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## New ECMI Framework Strategy, 2010-2012

ECMI's Executive Board has adopted a new Framework Strategy 2011-2012 for the Centre. This Framework Strategy titled, "Reframing for the Future" sets out ECMI's aims and purpose in the pursuit of new goals as a leading research and competence institution in minority research and minority governance. With the Framework Strategy, ECMI seeks to communicate to its environment, partners, stakeholders as well as potential and existing networks its aim to redefine its mission and frame a new vision in light of the changes in minority politics and research approaches in Europe.

Minority politics in Europe has entered a new phase. Within the territory of the European Union (EU), minority politics is now in a transition period moving from the conflict management of the last decade of the 20th century to a post-conflict mode of diversity management of the early 21st century. In the EU's neighbourhood, conflict management remains the main issue but attention has moved to implementation of minority governance through democratic and economic development co-operation as well. Minority politics is thus seeing a trend of moving from the macro level to the micro level. This means operationalization of minority rights and governance. ECMI's Executive Board therefore saw it as an opportune moment for the Centre to pause for reflection and reframing.

Approaches to research and funding have also changed. The time of the recluse scholar is a bygone era. Research is now done mostly by international project teams, involving international scholars from several disciplines and required to perform to certain conditions in terms of input, output, relevance, and timeframe. This means the individual researcher must be pro-active, innovative, constantly networking, international and very flexible. Funding schemes are agenda and policy driven, which means that research must provide policy recommendation, and much research is funded outside universities which means the competition for funding and new ideas is fierce. For independent public research institutions such as ECMI, this poses new challenges.

In these scenarios of the future, ECMI is uniquely positioned because it can provide multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research that speaks to the change from standard setting to the operationalization of norm implementation in Europe. Its endowment with a heritage that empowers it to contribute to minority-majority relations can advance innovative and constructive public administration approaches to peaceful European integration. And its strategic location in one of the most dynamic national minority regions of Europe provides it with a minority empowerment model which can offer workable solutions to other minority regions.

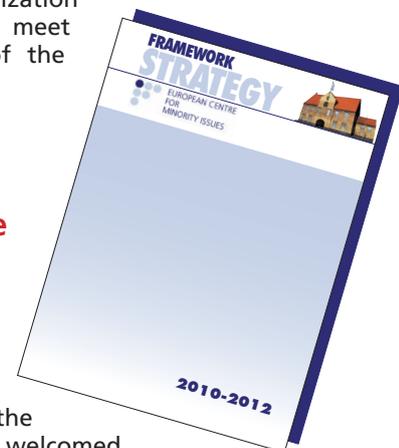
These potentials are great but not a given. To reach its full potential, ECMI will reframe and retool over the next two years. The Framework Strategy not only aims to project ECMI's values and sharpen the tools with which the Centre plans to operate in the future, it is also the beginning of an ongoing exchange about ECMI's work as the Centre's staff believes that dialogue with all partners and stakeholders is enriching to the institution. The goal is to emerge as a sustainable organization that is ready to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Tove H. Malloy

[www.ecmi.de](http://www.ecmi.de)

### News from the Board

ECMI Board at the meeting in April welcomed its new member, Director of the OSCE High Commissioner Office – Amb. Brendan Moran, who filled the position of the last missing member of the reconstituted ECMI Board.





## A Comprehensive Approach to Enhancing Minority Education in Kosovo

Education has a crucial role to play in the development of a stable, multi-ethnic and tolerant Kosovo. By developing an integrated and comprehensive framework for education, the Government of Kosovo could go a long way to fulfilling its constitutional responsibility of guaranteeing equal opportunities for all members of communities and promoting their long-term inclusion and integration into Kosovo society, without assimilation.

However, in Kosovo today members of minority communities continue to face greater challenges in education than their majority counterparts. Many members of minority communities simply do not have the resources to provide for the necessary materials or transportation, with the result that their children are either not enrolled in school or are later withdrawn. Cultural factors such as early marriages and a lack of appreciation of the value of education among some parents also contribute to low levels of enrolments and high drop-out rates.

