Beyond Frontiers

30th Anniversary of Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik

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On 13 and 14 April 2002, the Inter-University Centre (IUC) in Dubrovnik celebrates its 30th Anniversary and moves on into a future of continued service to the international community of students and scholars.

This booklet contains summary overviews of important features of the centre and its development throughout three decades of existence. It includes selected documents to provide a basis for assessing the centre’s role in international networking and in persistent pursuit of challenging intellectual queries of our time.

The IUC has taken great pride in serving as a venue for scholarly co-operation. Its home in beautiful Dubrovnik has provided the proper meeting place for students and teachers coming from virtually all parts of the world to join in endeavours to broaden the understanding of the world we live in. The task of building bridges across national and international divides has been a core concern, while also, the IUC has emphasised its special role in interdisciplinary contact and exchange.

Thus, the issue of interdisciplinarity was a unifying theme at the 10th Anniversary celebrations, in 1983. A book containing the proceedings of the anniversary conference was prepared and edited by the late Edward G. Edwards (then Vice-Chancellor of Bradford University) and Peter Fischer-Appelt (then President of the University of Hamburg) and published under the title of Interdisciplinarity: The Relation between Objective Knowledge, Moral Purpose and Social Practice (1984).

At the time when a celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the IUC would have been in order, in 1992, Dubrovnik was suffering in the aftermath of a tragic war. The building having served as a happy home for the IUC throughout its first decades lay in ruins. Yet, in the minds of all friends of the IUC, all around the world, the institution remained very much alive. We saw a mobilisation of support, not only for the IUC but also for the community of Dubrovnik and its brave citizens. For a while, IUC courses and conferences were organised in exile, elsewhere in Europe as well as in the United States.

As soon as the siege was lifted, the most devoted organisers of IUC programmes came back to conduct their courses and conferences in interim premises and in hotels that had been spared. As conditions improved and as soon as the building had been reconstructed, the IUC went on with business as usual.

Now, as we gather in Dubrovnik to take part in the 30th Anniversary celebrations, the emphasis is on burning tasks lying ahead. One theme to be discussed concerns the urgent need for a fresh approach to curriculum development under requirements posed by a globalised society and young peoples’ wish to master new and rapidly changing social, economic, and political conditions through adequate educational schemes. Another important theme, of great importance for IUC’s adjustment to a changing environment, approaches the issue of regional co-operation with a view to a firmer integration into a
wider international community, and in particular, the regional research agenda for reconciliation. Remembering the tragic events of the 1990ies and considering the ensuing developments and efforts, we feel strongly that the IUC, in view of its international anchoring and agenda, is in an excellent position to play a significant role in these areas of great challenge.

It is hoped that the contributions and presentations by leading personalities in academic life will be compiled and published in the proceedings of the anniversary event.

The organisers of this anniversary celebration are pleased and greatly honoured by the patronage and expected presence of the President of Croatia, Mr. Stjepan Mesić.

March 2002

István Teplán, Chair of Council

Ivo Banac, Chair of Executive Committee

Helmut Moritz, Director General

Berta Dragićević, Executive Secretary
On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Inter-University Centre

Inter University Center for postgraduate studies (IUC) was founded in Dubrovnik in the beginning of the seventies as an international university association with the objective to encourage and promote international cooperation among university scholars and scientists. In the first decade of its existence it became one of the most important venues for the exchange of ideas by scholars from both the West (above all Germany, USA, Italy and France) and the East (Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, USSR, Romania and others). The participation of university scholars from past Yugoslavia, mainly from Croatian universities, was crucial. By the end of the first decade IUC outgrows its regional significance and becomes famous worldwide.

On account of IUC conventions, university scholars from different countries are able to inform their students and colleagues about publications and ideas discussed on IUC workshops and conferences, to pinpoint the changes in training programs and maintain international exchange which has been expanding in concentric circles and with geometric progression. Therefore, the role of IUC is not merely academic. One of its objectives is to broaden personal and institutional horizons by promoting the idea of freedom and democratic society throughout the world.

