by the exceptional quality of the materials used in its creation, above all the paper, which, thanks to its high cellulose and cotton fibre content, is extremely long-lasting. The ink used, which was usually obtained from soot, water and resin, also proved to be of exceptional quality and durability. Unlike newer inks, it did not begin to peel or embed on the paper over time.

the first entries in the oldest vicedomine book date back to March 132y, and the last to May 1326.

In this record we have managed to capture only a few of the main features of political and social life in middle-aged Piran, but from the pages of the vicedomin books we can select many other details from the everyday life of not only the upper but also the lower classes the town's population. It takes some skill, of course, to read the official Latin of the time in Gothic cursive, but through the 334 pages of summaries of legal transactions, deeds of gift and purchase contracts and wills, we get a glimpse of a life that was far removed in time, especially when we consider that the first entries in the oldest book of the Vicedominas date back to March of 132y, and the last to May of 1326. The whole, centuries-long story of life in Piran unravels before us as we make our way through all 174 surviving books, which the archivists of Koper we commend your full attention. -



The geographic and geographical diversity of the Istria region is reflected in the diet of the population

Gastrosotia and tartar on a plate

On the outskirts, where the walls used to enclose the city of Koper, Gramsci Square (Piazzal Sanpieri) opens up to a Venetian-Gothic building that houses the Ethnological Collection of the Regional Museum of Koper. On the ground floor of the building is the permanent ethnological exhibition The Encounter of Hunger and Plenty, which presents the culture of eating from the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century.

TINA NOVAN PUGER
Curator of Ethnology, Regional Museum Koper

Z food knowledge and practices are an important element of intangible cultural heritage, and food is a considered as a segment of material culture and, because of its characteristics, is strongly linked to a wider cultural framework, bound up with tradition and the environment. It is generally accepted that food habits change over time and space, and that tastes also change, influencing the (gastronomic) identity of a given region, which is also characteristic of the Istria region, which until 1991 constituted an integrated geographical-political space.

Istria's geographic diversity and complex past are reflected in the diet of its population. Historical facts have influenced dietary habits, and over time, nations and ethnic communities have intermingled, leaving their traces in the diet. The main characteristics of Istrian cuisine are those of Mediterranean cuisine, but the backbone of the traditional diet, which is the basis of today's food offer, is the humble peasant diet, a symbiosis of Roman, Germanic and Slavic influences. The above-mentioned

The focus of the study is on the dietary habits of urban and rural populations, and studying these sometimes opens up insights into a broader interpretation of dietary habits.

Gastroschisis or "the wisdom of the stomach"

We tend to think of nutrition as something most mundane and maddening, and above all necessary for survival, but it is much more than that. Two well-known terms are linked to the concept of nutrition: gastronomy and culinary science, and a lesser-known term: gastrosotomy. The latter is not to be found in the SSKJ and represents a science that studies digestion and food holistically. Gastro-sotia, or "wisdom of the stomach", comes from the Greek words *gastron* (stomach) and *sotia* (wisdom, learning).

The term was coined by Friedrich Christian Eugen Baron Von Vaerst (1792-1844) in his famous work *Gastrozotja*, or the doctrine of the pleasures of the table, published in 1841. At the time, Friedrich had the same reputation, particularly in Germany, as the better-known trans-cosmic gastrozoologist Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin (1746-1826), politician and gastronomist, author of the famous work *The Physiology of Taste, or Meditations on Transcendental Gastronomy* (1825). Gastrozotja can be determined as the *tylosotia* of gastronomy, which combines the sciences of food, cuisine and the banquette food, cuisine and banquet. A complex discipline with a multidisciplinary approach, it explores the sensations, the sense of eating of the mind and the body. It combines nutritional science, physiology, history, the art of cooking and sensory analysis in relation to food selection, preparation and presentation.

The message of gastrosotia, which in the strict sense of the word means 'to enjoy good food and to live to a healthy old age', is itself presented on the plate by the mysterious tartut, which, despite the fact that Istria was home to important growing areas and that from the 1930s onwards the hunting of tartut (the Motovun forest) was organised and concessionated, was not part of the Istrian traditional diet in the past. Tartut, known in antiquity and in the Middle Ages as a highly valued



Masterpieces of gastrozotia, or the philosophy of gastronomy, which combines the science of food, cuisine and banqueting.

Even if they were not part of the traditional Istrian cuisine, they have become a unique symbol of Istria's gastronomic identity, but in fact they are a so-called fictional tradition.

*artut symbolises luxury cuisine

There are no records of tartuti until the 18th century BC. AD, when a resident of Athens was granted citizenship rights in exchange for a dish of prepared tartutes. From antiquity onwards, the tartar had a place of excellence in the kitchen, being a sought-after and well-paid dish. In their works, both Greek (Pliny, Philoxenus, Theotrostanus, Plutarch, etc.) and Roman writers (Galen, Juvenal, etc.) referred to it as an oracle and a medicine. The first written account of the preparation of tartar is that of Apicius, who recommended that tartar be kept sealed in a jar in a cool place, cut into thin sheets, stacked in layers by dry sawing. Thereafter, tartuti seem to have fallen somewhat into obscurity, but with the Renaissance they took a central place in the gastronomy of the 16th-century kitchens of the high Italian and Transoxian nobility.

