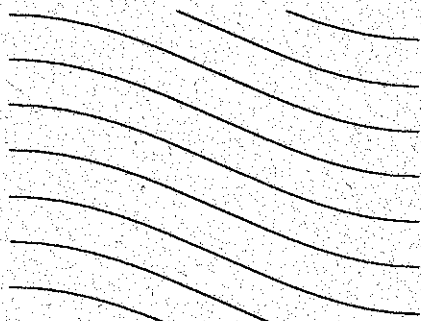


Andragoški center Republike Slovenije
Slovene Adult Education Centre

NOVIČKE



SPRING 1995

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Adult Education Association

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*God's blessing on all nations,
Who long and work for a bright day,
When o'er earth's habitations
No war, no strife shall hold its sway;
Who long to see
That all men free
No more shall foes, but neighbours be.*

F. Prešeren: THE TOAST

Slovene national anthem



PROGRAMME BASIS OF NOVIČKE

- o Novičke (The News) is an information bulletin with which we wish to inform individuals and organisations abroad with adult education and learning in Slovenia.
- o We plan to provide the following types of information:
 - description and presentation of events and activities in adult education;
 - development, research and other programmes and projects;
 - information on organisations, their needs, plans and activities;
 - information on policy and strategies of adult education;
 - the latest news in administration and legislation;
 - statistical data;
 - information on forthcoming events, workshops, seminars and conferences;
 - presentations of new books and articles.
- o Novičke will provide brief, concise, objective and unbiased information.
- o Novičke will be published three times a year in English language.
- o Users will receive Novičke free of charge. This is a policy we intend to continue, provided we are able to cover the costs of publishing from the public funds allocated to adult education.
- o Novičke is edited and published by the Information Centre at the SAEC. In charge of the publication are: Vida A. Mohorčič Špolar - head of the Information Centre and Peter Monetti - editor of Novičke.
- o The publisher's address: Andragoški center Slovenije, Šmartinska 134a, 61000 Ljubljana, Slovenija; phone: + 386 61 446 482, fax: + 386 61 445 881; E-mail:

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SLOVENIA - DISCOVER IT



At the Cross-Roads of Three Cultures

Theatre, film, radio and television

The history of Slovene National Theatre dates back to the time when Slovenia had Vienna as its capital, but its home was Ljubljana. Today, the Slovene state capital can be proud of the variety of theatres: drama, opera and ballet companies of the Slovene National Theatre, Ljubljana Municipal Theatre, Slovene Youth Theatre and a number of experimental theatres of which the best known abroad are troupes which use non-verbal means of expression, mainly movement and dance. There are also drama, opera and ballet companies of the Slovene National Theatre in Maribor, noticeably flourishing recently, and professional theatres perform in Celje, Kranj (at the beginning of the century, it was a professional theatre seating 800), Nova Gorica and Trieste (the latter in Italy); by international agreement which enables and guarantees the Slovene minority their own top quality artistic creativity. Amateur theatre activity is also widespread.

A number of full length movies are made each year in Slovenia, with different themes, from youth movies to genre attempts, though most of them are so-called author movies. Slovene radio and television supplements this production with original drama programmes. In addition to the national radio and television house, which transmits two television and three radio programmes, several local and regional stations have appeared in the ether recently. Private capital is also becoming more and more interested in the media.

Music

There is documentary evidence that the Slovenes brought their own musical culture with them to their new homeland in the 6th century; they already had expressions like "pesem" and "peti" ("song" and "singing"), and from Christianisation (from the 8th century onwards), choral singing was nurtured. Medieval song was created between the 11th and 15th centuries. Monasteries, parish churches and schools looked after melodic and harmonic choral and liturgical singing. By the end of the middle ages, church music had reached a relatively high level and had developed the polyphony of the Europe of the time. Trubar's contemporary, Jakob Petelin-Gallus (1550-1591), whose nickname Carniolus testifies to his birth somewhere in Carniola, was particularly notable.

The music of the late middle ages in Slovenia was linked to the modest circumstances in which the Slovene people and the few nobility lived; the more able musicians went

abroad. In the eighteenth century, the conditions for music had changed in important ways. No more Baroque, but Classicism and a turn to opera - the Slovenes were among the first to take it over from the Italians. The first Slovene opera was written at that time, *Belin*, by J. Zupan and F.A. Dev. In 1701, Ljubljana received its *Academia Philharmonicorum*, the forerunner of today's Philharmonia. The house was several times a short stop for important musicians - Beethoven, Mahler, Smetana. In the period of the Romantics (19th century), the most important representatives were Benjamin Ipavec, Fran Gerbič and Anton Foerster; Risto Savin best represents the new Romantics, and in the Modern flow of European music, the measure was set here after in first world war by Marij Kogoj and Slavko Osterc. Among the post-Romantics, mention should be made of Lucijan Marija Škerjanec.