Action by the Kosovo authorities to address these socioeconomic problems is insufficient, and systemic problem

persist. Minority schools suffer from a widespread lack of qualified teachers, with those employed failing to meet proper standards. Diversity among the student body is not reflected in the composition of school staff, resulting in little organic awareness of community problems among teachers, assistant or management. This lack of 'community sensitivity' is exacerbated by a failure to include learning about Kosovo communities within the general curriculum; in more extreme cases, textbooks even contain direct or indirect prejudices or stereotypes against minority communities.

The issue of mother-tongue education is also critical in Kosovo. Although Albanian and Serbian are both official languages, the Kosovo authorities are not currently offering Serbian-language education and children from the Serb community, as well as many from the Gorani and other communities, attend Serbian-language schools that are managed by the Republic of Serbia. This creates a substantial divide between the communities and limits chances for integration. There is also no education in Romani, the mother

tongue of the Roma community, and while the Kosovo curriculum has been developed in the Bosnian and Turkish languages, there are not enough available textbooks.

Recognising the complex and interconnected nature of these problems, ECMI Kosovo adopted a holistic approach to its community education programme, initiating three distinct but related projects aimed at supporting the process of developing a Serbian-language curriculum, enhancing cooperation on education issues between municipal authorities and civil society, and building sensitivity for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in schools.

Adrian Zeqiri & Katherine Nobbs



www.ecmikosovo.org



## Technical Support to the Independent Commission for Serbian Curriculum Review

Under the Ahtisaari Comprehensive Proposal for Kosovo Status Settlement, it was determined that schools in Kosovo which requested to apply the curriculum of the Republic of Serbia would be permitted to do so, pending review by an Independent Commission, which would identify any areas which might be incompatible with the Kosovo Constitution and its laws. Recognising the crucial importance of providing education for Serbian-speaking communities, ECMI Kosovo initiated a programme to support the work of the Commission in January 2010, providing its members with technical and administrative support. The Commission is due to release its final report in July 2010.

### Improving the Service Delivery and Minority Rights Awareness at the Municipal and Civil Society Levels

In February and March 2010, ECMI Kosovo undertook research in three municipalities (Ferizaj/Uroševac, Peja/Peć and Prizren/Prizren), among Municipal Directorates of Education (MDEs) and Municipal Community Offices (MCOs), to identify problem areas in government delivery of education and to develop mechanisms for enhancing coordination and communication between municipal officials and civil society actors. The research was used as the basis of the publication, 'Minority Education in Kosovo: A Manual for Municipal Officials', available from the ECMI Kosovo website.

Applying this information, ECMI Kosovo then conducted a series of workshops in the selected municipalities, which focused on clarifying the roles of civil society organisations and municipal officials in ensuring the equal and inclusive delivery of pre-university education to minority communities. The workshops were attended by officials from Municipal Directorates of Education, Municipal Community Offices and members of minority communities civil society organisations. Inputs from the workshops were then drawn together and incorporated into a final publication entitled 'Guidelines for Civil Society and Municipal Government Working Together on Minority Education', also available from the ECMI Kosovo website.

## Building Sensitivity for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Schools

To address the problems of the lack of diversity among education staff and their low level of awareness of community issues, ECMI Kosovo launched a project in May 2010 to increase sensitivity to the rights, interests and needs of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities within the school learning environment, based on a grassroots approach that engages teachers, school directors, civil society organisations and parents from the RAE communities. ECMI Kosovo has met with civil society and municipal officials in the relevant municipalities to obtain feedback on the programme design, and is currently working to identify participants and contributors.

There remains much to be done before minority education in Kosovo can be considered genuinely inclusive, integrated and comprehensive. But ECMI Kosovo is confident that with the continued support of key donors, and the ongoing commitment of government officials, civil society representatives, parents, teachers and, of course, pupils, the Government of Kosovo will deliver an education system that protects and promotes the rights of Kosovo's minority communities, secures real opportunities for minority children, and advances the long-term goal of a stable, multiethnic Kosovo.