For some "scientists" of the period, the aroma of tartuta was a kind of "quintessence" that had an ecstatic effect on man. They were also indispensable at the famous banquets of King Louis XVI in the Com-

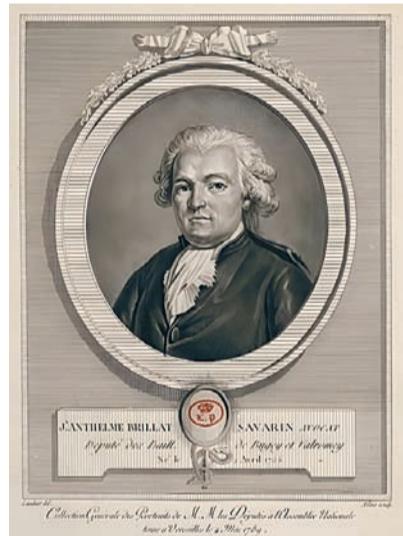
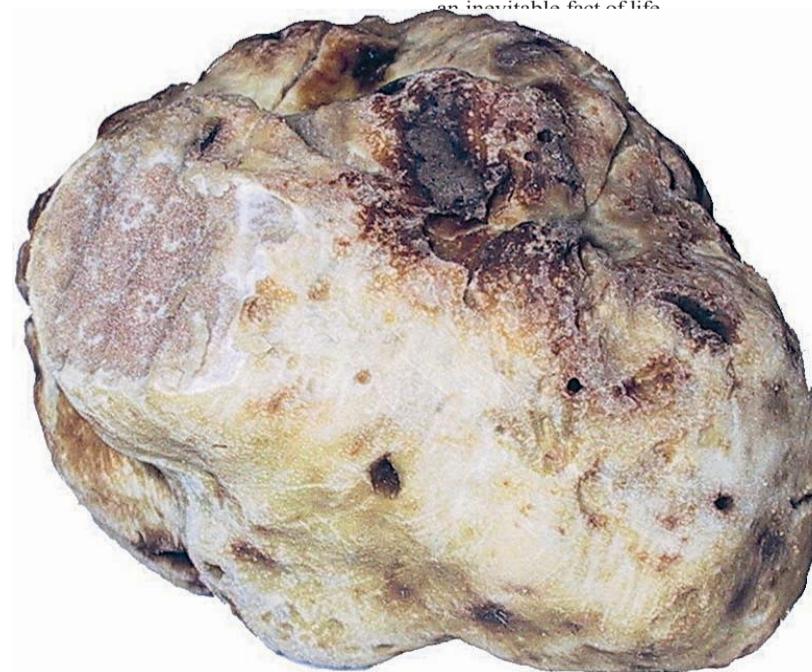
*artut on the plates of Istrian cuisine

In the 2nd century, tartut also entered the kitchen of the gentry and was served raw, warmed or in champagne as a main course. Istrian and Piedmontese tartut were considered to be the most appreciated tartut varieties in the world. In Istria, the second half of the 2nd century saw an increase in the purchasing power of the population, which led to a number of changes in the way meals were served. In the late 2nd century, tartut found its way onto the plates of Istrian cuisine as a gastronomic offer of restaurants and tourist farms, mainly in order to attract tourists with a higher purchasing power.

From the end of the 2nd century to the present day, tartar farming or tartar trapping has become an additional source of income for the people living in the tartar area. In today's Istrian gastronomic offer, tartuti has become an inevitable part of it.

In the 2nd century, truffle also entered the cuisine of the gentry and is served raw, heated or in champagne as a main course.

In our vicinity are the richest white tartar deposits in the Italian Piedmont region and in Croatian Istria, in the area along the Mirna River, from its source to Hum to Buzet and Istria's thermal springs, and in the Motovun Forest. In Slovenian Istria, the area between Sočerga and Brezovica (on the border between the Mirna and the Dragonja basins) is famous for its mysterious tartuti. The best tartuti are harvested from the end of October to the end of December, when the average temperature is below 10 degrees Celsius, at a depth of 30-40 cm. The type of tartare is determined on the basis of various morphological and organoleptic characteristics. Sensory analysis and quality Tuber magnatum (white tartar) is determined by the senses: sight, touch and smell. The chemical and nutritional properties show that tartuti have a very high content, which is why they are often described as 'rasin meat'. -