Croatia was the one who invested most in IUC activities and has benefited greatly from this investment. One whole generation of young scientists had their first international experience in IUC. Future professional and scientific cooperation developed on account of friendships made in Dubrovnik. I am not exaggerating when I say that the majority of international cooperation among current Croatian University and scientific institutions has been established here in Dubrovnik. In times of war aggression against Croatia IUC contributed by its network of participants spreading truth about the aggression on Dubrovnik by a whole range of protests and appeals.

In the end I want to stress how much I admire the energy of all those who contributed to the foundation and development of this renowned institution. For its achievements it has special place among world champions. Namely, over the past thirty years more than 1200 international courses and conferences were organized and attended by more than 50,000 participants from over 100 countries. Moreover, it should be stressed that the achievements and tradition of IUC are merely the result of work performed by enthusiasts and volunteers.

The authorities from the early 2002 support and intensify all forms of international cooperation respecting science as a crucial element for personal and social advancements in which IUC has a special position. Being proud of your institution, I herewith congratulate the 30th anniversary and wish that the next thirty years of your work would bring equal prosperity and success.

Stjepan Mesić, President of the Republic of Croatia
More than thirty years ago in the city of Dubrovnik an institution was established which has become one of its symbols, along with the invaluable Dubrovnik Archives, fabulous Treasury of the Dubrovnik Cathedral, unique medieval Pharmacy, treasure of the Dubrovnik Synagogue, and other pearls of the historical and artistic Dubrovnik heritage.

However, the Inter-University Center (IUC) is not just another item on the list of Dubrovnik qualities. IUC has spread the notion of Dubrovnik as the global cultural center to the faraway parts of the world. The idea of Professor Supek, member of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Science, restored to Dubrovnik a portion of intellectual strength that secured it the name of the Croatian Athens during the Croatian National Revival Period.

As the time for establishing the University of Dubrovnik draws closer, it is crucial for the IUC to maintain and enhance its international mission, so that it remains a window open to the world. High international criteria of science, present in Dubrovnik at hundreds of conferences organized by the Inter-University Center, remain a landmark and standard, role model and rule for each higher educational institution.

Unnatural duplicity at the address of Frana Bulića 4, resulting from political xenophobia, perpetuated in spite of OBLITI PRIVATORUM engraved in stone, must vanish in the interest of all Croatian universities, Croatian science and Croatian students.

Professor Hrvoje Kraljević, Minister of Science and Technology

H. Kraljević
Dubrovnik is a city with a long and rich cultural tradition. From a medieval commune, to a free Republic with the earmarks of statehood, Dubrovnik carefully built and created, always with a refined sense for measure. The complex of firm walls, impressive towers and bastions, palaces and monuments, architectural-urbanistic configuration and the totality of living are witnesses of civilisational purposefulness. This centuries-old metropolis of Croatian culture is a birthplace of notable scholars and artists, famous navigators and entrepreneurs who developed literature, science, philosophy, the arts, theatre, music, trade, and other economic activities.

The Dubrovnik area was noted for a cultivated organisation of life that was reflected in a multiplicity of ways - in legal consciousness, education, health, various aspects of everyday life, in civic order and labour. This city knew how to establish relations with the most distinguished European centres, especially in the Mediterranean. The European cultural standards took root and organically grew in the reality of Dubrovnik. International, diplomatic, political, cultural, and economic ties of Dubrovnik are quite numerous; they confirm the mutual exchange of ideas and innovations - the reciprocity of borrowing and lending.

Dubrovnik became the home of numerous personalities from European countries that contributed to the development of culture, science, the arts, economy, by applying their various skills. Throughout its history Dubrovnik jealously safeguarded its liberty, which was built into its foundations, expressing at the same time its cosmopolitanism, openness, and tolerance.

As a result of wartime developments, which pressed Dubrovnik in recent years, interest in international cultural, scientific, and related events had temporarily ebbed, but it will certainly develop from year to year. It must be expected that Dubrovnik will soon reach the level that had placed it before the war into the very summit of international cultural and scholarly centres.