## Danish Helsinki Committee visit to discuss human and minority rights

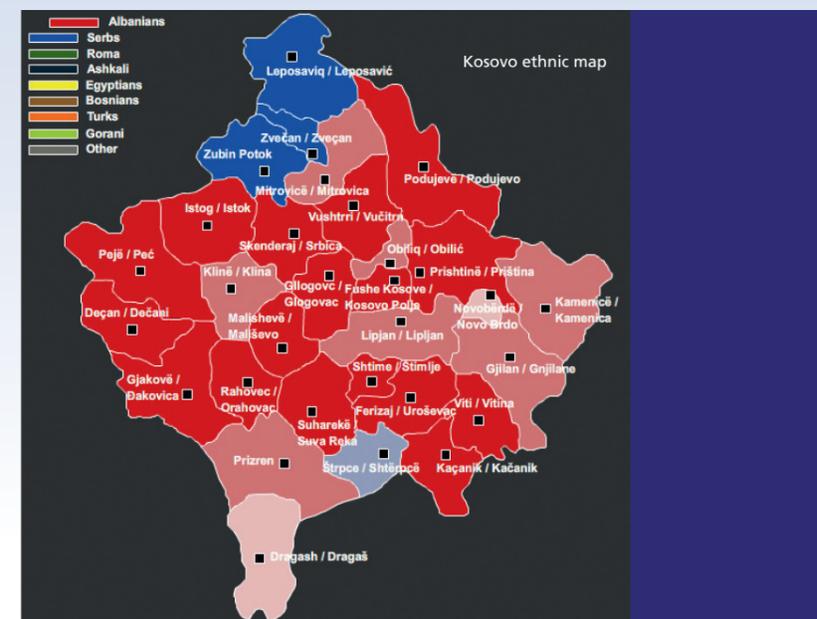
Danish Helsinki Committee used the opportunity of their visit in the region to take stock of minority rights in Europe as part of the overall review of the human rights situation. Particularly areas of sustained or frozen conflicts as well as issues of minority governance were main focus of the discussion.

Ewa Chylinski

## Georgia's local elections 2010 – Progress, but not without irregularities

On the day of Georgia's local elections on 30 May, ECMI carried out election monitoring in the district of Dmanisi. The district is located in the south of the country and its population is largely made up by ethnic Azeris. Dmanisi is part of the multi-ethnic Kvemo Kartli region, which has performed poorly in previous elections with many incidents of misconduct, and this was one of the main reasons for the selection of a municipality in that region. ECMI conducted the monitoring with observers deployed for the full day at fourteen polling stations in addition to a mobile team covered eleven polling stations with shorter visits. The observers found that the election procedures largely were conducted satisfactorily. Most violations of election procedures were minor and a result of lack of competency among the local election officials rather than deliberate attempts at manipulating the election process. It is clear that trainings of local election officials have carried fruit, while it also seems that the deployment of observers play a decisive role for the proper conduct at some of the election stations. Only in two cases, the ECMI observers felt prompted to submit written complaints. One of these complaints later led to the abolishment of the election results of the local polling station (one out of six cases in the country as a whole), and re-elections were subsequently held on 12 June. While progress was visible compared to the national elections in 2008, ECMI also noted that additional efforts need to be made to develop the competence and compliance with the Georgian election code of local election officials prior to the next elections scheduled for 2012.

Tom Trier





## Meskhetian and international organizations discussing steps towards repatriation



Participants of the consultation meeting between Meskhetian and representatives of international organizations – Council of Europe, OSCE HCNM, EU Special Representative to the South Caucasus, European Commission, IOM and ECMI.

A ground-breaking meeting took place in Tbilisi on 4 March. Representatives of all Meskhetian organizations in Georgia for the first time in recent years convened for a meeting with representatives of international organizations, engaged with the issue of repatriation of deported people. The meeting was held for consultations on the way forward towards repatriation of the population that was collectively deported Central Asia from Georgia by Stalin in 1944, and never allowed to return until 2007 (unlike other deported people e.g. Chechens, Kalmyks, Crimean Tatars). In 2007, a Law on Repatriation was adopted providing a framework for repatriation of the deported people and their descendants. The law foresaw one year – later prolonged two times with six months each – for deported persons to apply for repatriation status.