Gastrozotia Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin

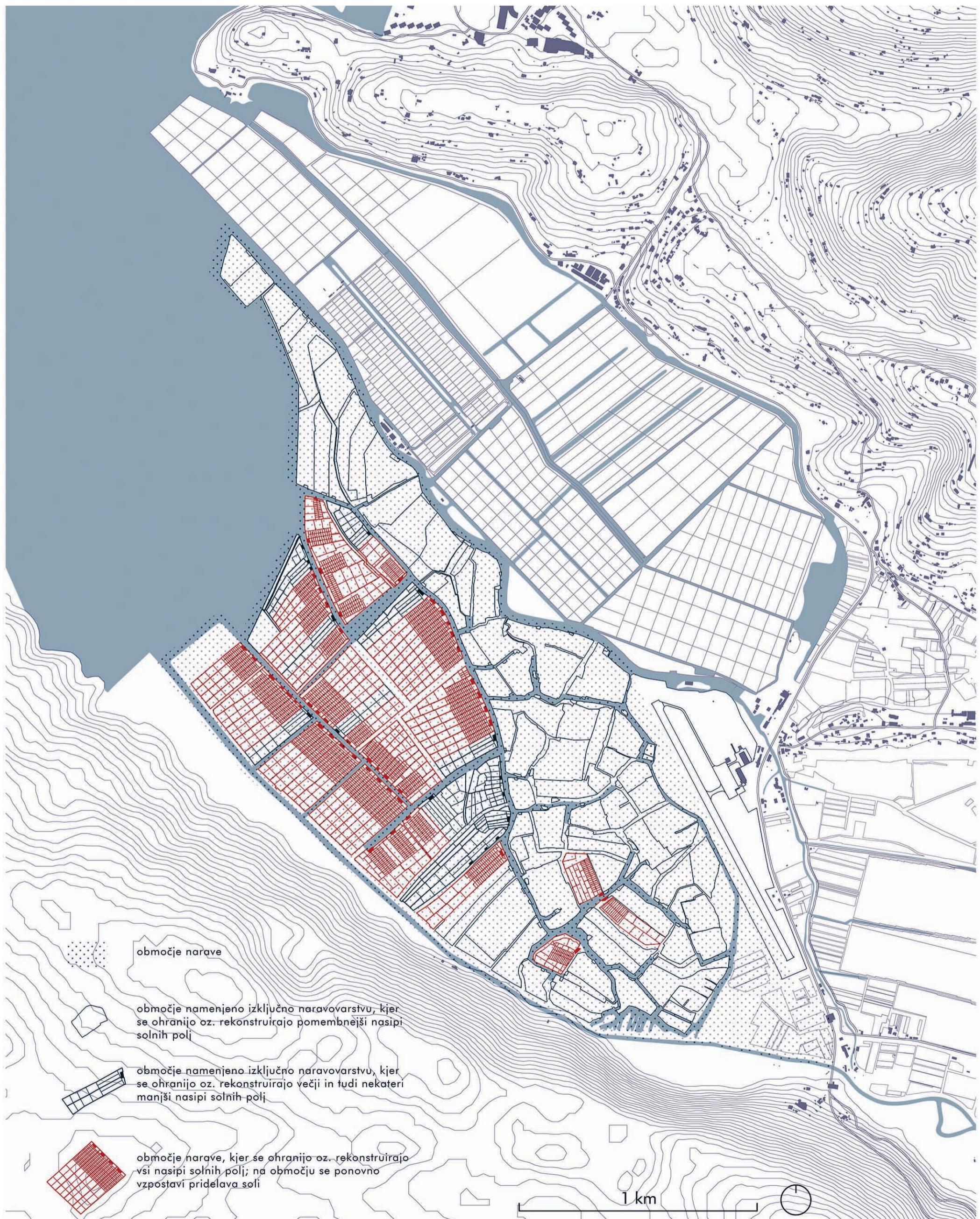


Poster for Molière's 19th century play

Pajeta - Coexistence in the balance of the Sečovlje Salt Pans - Part 2

Pajeta means harmony and harmony. It is the answer to how to establish salt farming - the economic balance of salt marshes, which is the basis of the salt-loving habitats of rare flora and fauna.

Zala Dimc, mag. Ing. landscape architect, watjaž Kljun (ZVKDS, OE Piran), Etbin *avčar (ZVKDS, OE Piran), prot. dr. Ana Kučan (Univerza v Ljubljani, Faculty of Biotechnics)



The emergence of the GkSS prayers - Ra7log 7a research and scholastic cooperation at the University of Ljubljana

Working together to reduce the impact of GNSS signal interference

Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technology is constantly evolving as the main instrument for positioning and timekeeping. At the Faculty of Maritime Affairs and Transport of the University of Ljubljana, we follow the evolution of signals, the updating of satellites and the use of satellite systems management techniques.

**PR. PRANG PiMG PR.
MAtEp BAŽEG**
Faculty of 7a Maritime Science and Transport, University of Ljubljana



R The development of receivers and positioning methods with precise timing is extraordinary. Progress is leading to the use of GNSS in smart systems and the integration of increasingly self-driving vehicles into modern society. The use of GNSS is widespread and the growth in the use of GNSS is sometimes completely invisible. In addition to the use of GNSS data for navigation, it is known that GNSS signals are most often used to provide precise time data for the timing of various systems that may be deployed around the world, and GNSS signal processing is even used to monitor environmental parameters.

The disruption makes it difficult safe use of devices

However, interference with the jitter of GNSS signals makes it difficult to safely use the devices, which need fresh data to calculate their position and to

get the exact time. Of course, it is desirable to identify and minimise the effects of interference, enabling users, and in particular the operators of communication and energy networks, who are aware of the risks, to take appropriate measures to reduce the impact of GNSS interference.

The settings of smart teletypewriters with integrated GNSS miniature receivers are mainly designed to ensure the highest possible service continuity, with less attention paid accuracy in relation to the main purpose of the teletypewriters. However, even properly processed data in the potential tele-telson received from GNSS satellites, together with information on the transmission conditions, can help to identify and mitigate the effects of potential interference.

What about GNSS in ports?

In maritime traffic at sea, the density of shipping traffic requires particularly precise tracking and frequent exchange of reliable information.

relevant data. Misunderstandings or misinterpretations of data are one of the main causes of ship and vessel collisions, and the manipulation of cranes and container conveyors requires a continuous set of reliable position data. Therefore, officers on watch, stevedoring crane operators, security guards, bridge pilots and harbour supervisors need to have reliable information in time to make the necessary decisions and order the necessary manoeuvres.

The navigation equipment shall meet the requirements for accuracy, integrity, availability and un-interrupted access to position and time data. In addition to the traditional window view, decisions are also being made to

public or industry, which requires a careful balance of study and work commitments, and the employees must see the training as an asset to involve their colleagues.

The Module C microdecision syllabus on Positioning, Navigation and Time Transfer in the Digital Society is designed to fill the knowledge gap in modern GNSS systems, with an emphasis on the detection and evaluation of interference from existing and new terrestrial mobile networks. Module C is for maritime and offshore workers, Module A is focused on surveying and Module B on electrical engineering.

Misunderstandings or misinterpretations of data are one of the main causes of ship collisions and groundings, and the manipulation of cranes and container carriers requires a continuous set of reliable position data.

are mainly based on data from the information system, which monitors the ship's position using data from conventional instruments and GNSS.