Since its founding in 1971, during the wartime and postwar days, until today, the Inter-University Centre has played an immeasurable role in the international exchanges and affirmation of Dubrovnik and Croatia, having organised through its programmes over 800 specialised postgraduate courses and 300 scholarly conferences, mainly in the area of humanistic disciplines and social sciences, with 50,000 participants.

With congratulations on the thirtieth anniversary of the Inter-University Centre, I wish all guests and participants of the IUC anniversary celebrations every success in their work and a fine sojourn in our City.

Dubravka Šuica, B.A., Mayor of Dubrovnik
Greetings and Tributes

Established in the years of the cold war, the Inter-University Centre has promoted understanding and tolerance among intellectuals of many nations and thereby contributed to peace. The IUC has to continue its mission in a world still deadly endangered by the armament race, the ecological devastation due to capitalistic greed, the gap between rich and poor, the national and religious fanaticism, and also by the political parties’ struggle for power, while they are unable to solve the social problems.

Ivan Supek

The idea of human community and fellowship, as exposed by a lonely thinker in his lonely room under the roof of a city in north-east Germany more than two hundred years ago, a utopian dream? To this question, each of us can give only our personal answer, because the question itself is more a matter of personal experience than of philosophical doctrine or sociological analysis. For me, the participation in the life of the Inter-University Centre in Dubrovnik was and will always remain the happy experience of human community and fellowship beyond all borders and barriers. May the Centre live, grow, and flourish!

Eugen Pusić

The Inter-University Centre was a product of the reform era in Croatia (1967-1971), when the leading academic figures at the University of Zagreb felt an urgent need to cash in on all of their intellectual contacts in the West on behalf of rebuilding long damaged bridges with the Western universities and centers of learning. Their project, which was primarily about intellectual freedom and exchange of ideas, was aided by the City of Dubrovnik, which at that time supported innovative projects that had important benefits for all of its citizens. Collateral beneficiaries were academic communities in the broader East European region, whose students and professors often could not go beyond the Adriatic divide that separated the Cold War blocs.

Since Europe is still not united, many divisions being quite present in the academic communities of various countries and various traditions, the IUC still stands as an intellectual bridge not just across the Adriatic, but among the fractured East European polities. Its mission has been obstructed by the remnants of the armed red-brown soldatesque in 1991 and by the isolationist academic bureaucrats since then, but it will prevail precisely because bridge builders cannot fail. To prosper, the IUC must be faithful to the vision of its founders - independent, bold, and committed to being an outpost of academic freedom and achievement in the area where tyrants have had a long destructive run.

Ivo Banac

The cradle of the Inter-University Centre was in Dubrovnik, and Dubrovnik has remained the home of the institution ever since it was founded. Since the founding meeting in 1971, at which representa-
tives of some thirty universities and university associations drew up a draft agreement, which later became the working constitution of the centre, the IUC has developed into a very unique institution. The internationality of scholars and students and the interdisciplinarity of studies have become a congenial alliance solely due to the spirit of volunteers, attracted by the history and humanity, the wealth of culture, and the strength of the republican spirit of the City of Dubrovnik. In this way, Dubrovnik has inspired and delighted thousands of our participants over a period of three decades, and it may do so in the future as an assistance for peace and welfare in the entire region.

Peter Fischer-Appelt

I entered into the IUC world in October 1971, when the institution was just a vision of something to come, a special vision of a special man, Ivan Supek. Staying with the IUC throughout its thirty years, in times of peace, war, post-war and after, has been a privilege. Always, work for the IUC has been a unique experience, including diverse challenges and obstacles combined with the satisfaction and pride in IUC surmounting them all. It has been most rewarding to join efforts with innumerable enthusiastic supporters and partners of the IUC and contribute to the fulfilment of the IUC mission. I am proud that Dubrovnik, my hometown, hosts the IUC and that the institution has attracted here thousands of scholars and students. The IUC has enriched me with innumerable exceptional acquaintances and friendships.