At the meeting, the Meskhetian organizations expressed a strong criticism of the provisions of the law. Ismail Molidze, the Chairman of the Georgian branch of the Meskhetian Turk's Society Vatan noted that the law has offered an insufficient time frame for interested persons to apply, and complicated procedures for the applications with a large number of supporting documents. He also noted that the requirement in the law that the applications must be submitted in either Georgian or English - languages which are not spoken by the vast majority of the Meskhetians - is yet another complication, creating

additional bureaucratic barriers. He also noted that few Meskhetians are able to take care of the resettlement without financial support, and encouraged the Georgian Government and the international organizations to provide assistance to the physical process of repatriation. Marat Baratashvili, the Chairman of the Union of Georgian Repatriates, indicated that the deported people and their descendants should be treated as victims of repression. He also pointed to the example of Israel, a state that actively encourages people from the Diaspora to settle there. In contrast, he said, Georgia is doing everything possible to discourage the Meskhetians from returning.

Jean-Louis Laurens, the Director General of Democracy and Political Affairs of the Council of Europe, who chaired the meeting, emphasized that while the Law on Repatriation in many ways is not perfect, it still reflects an effort of the Georgian Government to address the commitment to the Council of Europe on repatriating the deported Meskhetians. He noted that for the past three years, the international community – i.e. the Council of Europe, the OSCE HCNM, the EU, the IOM, the UNHCR and the ECMI – all have been engaged in consultations with the Georgian Government on the issue and that the political circumstances had prompted a prolongation of the deadline for the submission of applications twice. While the Government has stated that the deadline will not be further

extended, the applicants will be given a four month period to correct mistakes in the application material or to submit additionally required information.

At a subsequent meeting on 5 March between the Georgian Government and the group of international organizations, the process of repatriation was discussed further. The government informed that by 31 December 2009, 5,806 sets of applications had been received, covering about 9,000 individuals, mostly from Azerbaijan (5,388) followed by Turkey, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. It was estimated by government officials that the process of actual repatriation would commence only in late 2011, once the complete processing of the applications is over. The Government appealed to the international organization for supporting the administrative structures in processing the applications. Subsequently the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities in partnership with ECMI has initiated a project to support the Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation in database processing. This project continues until December 2010. Meanwhile, ECMI and other international organizations are considering continued support of the process of repatriation.



Tom Trier



Discussing Danish minority organisation at Flensburghus.



Sharing experiences on minority accommodation in Flensburg Mayor's Office.



Participants at Montecatini

ECMI-sponsored workshop on "Inter-ethnic relation in the Western Balkans", falling into the portfolio of ECMI's new project on "Reconciliation in Europe" under Conflict & Security research cluster, was part of the 11th MRM.

The meeting brought together an inter-disciplinary group of researchers from Europe, US, and Israel. Alternative approaches to inter-ethnic reconciliation in the Western Balkans, such as cross-border, transnational, trans-communitarian, minority-majority projects, actions or experiments and various innovative forms of governance were discussed. The meeting highlighted the ongoing nature of the reconciliation process in the Balkans and emphasized the importance of academic and policy research in this area. Participants agreed to take part in follow-up events as ECMI will continue to pursue new avenues to reconciliation in the Western Balkans and elsewhere.

Many of these post-war developments have not been analyzed in a comprehensive manner. What is lacking is a comparative study that deals with European reconciliation as a whole. This needs to be done with a view to current reconciliation policies in Eastern and South Eastern Europe. In the course of the project it will be analyzed what reconciliation measures were introduced with respect to perceptions of history. It is envisaged that in a process of technical and sustainability evaluations new concrete recommendations will emerge on how historical reconciliation should be reshaped in the future.

The next MRM will take place on 6-9 April 2011.