This creativity was interrupted by the second world war, but this period of Slovene resistance - most of the important musicians took part in the resistance movement - fermented musical creativity with a new genuine self-awareness and modern national expression.

After 1945, most composers of the prewar generation continued their work but the intensive and fruitful Modernist efforts of the twenties and thirties were not renewed. Nevertheless, the post-war period can be said to have offered wide possibilities for multi-sided development enriched by contact with contemporary schools of musical creativity in Europe. This is confirmed by names like Primož Ramovš, Lojze Lebič, Jakob Jež, Vinko Globokar..., and is testified by the two opera ensembles (Ljubljana, Maribor), the two central symphonic orchestras (Slovene Philharmonic and RTV Slovenia) and a series of top creative musical artists, including Dubravka Tomšič, Marjana Lipovšek, Irena Grefenauer, the Slovene Octet and others.

Choral singing among the Slovenes is really first class and popular. The meeting of choirs at šentvid by Stična each year brings together several thousand singers of all possible choral forms. The event is social and spiritual at the same time, without awards but nevertheless not without the little competitive goad which has been raising the quality of the singing for more than a hundred years.

Representatives of alternative music and culture, groups like Laibach and Borghesia, which are among the most outstanding exemplars of their musical trends on the world stage, are certainly a specifically Slovene phenomenon. The first group in particular, within in the art movement, *Neue Slowenische Kunst*, marked a new artistic direction which has been followed in different forms by a great part of Eastern Europe.

Visual arts

The most important Slovene fine art can be seen in national institutions such as the National Gallery and the Modern Gallery in Ljubljana, in numerous smaller galleries and salons throughout Slovenia, and three *Forma Viva*: at Seča by Portorož, for stone



sculpture; Kostanjevica by Krka, for wood; and Ravne na Koroškem, for iron. Above all, however, the fine arts mark the environment wherever one goes. Painter and sculptor have been our constant attendant; from anonymous church painters to members of the Radgona school (Janez Aquila); from the Dance of Death in Hrastovlje church, by Janez of Kastav above Rijeka, to the mighty frescoes of the Slovene compatriot from Austrian Carinthia, Valantin Oman; from Romantic landscape painters of Karinger's reputation to the quatro of Impressionists (Jakopič, Sternen, Jama, Grohar). These four, who were a part of the Modern movement, contributed, together with the great name of Ažbe and his Munich school, one of the biggest steps forward in European art and remain today among the most important representatives of Slovene art.

Continuity in this field is also assured with the activities in Ljubljana of the Academy of Fine Arts. Slovene painters are keeping pace with world creativity, as are sculptors, successors to the traditions of Berneker, Zajc, Kalin, Savinšek and many others. All have made their mark on this land, as have Fabiani and Plečnik, architects whose heirs have designed the contemporary Slovene space.

An International Graphics Biennial was initiated in 1955 under the auspices of the Modern Gallery, expanding in 1987 to an international graphic arts center. In addition to architecture, Slovene design has also entered the world in ways which a foreigner might meet without being aware. There are well known chairs designed by Niko Kralj, or you may be phoning from an Iskra telephone, which received many design awards; or at least from its Far East copy. The international ICSID congress held in Ljubljana in May 1992 was also recognition of achievements in the field of design; and fashion in Slovenia has provided plenty of new approaches to give variety to the Slovene lifestyle.

(Taken from: Discover Slovenia, Cankarjeva založba, Ljubljana, 1992)



SAEC EVENTS



Report on the International Conference Adult Education in the Period of Transition

Dr. Jindra Kulich, Canada, Dr Zoran Jelenc, SAEC

The conference, held at the Slovene Adult Education Centre in Ljubljana on March 10-11, 1995, grew out of the international research project "State of the Art Study of Research on the Education of Adults in the European Countries" sponsored by the European Society for Research on the Education of Adults (ESREA) carried out in 1993-94. This study forms part of a global project "Adult Education Research: World Trend Analysis" sponsored and supported financially by UNESCO through the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg. The ESREA project was carried out in two parts, for Western European countries (coordinated by Dr. Barry Hake, Leiden University, The Netherlands) and for Central and East European countries (coordinated by Dr. Zoran Jelenc, Slovene Adult Education Centre, Ljubljana). Twelve countries participated in the latter project and eleven of them provided national reports (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia and Slovenia - Slovakia did not provide the report). On the basis of the national reports, supplemented by other available sources of information, Dr. Jelenc prepared a regional overview report. During the work on the project, the coordinator as well as many of the participants in the twelve countries expressed a strong desire to have all the Central and East European and Baltic countries included in the final report. This turned out to be not practically possible within the given UNESCO time frame.