Berta Dragičević

The Inter-University Center came into existence 30 years ago as a unique international institution to provide a meeting place for intellectuals from East and West. Over the past decades, IUC has not only fulfilled that mission but has achieved much more than its founders envisioned. Many interesting new ideas and theories were presented and new institutions conceived during the hundreds of conferences and seminars held within the walls of Don Frana Bulića 4. Sadly, these walls were destroyed during the brutal war of the early nineties, yet it is a sign of IUC’s strength that it has revived and rebuilt itself from the ruins.

In recent years, IUC has gained new importance and a new element has been added to its mission. It has become one of the truly international centers - if not the only one - in the region where ideas and people from this war-torn region, from Europe and from the rest of the world can meet. It is striving towards new goals and new projects, forming strategic alliances to facilitate further dialogue between academics from different parts of the globe. I believe that through this mission, IUC is set for another successful three decades and more.

István Teplán

The Inter-University Centre is a tremendous and inspiring achievement on the part of its founders, and its staff and supporters. It has been wonderful to see it growing in influence all through these last thirty years and, despite it being almost destroyed during the dreadful time for Croatia, to have watched it come through unbowed, going from strength to strength.

Edward Kirby

In an age of fast travelling, getting to Dubrovnik is curiously cumbersome. But I know why I return when I walk along Stradun, on my way to the IUC, and the sense starts to build in me of belonging to a long historic line of pilgrims, adventurers, and seekers of freedom and new perspectives. South
Eastern Europe has never been a dull place, nor has IUC. Somehow, the precarious existence, as well as the vitality and stubborn endurance of this organisation, fit the cultural and political contradictions of the area. To someone from the high and cool North, all this is extravagantly interesting.

Lise Kjølsrød


Richard Wisser

The IUC was brought into being thirty years ago. This coincided with my return to Dubrovnik after an absence of almost twenty years. I owe a great deal to the IUC. The congenial atmosphere I found there helped me to re-integrate into my home town. My contribution to the IUC - working as a librarian in the seventies - however small it was, gave me enormous satisfaction. Due to private circum-stances I had to give up the job, but I remained attached to the Centre throughout the years. Many an inofficial meeting took place on the terrace of my house opposite the IUC. A lot of diplomatic skill was needed to help this oasis of free thought to remain alive in a totalitarian regime. I met a great number of remarkable men and women throughout these years, connected with the activiteis of the IUC. Some of them have become very dear to me, and their friendship I should not want to miss.

Anica Günther

The proposal for an international center in Dubrovnik made by Rector Ivan Supek immediately was seen as an essential vehicle for bridging the gap between the East and the West. Thousands of students and professors have proven the value of the IUC as international courses ranging from archaeology to zoology have been presented, opening students to new perspectives on their studies. University of California students and students from the universities where they were studying were able to put the Pershing missile crisis into a new perspective because of the important courses presented on the nuclear arms race and its relationship to peace in the world. Bravo, Ivan! My thanks go to all who made this possible.

William H. Allaway

Unable to travel and thus prevented from paying my respect to the IUC in person, I can only reminisce; and remembering is a personal matter. Some twenty-five years ago I accepted the invitation to work for this institution because - in a divided Europe and a troubled world - the declared objectives of the IUC seemed to be promising remedies. The activities of the IUC were strengthened by an ever-growing number of supporters. I recall, with gratitude, all the profound and valuable help of legions of men and women from many countries around the globe. Their dedication, our dedication, was beginning to be rewarded. Gratitude and respect also go to those who dedicated their energies to the IUC by determining its policy, by guiding it with the strength of their experience and wisdom, and by creating an atmosphere of
solidarity and trust without which our office in Dubrovnik would not have been able to function. My warmest greetings are addressed to the working force that made the home of the IUC a comfortable and homely location. The house (light and spacious) and its courtyard (a haven of rest) were places of visual joy, and the flowers and plants (even on the stair-cases) spread kindness and good will. The local staff of the IUC consisted of a number of wonderful, capable people, who were always prepared to do their work with dedication and pride (even on Sundays) and demonstrated efficiency and perseverance. I was comfortable among them, was accepted as their friend, felt at home, cared-for, and protected; I derived calm and strength from their presence. And I may be permitted, on this occasion, to mention one person among all of the good people, viz. Ms. Berta Dragičević, who was the heart and soul of the house and whose merits for the IUC cannot be overrated.