They joined forces

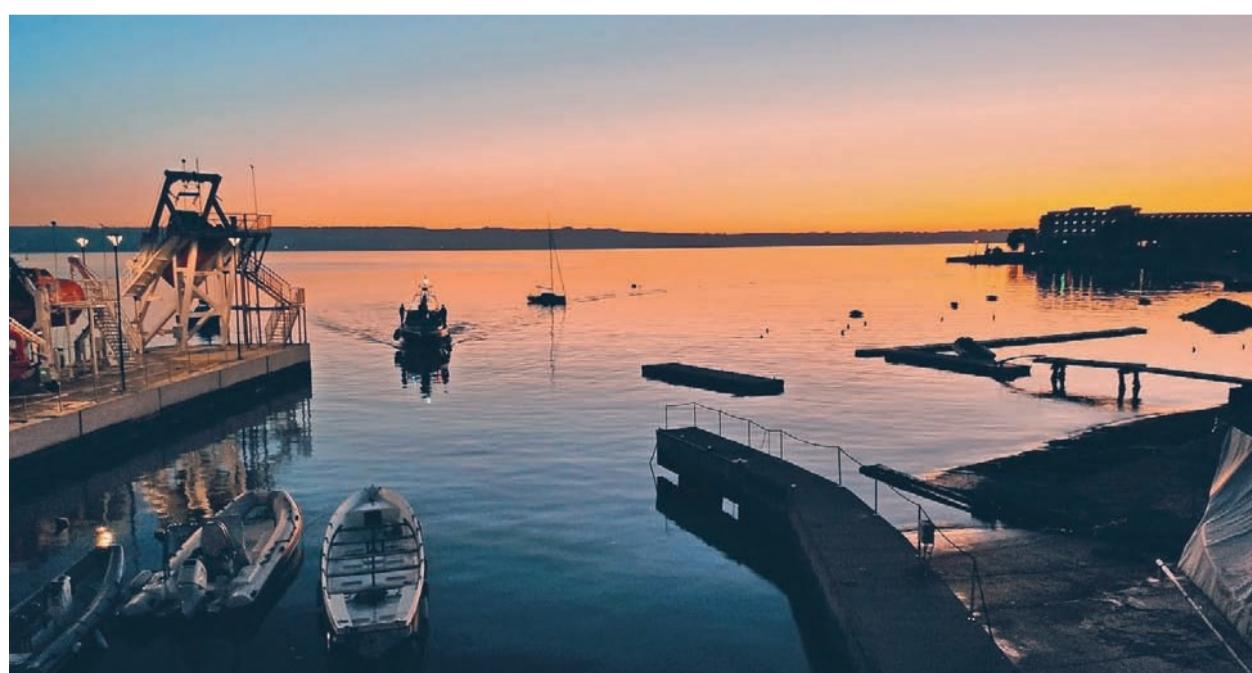
During training for a micro-degree, the learner focuses on a specific set of skills and learning outcomes that can be achieved in a short period of time, while a master's degree or diploma requires a long and in-depth period of comprehensive study. The University of Ljubljana members are being trained in microcredentials within the framework of the University of Ljubljana's project for sustainable development, which will complement the already established forms of lifelong learning even after the project has ended.

In specially selected forms of work with participants, a combination of theory and practice, practitioners respond to the needs of the participants.

ke. The main contractor of Module A is the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Module B the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, and Module C the Faculty of Maritime and Transport, all three of which are members of the University of Ljubljana.

We have joined across all modules. After the first implementations, we analysed the work done and the results and prepared improvements for the second implementation. We are very pleased to see that the participants want to work in this way with the professors from the aforementioned faculties.

We are grateful to all the trainees and those in charge at the Port of Koper d.d. and the Slovenian Maritime Administration, whose time, effort, knowledge, ingenuity and resilience improved the training and gave us the will to repeat and co-operate with them.



In maritime transport at sea, the density of shipping traffic requires particularly accurate monitoring and frequent exchange of reliable data.

Unesco Caledra 7a interpretation and i7education 7a promotion of global contributions to heritage at the University of Primorska

United in caring for heritage

The UNESCO Chair for Interpretation and Education for the Promotion of Integrated Approaches to Heritage has been in place at the University of Primorska (UP) since November 2021, when the agreement between UP and UNESCO Headquarters in Paris was officially signed.

It was established as the first chair in the field of humanities and heritage in Slovenia and the first at the University of Primorska. The Chair works in partnership with the Škocjan Caves Park, the first UNESCO destination in Slovenia.

PROP. PR. IRENA LAZAR
University of Primorska, F

Faculty of Humanities 7a & UNESCO Chair

Ma number of universities around the world support UNESCO's work in the field of education, natural sciences and hu-

To this end, UNESCO Chairs are established and teams of UNESCO Chairs contribute at all stages of the work: from research on emerging issues, to the development of international normative instruments, to the implementation of expert recommendations at national level.

They engage partners from academia, civil society, local communities and policy-makers in dialogue to implement projects. In addition, each Chair aims to spread UNESCO's humanistic values through teaching activities. UNESCO Chairs have been in place since 1992, with the aim of promoting international inter-university cooperation, knowledge exchange and the development of collaborative work, with Chairs and Unitwin networks operating in 12 countries around the world. The acquisition of a chair does not bring with it financial support from UNESCO, am-

The pact is an international recognition of the quality of the work and the success in the chosen field of action that led to its creation.

Grounds for the creation of the Chair

The 20-year period of development and pioneering work in the field of heritage research and education began in the framework of the Mediterranean Heritage Institute, which today operates as the Institute of Archaeology and Heritage at UP FHŠ. Today, it forms the working core of the Department of Archaeology and Heritage. It is the interdisciplinary interplay and the representation of several humanities within the Institute that have enabled us to take appropriate and holistic approaches to heritage and to understand or respect the different approaches to its protection and management.

We have gained experience in the management of a Roman seaside villa, an archaeological monument of national importance in Simon's Bay in Izola, and, with the help of international projects, we have established the Simon's Bay Archaeological Park and an interpretation centre for visitors.

The first underwater trail to visit the harbour of the villa brought us membership of the Unesco Unitwin Network for Underwater Archaeology, as did the experience of interpreting the non-native heritage in the context of the widely-recognised Mythical Park in Rodik.