„Rethinking interethnic reconciliation in the Western Balkans: borders, minorities, governance“ 11th Mediterranean Research Meeting, European University Institute, Florence

## Schleswig-Holstein experiences on minority governance – a model for Georgia?



In March a delegation from the Georgian Ministry of Reintegration, responsible for minority issues, visited German – Danish border region as part of the Joint Programme on the Rule of Law, Human Rights and Good Governance. The main purpose of the visit was to meet authorities at different levels, minority organisations, political parties and Schleswig-Holstein Minority Commissioner to introduce the delegation to the structures established at different levels to accommodate minority governance, as well as to discuss the self-governance of minorities and their cooperation with the official structures. The intensive programme of the visit included meetings with the Mayor of Flensburg and other relevant structures in the City Hall,

meetings with Danish, German, Frisian and Roma & Sinti minorities, administrative and political levels of the Schleswig-Holstein government, discussions on minority governance and management at ECMI and with European minority organisation FUEN, which also includes some of the Georgian minorities. The critical issue for the Georgian visitors were language policies, education issues and minority representation, still very weak in Georgia due to many years of marginalisation. The aspect of cooperation between kin-states on minorities, financial support to minority institutions were also discussed, as such cooperation is rather limited in the Georgian border regions.

Ewa Chylinski



www.ecmicaucasus.org



## Introductory visit to the Government and the Parliament of Schleswig-Holstein

ECMI Chairman of the Board Dr Knud Larsen and the new Director Dr Tove H. Malloy paid courtesy visits to the Schleswig-Holstein governmental structures, with the purpose of making a presentation of ECMI to indicate the new areas of research and action under the new directorship as well as strategies in regional and communication aspects. The overarching theme was ECMI development from conflict management to diversity management in the five topical areas of:

- 1) Justice and Governance
- 2) Politics and Civil Society
- 3) Conflict and Security
- 4) Culture and Diversity
- 5) Citizenship and Ethics

Also regional development, citizenship in terms of participation, reconciliation, intercultural competence, minority women and youth, minorities in the public sphere will be new focus themes.

One of the ECMI obligations included in its statutes is to disseminate and transfer its practical experience in minority protection through publications, seminars and trainings. This is planned to be made available especially to the minority and majority civil servants using the experiences of Danish/German border region in the framework of Minority Summer Academy also to the benefit of other European minority regions.

From left to right:

ECMI new director Dr. Malloy  
 Minister President of Schleswig-Holstein P. H. Carstensen  
 ECMI Chairman Dr Knud Larsen  
 Schleswig-Holstein Culture & Minority Commissioner Ms Caroline Schwarz



## ECMI first regional roundtable discussion on election successes

Representatives of national minorities, politicians from the Danish minority party SSW and the German minority party in Denmark SP, media, FUEN and the academic circle in the German-Danish border region gathered at ECMI premises to discuss the election results. The results of the local elections of 2009 were the best in a long time for both parties. How did it happen? What was the right and different approach? Had the use of new electronic media an impact on the result? Can these experiences be used by other minorities in Europe? This very successful roundtable prompted the participants to think of a conference on minority political participation in 2011.

## ECMI provides expertise on political participation to the CoE's Committee of Ministers, Skopje

ECMI Dr Protsyk participated in the conference "Strengthening the Cohesion of European Societies: Effective Participation of Persons Belonging to National Minorities in the Decision-Making Process", organized in the framework of the Macedonian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The panel that examined conditions and strategies for improving minority participation in the political and public life, focused on the role of electoral, party, and parliamentary rules and procedures in fostering more effective participation. The Conference provided an opportunity to make an overview of the current situation of minority political participation in the member-states of the Council of Europe and to consider to what extent the implementation of the Framework Convention on National Minorities has contributed to increased involvement of minorities in the decision-making process. Fostering integration while respecting diversity, is one of priorities of the Chairmanship of the "former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Ewa Chylinski

## Senior Research Associate Network (SRAN) - reconstituting meeting of ECMI's non-resident researchers

The aim is to assemble a multi-disciplinary body of experts which complements ECMI's core team of researchers. Specifically, non-resident SRAs would become integrated in the relevant research clusters as external ad hoc advisers and sparring partners for resident researchers and together with these become the backbone of ECMI's publication strategy. Other tasks include guest editorships, support of ECMI's training and teaching programmes, participation in large research and advisory projects as well as occasionally representing ECMI in international fora. The SRAN will convene at least once a year in Flensburg.

## Expanding academic cooperation in Europe

ECMI Director Tove H. Malloy and CVEK Director Michal Vasecka signing cooperation agreement.