In addition, I should like to point to the support of the University of Zagreb, and mention the help the IUC received from the city of Dubrovnik. The beauty of the land and the cultural depth and richness of Dalmatia provided a superb background for our efforts. When, on occasion, I felt tired or dejected (since life was not always like the proverbial path of roses) I took the short walk up to the park and sat on “my” bench, under the trees, overlooking the old monastery, with my eyes travelling over the blue sea with the rays of the sun dancing on its surface, reaching the horizon, and then guiding me back to my position, I often felt a wave of complex emotions, impression and ideas pass through me: The symbolic strength of the water, the limitless spirit of the sky, the nature of human life, the values that count, new and renewed perspectives of existence, visions of ideals and responsibilities.

And then, back in the office, at my desk, with a little palm-tree just outside the window who received his share of water every time I was in Dubrovnik and who still thrives (I am told), I knew that we, at the IUC, were doing the right thing.

Personally, I have learned a great deal through my association with the IUC. I have matured and have gained in terms of experience. I should like to thank all those who have given me a chance to be with the IUC. It was a privilege.

My wish for the future of the institution is brief and simple; but it carries the weight and dignity of the old Rome: Ad multos annos!

Siegfried Korninger
Origin and History: A Brief Sketch

Pre-War Period

The idea to establish the Inter-University Centre was launched in 1970 at the meeting of the International Association of Universities, in Montreal, Canada, by Professor Ivan Supek, physicist, philosopher, novelist, playwright, and at that time Rector of the University of Zagreb. (Supek later became President of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.) He argued that the international community of universities could benefit from an academically autonomous and independent organisation for university co-operation, free from government control. He offered Dubrovnik as a home for such an institution. His plea received wide support, and later he invited a group of scholars and university leaders to a meeting in Dubrovnik where the IUC was established, its constitution adopted, and its official inauguration conducted in 1972.

The IUC was set up as a consortium of universities and other scientific institutions, which were expected to pay a very moderate membership fee (to be waived when institutions were based in countries having nonconvertible currencies or in Third World countries). These universities are represented on IUC’s Council and contribute toward the development of academic programmes for the IUC. They also send students and faculty to participate in the courses and conferences spanning, in principle, the entire range of university disciplines. Course and conference titles reflect considerable emphasis on interdisciplinary concerns.

From the very beginning, the University of Zagreb was generous host to the IUC, in the sense of providing the physical premises, infrastructure facilities, and a small local staff in Dubrovnik. At the same time, in matters of academic policy the University of Zagreb was a member on an equal footing with every other IUC member institution.

It was particularly fortunate that the City of Dubrovnik had offered to the University of Zagreb the building complex at Don Frana Bulića 4 for the explicit purpose of providing a home for the IUC. The building, originally a school constructed in the first years of the 20th century, was refurbished in the early 1970ies through investments coming from the University of Zagreb and made into an excellent site for future IUC events. The atmosphere of the building, its charming courtyard, and most of all, its location close to the Old City of Dubrovnik, provided matchless conditions for close social and scholarly contact, often resulting in lasting friendships and professional relationships spanning the whole world. During each of the last years before the tragic war, the IUC offered about 100 different events, and the participation was such that the institution had, at times, real capacity problems.
But as the IUC was reaching maturity and could look back with pride to its 20 years of childhood and adolescence, dark clouds were gathering. The medieval City of Dubrovnik came under siege in September of 1991 and the “pearl of the Adriatic,” holding a prominent place on Unesco’s list of cultural monuments, entered a period of much destruction, loss of many lives, and incredible suffering for its brave people.