Since 2007, we have been offering the programme in the framework of the International Summer School of Museology, and we were the first in Slovenia to establish a study programme in Heritage at the Faculty of Humanities of the UP in 2006, which is now offered in both Slovene and English as the Cultural Heritage programme.

Heritage as a category has only in the last decade found its way and its place in international and European research strategies and policies, as well as in development and research programmes and calls for proposals. This is partly followed by national strategies, e.g. in the case of tourism, but more often than not the rapid development of European strategies in the field of heritage has not kept pace and the scarcity of human resources has meant that we are missing out on opportunities for additional sources of funding.

In partnership with Slovenia's first Unesco destination

The two UNESCO Chairs, UP FHŠ and the Škocjan Caves Park (PSJ), complement each other with their rich experience in the field of UNESCO.



Public presentation of the renovation of the Servite Monastery in Koper

Project activities and achievements

the difficulties in integrating different debates and approaches. The PSJ starts from the protection of natural values and natural heritage to which it adds a cultural component, while the UP FHŠ starts from the celebration of cultural heritage, which it explores in a holistic way, also including nature conservation dimensions.

The UP FHŠ Chair acts as an educational and research institution in the field of heritage, with an interdisciplinary integration of archaeology, anthropology, art history, history, geography, conservation, museology, heritage tourism, intercultural studies and heritage management. The aims of the Chair are complementary to the aims and research of the UP Heritage Programme Group at the FHŠ. The Škocjan Caves Park is a focal point for non-formal education of the general public through UNESCO, MAB, Ramsar, etc. Through their cooperation, the two institutions intertwine theory and practice, which provides a starting point for sustainable education.

The two UNESCO Chairs, UP FHŠ and Škocjan Caves Park, complement each other with their rich experience in integrating different heritage debates and approaches.

The work of the Chair, which is based on the interdisciplinary integration of the, is a complex interplay of research and teaching work in all areas of heritage, networking with the local community, and engagement in national and international policies covered by UNESCO.

It is best reflected in the specific objectives of the Chair:

- design and implement forms of inter-transformations that go beyond stereotypical practices;
- promote new approaches to governance developing, preserving and promoting the countryside through participation and the integration of traditional knowledge into development strategies;
- actively participate in the implementation of the development and definition of new guidelines and policies for the conservation, protection and monitoring of heritage, with a focus on conflict prevention and sustainable development;
- knowledge transfer through international research and application projects

In spring 2024, we completed the Norwegian Financing Mechanism's project School of Renewal for the Young Generations, which we participated as partners. The aim of the project was to establish a multi-institutional environment and teaching practices for more intentional education in primary school about cultural heritage and renewal as important values for living and working in the 21st century. The project resulted in manuals for teaching cultural heritage for teachers in schools across the triads, available in print and e-formats.

We are actively involved in the process of renovating the Servite Monastery, a former maternity hospital. The activities reflect scientific research on innovative and inclusive approaches to community research and the renovation of immovable cultural heritage. The May 2024 event aimed at popularising science and engaging the local community. It consisted of a presentation of research for the purposes of the pre-new and group event, an exchange of memories between to-

cat-visitors. The event had a high profile, so in cooperation with the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and the Chamber of Health and Midwifery Care, we organised a meeting on Midwifery as a profession and heritage, based on the inscription of midwifery on the UNESCO Intangible Heritage Register. With the Škocjan Caves Park, we held a workshop for the Cultural Heritage Committee of the JPA on citizen science, monitoring the condition of immovable heritage and the importance of community involvement in the permanent care of heritage.

A socially innovative approach is further manifested in interdisciplinary, inclusive and sensitive approaches to the controversial Istrian border heritage. The aim of the research is to promote the healing of the wounds of the border society resulting from the conflicts of the last century and to foster tolerant coexistence between different social groups.

Last year, the main event took place during 21-24 March in Koper. In cooperation with Interpret Europe, we an international conference entitled Sustainability - Challenging Mindsets for Heritage Interpretation. The theme was

focused on sustainability and its challenges in the field of interpretation. The aim was to raise awareness of how important heritage interpretation can be as a non-normative approach to public education. Over 130 participants from 31 countries in the V-Pro.

The programme of lectures, seminars and workshops was complemented by visits to examples of heritage interpretation in Slovenia, Istria and Trieste.

The Chair's involvement in the implementation of guidelines and policies in the field of heritage is reflected in the response to the decision on the inscriptions of the former naming of Koper streets, the publication of an opinion on the planned interventions in the area of Plečnik's markets in Ljubljana, the comments on the new proposal of the ZVKDS, and the evaluation of the Unesco document Regional wh- to paper on culture and arts education in Eastern Europe.

The UP UNESCO Chair represents the Slovenian UNESCO Chairs (y) also within the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO. This year, in February, we hosted them in Koper. We were also joined by Samuel Partey, representative of the Unesco Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe in Venice, in the hope that the association of the Slovenian Chairs would lead to even closer cooperation with Unesco.

scm in Venice. -

A wide range of fields in the natural sciences, humanities and sciences that are at home at the University of Nova Gorica

Scientific curiosity at UNG

In a recent article on the research activities of the University of Nova Gorica (UNG), we touched upon the field of new materials and research in the field of environmental protection. The scientific curiosity of the university's staff does not end there. It also extends to the fields of astrophysics, life sciences, literature and language, and technology.

eRoF. PR. Boštjan Golob
Rector of the University of Nova Gorica

Astronomy, including astronomy, has been stirring people's imaginations for centuries, and for millennia before that, astronomical appear to scare people away. In modern knowledge, conclusions are based on, and are believed to be based on, observational data. Astronomical observation is not simple. We can admire Venus in the evening sky with the naked eye, but to understand the often turbulent processes in the vast expanse of the universe, we need different instruments.