### Institutional cooperation

In early spring, two agreements on academic cooperation were concluded with:

- The Center for the Research of Ethnicity and Culture in Bratislava (CVEK)
- The Advanced Social and Political Research Institute of the University of Latvia

The Memoranda are seen as an opportunity for both institutions to come closer together on European minority research and project work as well as to support each others ongoing efforts and programmes. The two institutions have co-operated in the past on a research and evaluation projects for the European Commission on social inclusion indicators, and the future work of the two institutions will seek to expand the work in Europe on minority indicators. Ewa Chylinski

## Enhancing minority languages in Europe

[www.ecmiserver.de/lcd/ecrml/](http://www.ecmiserver.de/lcd/ecrml/)

### European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages – Language guides portal

Since its opening in 1992, 25 states, members of the Council of Europe, have ratified the convention. After the ratification, the convention is entering into force and is being implemented in the respective State. The Charter obliges its States Parties to actively promote the use of regional or minority languages in virtually all domains of public life: education, courts, administration, media, culture, economic and social life, and trans-frontier co-operation. However, due to its 'menu' system, no language can be covered by the whole Charter. Rather, the states apply to each language Part II and to bigger language groups also an individual selection of provisions from Part III of the Charter in accordance with the situation of the language.

In order to make it more practical, the Council of Europe is issuing special language guides. The language guides were conceived to provide NGOs with an overview of the provisions applying to languages covered by the Charter and to structure and intensify the dialogue between the minority language speakers/their NGOs and the authorities of the states concerned. This citizen's guide does not replace the Charter. For the authentic wording of all the provisions accepted by the Parties and the list of regional or minority languages covered by them, please refer to the Council of Europe's website at <http://conventions.coe.int>. Further language guides will be gradually prepared.

### Currently, there are language guides for:

Bosnian (Serbia); Croat (Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia); German (Denmark, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Ukraine); Italian (Slovenia); Moldovan (Ukraine); Polish (Hungary, Romania, Slovakia); Romani (Finland, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, The Netherlands); Romanian (Hungary, Serbia, Ukraine), Russian (Armenia, Finland, Poland, Romania, Ukraine\*); Swedish (Finland).



ECMI is hosting these guides in cooperation with the Council of Europe.

Ewa Chylinski



## Minorities in Russia – ECMI-EURAC Study Group

As a support to the EU-CoE Joint Programme on "Minorities in Russia: Developing Languages, Culture, Media and Civil Society" 2009-2011, ECMI in cooperation with EURAC established a working group on Minorities in Russia. Two workshops are planned – one which took place in Flensburg in April and the other one that will take place in Bozen/Bolzano in September. A final dissemination conference in Strasbourg is planned for 2011.

The Study Group aims to generate policy-relevant knowledge about the challenges of accommodating the expression of ethnic diversity in the Russian Federation in accordance with the Council of Europe's standards of minority protection and promotion. This knowledge will inform various policy efforts aimed at strengthening governance and legal provisions for minorities. This will support both minority identity (language, culture, education) and effective minority participation in cultural, economic, and social life and in public affairs.



Discussing minority issues in Russia

The Group will also provide policy recommendations on ways and means of managing ethnic diversity in the context of the state and federal structure, regional development and devolution.

From a practical perspective the Study Group is not elaborating new standards, but rather, it aims to bridge the gap between internationally available standards in the area of minority policies, the relevant expertise accumulated by such disciplines as law, political science, anthropology etc., and the political practice of minority accommodation in Russia. The Study Group is therefore expected to substantially contribute to ongoing discussions in academia and in the political sphere. This will be achieved by elaborating two databases – one consisting of legal

regulations and the other of political articulations – and by publishing scholarly essays analyzing various aspects of minority accommodation in the Russian Federation. A book on "Ethnic Diversity Accommodation in Russia: Challenges and Trends" is planned at the end of the project. The thematic sections:

- Legal provisions for minorities
- Identity of minorities
- Ethnic federalism and minority governance
- Political participation and representation

The overall objective of this first workshop of the Study Group was to analyze which status the above-mentioned issues have in contemporary Russia, and in particular, in political everyday practice. The experts involved in the Study Group, who come from different academic and professional environments, discussed these crucial questions from the legal, sociological, anthropological and political science perspectives.