In the morning of 6 December 1991 the building housing the IUC became the target of an artillery and rocket attack by the National Yugoslav Army. The building received several direct hits and burned for several days. The library of the IUC was totally lost, along with classrooms, conference hall, offices, dormitory, and caretakers’ apartments. Luckily, none of the persons living in the house were lost, but they saw all of their belongings perish in the flames. Miraculously, most of the archives of the IUC, and thereby the institution’s memory, was salvaged, even while the building was burning.

This is not the place to give an account of the war and the tragic events in and around Dubrovnik. Much of the story is well known - although we tend to forget what we do not like to remember. Should we wish to refresh our memory, there are many sources to be found, in books and numerous other publications.

While the brutal war was going on, we witnessed much effort on the part of IUC friends to mobilise support for the IUC, and not least, for the citizens of Dubrovnik. Gratitude goes to many individuals - generous and devoted people, like Nigel and Antonia Young, Rudolf Siebert, Richard Wisser, Jan van Lith, Ulla Berglinth.
Dr. Kathy Wilkes, from Oxford, who chaired the IUC Executive Committee in this period, was in Dubrovnik when the whole thing started and stayed on with her friends, the people of Dubrovnik, and shared the ordeals with them - except for brief expeditions abroad, under difficult circumstances, mainly to seek help and assistance, medical resources - and even mine removal equipment. She dispatched to the world a number of reports from Dubrovnik. One of her many accounts, “Dubrovnik: Lead upon Gold,” was published in Oxford Magazine in 1992. (In 1993, in recognition of her work, Kathy Wilkes became honorary citizen of Dubrovnik and in 2001 the University of Zagreb awarded her the honorary doctoral degree.)

On 16 December 1991, Kathy Wilkes and Berta Dragičević dispatched the following letter - it was published in Croatian and English in Glas iz Dubrovnika/The Voice from Dubrovnik:

Dear Friends and Colleagues,
You have been receiving several letters and appeals from our indefatigable Director-General, prof. Ørjar Øyen, who has been working non-stop on behalf of Dubrovnik in general and the IUC in particular. We thought that it would be time to write to you directly from Dubrovnik, to give you the news from the battlefield.

To start with what - since we are both functionaries of the IUC - concerns us most in that capacity: the IUC building is destroyed, gutted, irreparable. Only the Secretariat itself was spared (and even there the roof might fall in at any time); that gave us the opportunity to retrieve most of the documentation of the IUC’s 20-year history. The building was still smouldering as we worked; along with other still-smouldering buildings, it was the only warm place in Dubrovnik, where the temperature is around the freezing point.

We can, happily, tell you that all of those living there (some of our staff and refugees) were uninjured, although they have of course lost the roof over their heads and all their possessions, and are deeply shocked. We are determined that the IUC will rise again, and for that we shall need all your support. The Mayor of the city and other authorities here, share that determination. At present the situation is still so uncertain, and so much has been devastated, that it is evidently too early to talk of re-housing and re-establishing the IUC. But as soon as possible, we hope to see discussions begin between our Director-General, the University of Zagreb, and the Dubrovnik authorities for the renewal of IUC activities.

For we had a dream in 1971: the project of uniting the world in Dubrovnik. With twenty founder-member universities we started and made it become true. This dream is now in ashes, not metaphorically but literally. We now have to start dreaming again; now we have the potential of 240 member-institutions, we trust that we will have as many of you as possible sharing this new dream.

We will not describe the destruction in the city and the Old City. You will have seen it on your televisions; and it would make us heartsick to say more about it.

Our greetings from beautiful, devastated Dubrovnik.

Kathleen Wilkes
Chairman, Executive Committee

Berta Dragičević
Executive Secretary
Facing New Conditions

During the 20 years preceding the war, Europe had been frozen under the spell of the Cold War. Many brave initiatives had been taken to bridge the divide and to promote contact and co-operation between institutions of research and higher education on both sides. When the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain finally had to give way, one knew that a major reason was that there had been contact. The two worlds had not been entirely separated from one another. In spite of all the restrictions on travel and contact, the young generations had achieved greater mutual understanding, and gradually, the atmosphere had turned ripe for the wide-ranging changes that had swept across Europe in the course of a few days or weeks, as a most fundamental and dramatic yet peaceful revolution.