After the official completion of the UNESCO project at a meeting held in September 1994 in Montreal, Canada, the Slovene Adult Education Centre under the leadership of Dr. Jelenc explored ideas and possibilities of continuing and extending the cooperation which was started in the "State of the Art Study". The March 1995 invitational international conference in Ljubljana was the result of these efforts and of successful applications for funding to the Slovene National Commission for UNESCO (which contributed generously to the costs of organizing and holding the conference and to participants' travel costs) from Slovenian government ministries and, in a more limited way, to the Soros Foundation.

The principle authors of reports in the countries which participated in the original research project were invited, and were asked to suggest another person, knowledgeable on adult education structures and policy and administrative decision-making on adult education, as a second participant to be invited from their country. Invitations were also extended to colleagues in Albania, Belarus, Macedonia, Moldavia and Ukraine. Of the seventeen countries approached, all but Albania, Slovakia and

Ukraine were represented at the conference. Dr. Barry Hake, Secretary of ESREA was also invited, and Mr. Jindra Kulich, formerly from the University of British Columbia, an acknowledged expert on adult education in Central and Eastern Europe, was asked to be the conference moderator. All in all twenty-four participants from abroad and five participants from Slovenia took part in the conference.

The stated purposes for the conference, as listed by the organizer, were:

- to stimulate the development of adult education in the Central and East European and Baltic (CEEB) states so that they may find their way out of the crisis in which they find themselves at the present;
- to continue and intensify the study of developmental trends and of adult education in countries in transition;
- to stimulate a comparatively permanent and intensive co-operation among CEEB countries in the development of and in the research on adult education;
- to reach an agreement on institutional solutions required for the realization of the stated aims;
- to reach an agreement on how to strengthen and broaden international co-operation among CEEB countries and on how to intensify their joint activities in the international arena.

These purposes were adopted in full by the participants on the eve before the official opening of the conference.

The work of the conference was carried out in plenary sessions as well as in working groups, which were assigned specific tasks.

The conference opened with welcoming remarks from Dr. Jelenc on behalf of SAEC, Dr. Pavle Zgaga, State Secretary at the Ministry for Education and Sports, and Mrs. Zofija Klemen Krek, Secretary General of the Slovene National Commission for UNESCO (who commended the organizers and the assembled participants on the aims of the conference and who pledged continued support of the Commission for the contribution SAEC is making to international co-operation in the CEEB region). The program of the conference included presentation of the results of the study "Adult Education Research Trends in Central and Eastern European Countries", of the case study of Slovenia covering the SAEC and the Universities of Ljubljana and Maribor, and of two very interesting SAEC development projects (the Study Circle project, and the project "Can you advocate your rights" within the PHARE Democracy Programme). The working groups deliberated on (1) the methodology and process employed in the "State of the Art Study" and its continuation, and (2) similarities and differences in the development of policies, strategies and systems of adult education, and how to create and maintain them.

In the final stage of the conference work, the participants deliberated on recommendations and proposals for future work on the development of adult education in their own countries, bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the CEEB countries in the area of adult education research and development, and co-operation with

countries outside the region and with international organizations. It was agreed that most of the development of adult education in the countries in the region needs to be based first and foremost on self-help. The participants stressed that any co-operation and outside assistance need to be engaged in by all the parties as equal partners.

During the discussion the following points were made (not arranged here in any order) concerning immediate and future needs:

- international network for research and teaching in higher and adult education;
- International Centre for Research and Training in Adult Education;
- regional coordination office/clearinghouse on adult education research and development;
- ESREA network for countries in transition (CEEB countries);
- attention needs to be paid in each country to strategies for development of legislation on adult education and life-long learning and learners' rights;
- expansion of the "State of the Art Study" to all CEEB countries;
- language barriers are a problem in international co-operation - need to consider the use of German and Russian, in addition to English, in the CEEB region;
- inform appropriate bodies of the Council of Europe and the European Union about the recommendations of the conference;
- inform Unesco in Paris and the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg about the recommendations of the conference;
- request the Slovene National Commission for Unesco to inform national Unesco commissions in the CEEB countries about the conference and its recommendations;
- regional association for Balkan countries;
- register of on-going and completed research in the education of adults;
- directory of researchers concerned with the education of adults;
- national coordinators/contact persons to facilitate networking and cooperation;
- consider formation of a regional association for adult education for the CEEB countries;
- consider establishing a foundation for adult education in the CEEB region;
- publication of research abstracts/regional research journal;
- summer school for professional development of researchers.