[www.ecmiserver.de/emir/](http://www.ecmiserver.de/emir/)



## Conference ICML XIII preparations

At the last International Conference on Minority Languages XII in Tartu, Estonia, ECMI together with regional cooperation partners – University of Flensburg, Institute of Danish Language and Literature and the University of Southern Denmark, Department of Border Studies, were highly appreciated when offering organisation of the next conference, the ICML 13 on 22/25 June 2011, in the German-Danish Border Region. The general theme for the conference is “The Institutional Arrangements”, chosen out of the realities of the transfer, development and maintenance of minority languages, mostly taking place in the minority and majority institutions.

[www.icml13.org](http://www.icml13.org)



The history of the ICML conferences

## ECMI public lecture on “Minorities on the Move: Ethnic Mobilization and the International Community”



Young scholars presenting various aspects of minority mobility and mobilisation.

This very actual theme gathered young scholars and the public for a vivid discussion on the highly debated issue of immigrants and traditional minorities looking for their place in the new context of globalization and general population mobility. The aspects of culture, language, social and economic spaces were addressed and put out for discussions. The seminar was part of the ECMI research cluster on “Politics and Civil Society”.

**Joanna Jasiewicz, PhD, University Bremen:** “The Role of European Union and Transnational Networks in Enhancing Ethnic Minorities’ Activism”

**Jakob Skovgaard, PhD, Danish Ministry of Finance:** “European Organisations and the Hungarian Minorities in Romania and Slovakia”.

**Alexandre Couture Gagnon, PhD-candidate, Visiting Fellow at ECMI from the Carleton University, Canada:** “Competing States: The Use of Public Policy by Minority and Majority Nations”.

**Daniel Hegedus, Eötvös Loránd University Budapest, Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Political and International Studies:** “The failure of EU conditionality. The Slovakian-Hungarian minority conflict”.

**Emelyne Cheney, PhD, London School of Economics:** “The Impact of European Integration on Minority Nationalist Mobilisation in France”



Three presenters:  
D. Henning, Nord-Ost Institute  
Ewa Chylinski, ECMI  
Jan Diedrichsen, FUEN

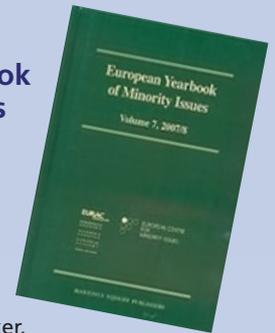
## folkBALTICA Music Festival – focus on minorities in Latvia

The 2010 folkBALTICA Festival was one of largest so far, despite the economic crisis and the Icelandic volcano ash cloud over the region. This year’s country in focus was Latvia, ECMI providing a public lecture on the situation of minorities from the historical and contemporary perspective. Latvia’s strong promotion of the state language and limitations imposed on the minority languages continues to be one of the key problematic issues 6 years after the accession to the EU and declared respect for minority rights.

Ewa Chylinski

[www.folkbaltica.de](http://www.folkbaltica.de)

## European Yearbook of Minority Issues Vol. 7, 2007-8 now published



### General Editors

Arie Bloed,  
Rainer Hofmann,  
Joseph Marko,  
James Mayall, John Packer,  
Sia Spiliopoulou Åkermark, Marc Weller

### Managing Editors Volume 7

Emma Lantschner, Katherine Nobbs

The European Yearbook of Minority Issues provides a critical and timely review of contemporary developments in minority-majority relations in Europe. It combines analysis, commentary and documentation in relation to conflict management, international legal developments and domestic legislation affecting minorities in Europe.

Part I contains scholarly articles and, in 2007/8, features two special focus sections on Minority Rights and Conflict and Participation.

Part II contains scholarly articles and features two special focus sections on Minority Rights & Conflict and Participation.



## FIV Library Cooperation Membership Meeting in Regensburg

Hosted by the Süd-Ost Institute on 15-16 June 2010, the meeting focused on the management of primary research data. The organization and time plan for the Call for Offers for the proposed new FIV database was also discussed, as well as a marketing strategy for World Affairs Online and the IREON bibliographic gateway website.

William McKinney