The astroticians of the UNG Centre for Astrophysics and Cosmology, the largest astrotics group in Slovenia, are part of the interdisciplinary international groups needed to develop and manage the modern eye of astronomy. These modern detectors of phenomena in space operate in fields with appropriate atmospheric conditions (Telescope Array at La Palma, Spain, and Paranal, Chile; Vera C. Rubin Observatory at Cerro Pachón, Chile), on large-scale sites (Pierre Auger Observatory at Malargüe, Argentina), or even in space (Fermi LAT on the Fermi satellite).

They notice much more, as perceived by human eyes

The field of the Čerenkov telescopes detects high-energy gamma rays, which is radiation similar to that in X-ray machines, but with thousands of times higher energy. With it, scientists are looking for the sources of this radiation and the mysterious dark matter that makes up around 27 per cent of the universe, but we don't (yet) know what it is of. The Pierre Auger Observatory is hunting for ultra-high-energy cosmic particles, which are extremely rare (one such particle per square kilometre of surface area arrives at the Earth's surface every 100 years or so). This requires a large surface area over which to detect the particles, and it is particularly interesting to see which astrotic processes or objects can produce such powerful particles.

The Vera C. Rubin Observatory is home to the future's largest optical telescope. UNG experts, who work with it, are primarily interested in so-called transient phenomena, those that "light up" for a short time in the solar system and disappear, such as tidal rippers of stars near black holes.

Intimacy in literature

From the stars to literature; a small and common step for humanity, a giant leap for a scientist. At the Humanities Research Centre, researchers are, among other things, dedicated to the study of intimacy in literature. The results of their



One of the larger mirrors of the Cherenkov Telescope Array on the Canary Island of La Palma

PHOTO: BOŠTJAN GLOB

The results of this research are published in the book *I Love Beautiful Letters*, which focuses on the correspondence of women authors of the Slovenian modern period. All the letters published in the book can also be found among the 2 000 letters on the PISMA website (www.pisma.org).

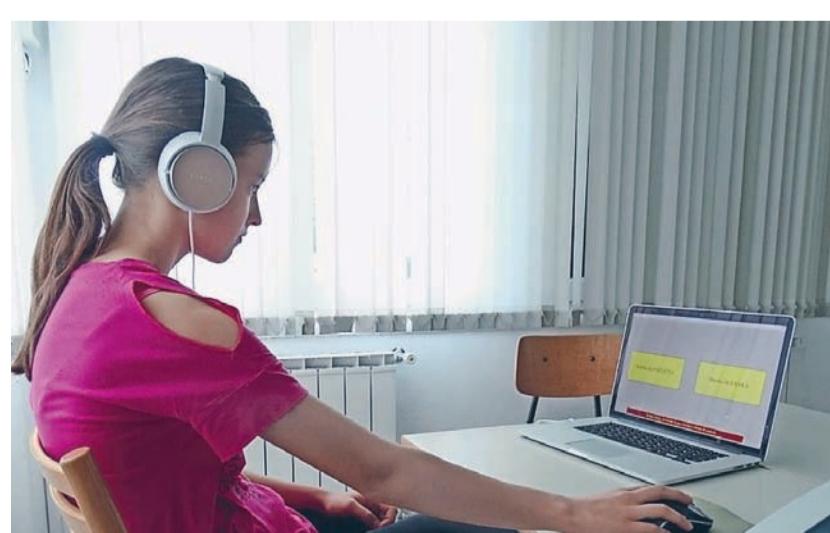
They also contribute new insights into avant-garde research. Their commitment to research related to the local environment is demonstrated by their participation in the Ljubka's Way project. The walking and forestry trail, dedicated to the exceptional poet Ljubka Šorla, is part of the activities of the association Pot pi sateljic, which manages the cultural trail of the same name, with the certificate of the Council of Europe. This trail highlights the creativity of women writers at the turn of the 19th century, a time when their voices were too loud to continue to be heard.

overheard. Ljubka's Route is also part of the European Capital of Culture 2024.

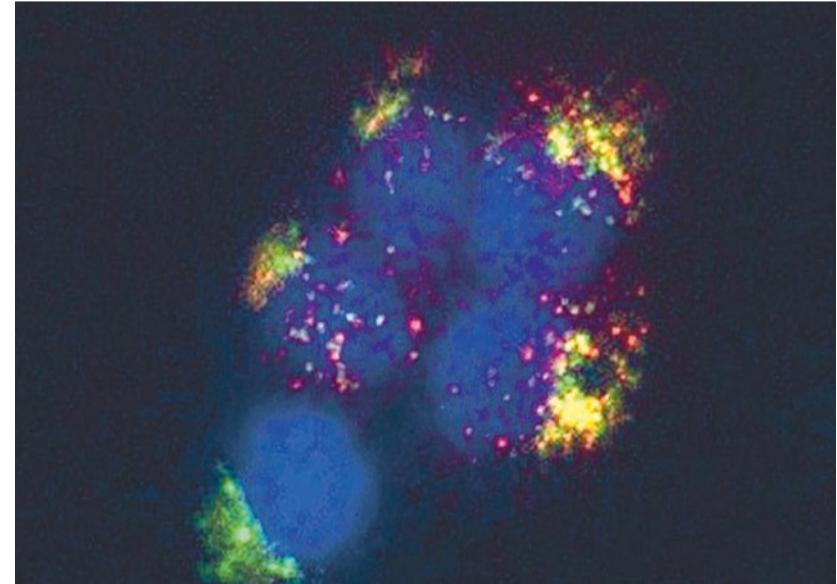
Language understanding Slovenian

Language research at the Centre for Cognitive Science in Language is more technically oriented. They have developed the JERA language comprehension test, which can be used to assess the language comprehension of individuals and groups of (non-)typical users, such as adults with autism due to head injury, elderly people with neurodegenerative diseases, children with developmental language disorders, or multilingual speakers who are learning Slovene as a foreign language. The JERA is a language comprehension test that can be used to assess the language comprehension of individuals and groups of (non-)typical users, such as adults with autism due to head injury, elderly people with neurodegenerative diseases, children with developmental language disorders, or multilingual speakers who are learning Slovene as a foreign language.