The following concrete actions were pledged by the participants:

- Macedonian colleagues will organize in 1996 in Ohrid a Summer School for adult education in the Balkans; working language will be English
- Estonian colleagues will organize in 1996 an ESREA seminar on the theme "The Role of Adult Education in the Process of European Integration": working language will be English;
- Dr. Krajnc from the University of Ljubljana informed participants about the annual Summer School for Slovenian leaders in adult education, to be held this year June

3-8. The school is limited to 40 participants, but some international observers can be accommodated; working language is Slovene.

Finally, the participants agreed unanimously on the following actions:

(1) To establish an ESREA Network for Countries in Transition.

Dr. Jelenc has already obtained from ESREA agreement in principle. The proposal will be submitted to ESREA Steering Committee in September 1995. Dr. Hake, as Secretary of ESREA, assured participants of ESREA co-operation.

(2) To complete the CEEB part of the European "State of the Art Study".

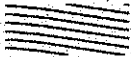
Dr. Jelenc will follow up with participating countries the updating of the national studies and will attempt once more to obtain national studies for countries which did not report thus far. There was unanimous agreement that information obtained originally from Serbia (which had to be eliminated from the UNESCO project due to the UN blockade) needs to be updated and shall be included in the final published report. The deadline for any new information is June 15. After this date Dr. Jelenc will make the necessary additions to his overview report and the SAEC will publish a monograph containing the national reports and regional overview. This publication will be available at the time of the ESREA European Conference in Austria in September. All participants pledged to assist Dr. Jelenc in obtaining information necessary to update and complete the study.

(3) To establish at SAEC a Regional Clearinghouse for Research and Development of Adult Education in the CEEB Countries.

Dr. Jelenc agreed on behalf of SAEC to establish the Clearinghouse and to proceed with implementation of its role (clearinghouse function, facilitation of regional cooperation, etc.) as fast and to the extent that funding and staff availabilities will allow. It was agreed that Dr. Jelenc's will provide the Clearinghouse with leadership, but that its full functioning and success will depend on assistance and cooperation from colleagues in all the CEEB countries.

It can be stated that the conference attained in a great measure all of its stated purposes, and met successfully the need for agreement on the main aims.

The participants at the close of the conference expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Slovene government and the Slovene National Commission for UNESCO for their support of the conference, to Dr. Jelenc for his significant work on the "State of the Art Study" and his leadership in the follow up developments leading to the conference and to the agreements on future co-operation, and to the excellent organizing and management work on the conference by the capable staff of SAEC. Dr. Jelenc thanked the participants for their commitment and hard work during the conference, which assured its success.



Press Conference on a Research Project Adult Education as a Factor of Development of Slovenia

Dr Zoran Jelenc, SAEC

A press conference was held on 13th January 1995 in the premises of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, one of two ministries which commissioned and co-financed a research project entitled **Adult Education as a Factor of Development of Slovenia** (the second is the Ministry of Education and Sport) in order to present the project to the press.

Before the press conference, journalists received information prepared by the project organisers which we wish to present to *Novičke's* readers, too.

The research project, **Adult Education as a Factor of Development of Slovenia**, was carried out by the Slovene Adult Education Centre as the project carrier from 1991-93 and the research report was published in 1994. Part of the project, **Adult Higher Education in Slovenia**, was carried out by the Centre for University Development (Center za razvoj Univerze). The project was co-financed by three ministries: the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education and Sport and the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs. The project was led by Dr Zoran Jelenc.

The main topic of the research project was the systemic regulation of adult education in Slovenia.

By employing methods of comparative and empirical research as well as statistical and other secondary sources, the project dealt with research into adult education according to its basic fields and types:

- formal adult education, that is various levels of education: primary, secondary, college and university; with special attention devoted to professional education;
- informal education in all its different forms and contextual versions: general and vocational, continuing professional education and training, basic and continuing education.

The different types and fields of adult education were covered according to a uniform scheme in which we determined the following for each field: the systemic regulation and organisation of education, the educational needs and the forms and methods of education.

When studying the system and organisation we directed our attention towards the legislative regulations, administration, financing, types of organisations and networks and infrastructure activities. While researching the educational needs of adults we concentrated on the methodology for determining and monitoring these needs and