The second project, testing the consistency of syntactic structure in ellipses, has a broad scope. In this context, an ellipsis means parts of sentences that are omitted, but the sentence is nevertheless complete in meaning. This way of speaking is in everyday speech, but is also increasingly common elsewhere. UNG is collaborating on this research with University College London and the universities of Zagreb, Zadar, Novi Sad, Niš and Sarajevo. In addition, the Centre is studying Slovene as a minority language in the border areas of Italy, in particular is changing under the influence of the majority language.



Testing your understanding of the Slovenian language with JERA.



The photo does not show a space scene, but how a virus-like particle (pseudovirion) breaks into a cell over time. It was taken using confocal microscopy.

PHOTO: MARTINA BERGANT MARUŠIĆ

Touch sensing

In collaboration with the University of Saitama in Japan and the Soča University Rehabilitation Centre, researchers at the Business and Technology University of Saitama have developed a haptic guidance cooperative robot and deployed it in a clinical setting. Haptic technology, or methods that use physical information based on touch sensation, is used. In a clinical setting, it was possible to investigate how different types of feedback affect the performance of human upper limb movements.

While it is probably easy to imagine how robotics can help rehabilitate injured people, it is harder to imagine the application of dependency relation theory using elements of GR and hypercomposition algebra. This is what is being developed at the Centre for International Technologies and Applied Mathematics. The answer is quite simple: the application is in modelling weather phenomena, i.e. in weather forecasting.

HPV under the microscope

The Laboratory for Environmental and Life Sciences is an environment where research and

Women and researchers are studying the interactions of human papillomaviruses with human host cells in the development of HPV-associated cancers. The aim is to develop diagnostic and prognostic markers for these diseases. Experts in the field of comparative oncology aim to identify those biomarkers that are suitable for the study of rare cancers.

The above-mentioned areas represent only a part of the diverse activities of scientists at UNG. From the above, it is possible to imagine the wide range of fields in the sciences, humanities and engineering that are at home at the University. This is proof that our institution is indeed what the world calls a research university.

The curiosity of the human mind is interesting. Take few minutes to think a little about any of these areas of research, and you will surely find that you are interested in the field, that you might be interested in a particular detail of a particular research, that - if you had the time, at least, with all the other things you have to do - you would be happy to talk about it.

find out more. You are invited. -



Contact information

Address: Garibaldijeva 1, 6000 Koper
 Phone: (05) 663 77 00 E-mail: info@zrs-kp.si Facebook: Zrs Koper

SUGGESTED

12. 3. 2025 AT 7 PM AT THE ALMA KARLIN HALL, CANKARJEV DOM LJUBLJANA: THIRD LECTURE IN THE SERIES RELIGIONS IN DIGITAL CULTURE AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF DIGITALITY

In cooperation with the Institute for Philosophical and Religious Studies of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences Koper within the ARIS National Research Programme "Constructive Theology in the Age of Digital Culture and the Anthropocene" and the Society for Comparative Religious Studies, Dr. Noreen Herzfeld and Dr. Maja Gutman Mušič will give a lecture, the first one entitled "Embodying Faith: A Christian Critique of" and the second one entitled "Dreams, Archetypes, and Artificial Intelligence".

13. ON 20 AND 27 MARCH FROM 18.00 TO 20.00, THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KOPER IS ORGANISING INTERNATIONAL WEBINARS ON AWARENESS-RAISING AND COMBATING ONLINE HATE SPEECH.

The seminars are part of the activities of the international project **HUMAN: Digital Hate Interrupter Activism to combat structural racism promoting inter-community cooperation through digital technologies**, of which ZRS Koper is a partner. The project focuses on the prevention of hate speech against minorities in the partner countries. The project activities are based on education and digital practices that promote community activism and changes in attitudes and behaviour of young people.

The first webinar on **Media literacy and digital activism** will take place on 13. The aim is to introduce tools to identify disinformation and online hate speech and to promote digital activism.

The second webinar, **Youth engagement and empowerment to counter hate speech**, will take place on 20 March. The aim is to provide practical tools for engaging young people in the fight against hate speech through digital and creative initiatives.

The third webinar on **Policy advocacy and multi-stakeholder collaboration** will take place on 27. It aims to explore the role of public policies and multi-stakeholder cooperation in the process of combating hate speech.

The webinars will bring together experts and activists from Spain, Slovenia, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Cyprus and Sweden and will therefore be held in English.

Koper Regional Archives, Kapodistriav trg 1, 6000 Koper tel.: +386 5 327 1824 - <http://www.arhiv-koper.si>



SUGGESTED

MEMORIE LIBERATE / OSVOBOJENI SPOMINI / UNCHAINED MEMORIES

A guest exhibition opens at the Koper Regional Archives on **18 March 2025**

"MEMORIE LIBERATE / OSVOBOJENI SPOMINI / UNCHAINED MEMORIES: Famiglie e memorie dei prigionieri di guerra italiani in Jugoslavia dopo la seconda guerra mondiale / Families and memories of Italian prisoners of war in Yugoslavia after World War II /



Families and memories of Italian prisoners of war in Yugoslavia after the Second World War", by **Urška Lampa, PhD**. The exhibition deals with the fate of Italian prisoners of war in Yugoslavia after the Second World War and is part of the author's research work within Marie Curie IT-POW FAMILIES project. The exhibition will be on display until 25 April 2025.

UPDATE

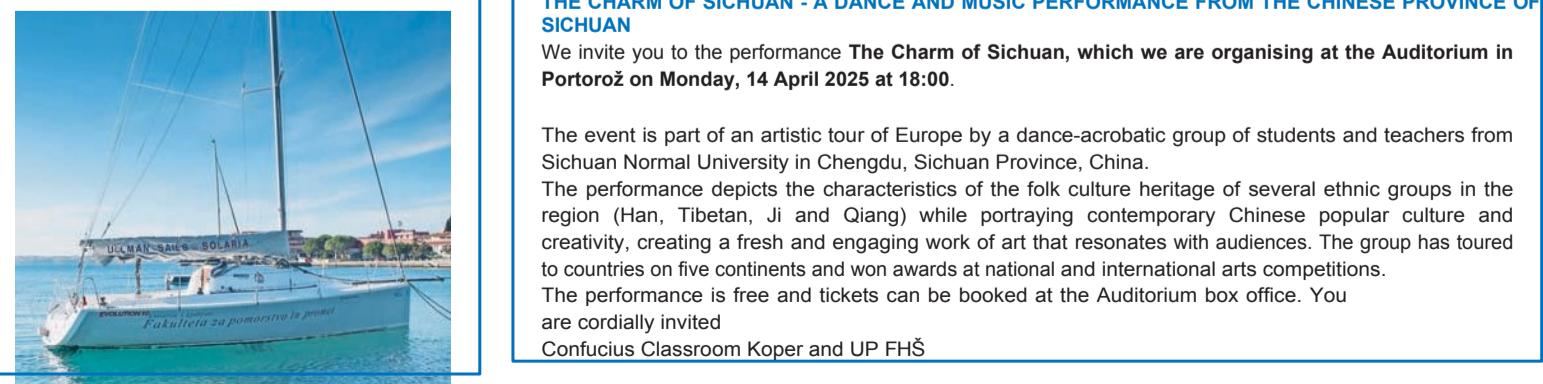
CHALLENGES IN SEAFARERS' EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The Faculty Maritime and Transport is part of the On the occasion of this year's Maritime Day, which is commemorated in Slovenia on 7 March, a roundtable discussion on the challenges in the education and employment of seafarers was held at the Faculty's headquarters in Portorož. The event on 3 March addressed current challenges in the field of seafarers' education and employment, with a view to finding solutions for the future. Factors influencing seafarers' decisions to work, both at sea and in the public, were highlighted.

FACULTY OF MARITIME AND TRANSPORT

Pot pomorščakov 4, 6320 Portorož

<http://www.fpp.uni-lj.si>



Regional Unit Piran, Savudrijska 9, 6330 Piran/Piran T 05/67 10951 - tajnistvo.pi@zvks.si

SUGGESTED

REGIONAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE DAYS (ECD) AND CULTURAL HERITAGE WEEK (TKD) IN PIRAN

Architectural heritage is the pan-European theme of the 35th European Heritage Days and the 13th European Heritage Week, which is taking place in Slovenia under the motto The walls of our past, the foundation of our future. Knowing and understanding heritage as part of our lives, our identity, is important in building communities, connecting generations and respecting our common past. At the regional consultation we will present the theme and show how to approach the topic through practical examples, give you the knowledge and tools and share the experiences of the participants.

The free regional meeting, which will take place on 8 April between 1 pm and 4 pm in Mediodom Piran, is intended for the general public, especially for employees of museums, galleries, libraries, archives, kindergartens, primary, secondary and grammar schools, regional branches of the JSKD, as well as for individuals working in youth clubs, tourist organisations, associations of cultural organisations, societies, owners and managers of heritage. Registration is compulsory, at the latest one day before the meeting via the website [https://dekd.zvks.si/sl/dekd/dekd-tna-meeting](https://dekd.zvks.si/sl/dekd/dekd-dekd-tna-meeting). Further information can be found at <https://dekd.zvks.si/sl/dekd/dekd-tna-meeting>.

Univerza v Novi Gorici

• Praktično usmerjeni študijski programi
 • Individualen pristop
 • Raziskovalno in projektno delo
 • Možnost stipendij
 • Športnikom prijazni načini študija

Preveri študijsko ponudbo.

Museum experiences

SATURDAY WORKSHOP: LET'S GET TO KNOW THE NOBLE FAMILIES AND THEIR COATS OF ARMS WITH MIMI

• Saturday, 15 March 2025, from 10 am to 12 noon

In the company of Mimi, a therapy dog from the Slovenian Association for Therapy with the Help of Dogs Tačke pomocnice, we will learn about the rich history of the noble families of Koper through games, puzzles and fun tasks, and discover the heraldic collection of the museum. In the second part of the workshop, we will create our own coats of arms.

Regional Museum Koper: 19 Kričkeva Street, 6000 Koper

Palace timetable:
 Monday - Sunday and public holidays
 9^h to 17^h

Tel. 041/55 66 44 - Fax: 05 6633 571
info@pokrajinskemuzejkoper.si

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

Titov trg 5, 6000 Koper
<http://www.fhs.upr.si>

SUGGESTED

THE CHARM OF SICHUAN - A DANCE AND MUSIC PERFORMANCE FROM THE CHINESE PROVINCE OF SICHUAN

We invite you to the performance **The Charm of Sichuan**, which we are organising at the Auditorium in Portorož on Monday, 14 April 2025 at 18:00.

The event is part of an artistic tour of Europe by a dance-acrobatic group of students and teachers from Sichuan Normal University in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China. The performance depicts the characteristics of the folk culture heritage of several ethnic groups in the region (Han, Tibetan, Ji and Qiang) while portraying contemporary Chinese popular culture and creativity, creating a fresh and engaging work of art that resonates with audiences. The group has toured to countries on five continents and won awards at national and international arts competitions. The performance is free and tickets can be booked at the Auditorium box office. You are cordially invited to the performance.

Confucius Classroom Koper and UP FHŠ