Up to this point, the IUC in Dubrovnik had served as a very important “breathing hole” between the two worlds. While young scholars as well as more mature scientists in East Europe had not been able to travel freely to the West, they had seen a much greater chance of being permitted to travel to Dubrovnik for an event at the IUC. Tito’s non-aligned Yugoslavia had provided opportunities for contact that could not easily be achieved in other countries of Europe. And the IUC had of course been most delighted that so many participants in courses and conferences could come from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union, and maybe, we have reason to believe that the IUC had contributed significantly, in its own way, to an atmosphere of unity and shared goals.

The question of financial support for participants from the East had always been difficult. As we know, currencies of countries in the East were non-convertible, not only against “hard” currencies of the West, but also against each other. Financing of travel and accommodation was usually contingent on funding from some source or other. Course directors of events at the IUC often showed great ingenuity in finding sources and in transferring funds. The expanding network of funding possibilities created by the initiatives of George Soros was of paramount importance. It may also be recalled that many visitors had very modest demands as far as financial support was concerned. Motivation appeared to count much more than money. A young Polish scholar seeking support and admission to an IUC event – wrote these rather touching words: “I shall not need much money. And I can bring with me some food from Poland.”

Unfortunately, the far-reaching and on the whole very peaceful changes in Europe were terribly mismatched by the most tragic developments in a region that had up to now tended to appear, admittedly on the surface, as a relatively harmonious environment.

New Bearings for the IUC

When the aggression against Dubrovnik and the surrounding region finally subsided and the siege of Dubrovnik was lifted, there was no easy pathway to speedy reconstruction. Some very difficult years followed. Dubrovnik remained - so it seemed to the first visitors from abroad - as a kind of ghost town. Located on the narrow strip of land between the ocean and Bosnia-Hercegovina, and being at a cul-de-sac at the southern tip of Croatia, Dubrovnik also became hostage to the most tragic developments that occurred elsewhere and in the very near surroundings.
Nevertheless, the community soon regained its strength and its determination to carry on, and to any visitor today it must be evident that very great progress has been made throughout these last ten years. In the county of Dubrovnik-Neretva, in the city of Dubrovnik, and in the Old City, most ugly scars have been healed, and great efforts to reconstruct have been made.

As is told elsewhere in this booklet, very high priority was given to the reconstruction of the building that had served as home for the IUC. While the wide international involvement in the life of the IUC may have been an important source of motivation for the speedy reconstruction, financed by the University of Zagreb and the government of Croatia, it was soon realised that while the authorities hoped to broaden its international engagement through the Dubrovnik venue, the IUC was not expected to play a major role, as it had in the past. A new organisation, the International Centre of the Croatian Universities (ICCU) was installed in the reconstructed building, and the IUC had to enter into a contest for its right to existence in the new surroundings.

And as is well known, the IUC did not go away. International backing of the IUC continued to be strong and firm, even though we saw a certain decline in the number of universities holding IUC membership, most likely due to the uncertainty of the political situation in the area. The IUC was lucky to receive funding, from different sources, for its efforts to refurbish office space, classrooms, library space, etc. Also, through the wide international network of the IUC, a number of significant campaigns in support of the community of Dubrovnik were initiated.

Before the war, the IUC had been an important resource for students and researchers within the region who wished to be connected with fellow students and colleagues engaged in international co-operative schemes. Similarly, many scholars and students abroad had looked to the IUC as an outstanding opportunity to pursue contacts with partners in the area. IUC statistics showed rather consistently that about one half of the students who participated in IUC courses came from the University of Zagreb, while approximately one third of the teachers or resource persons came from that university. The leadership of the University of Zagreb had continued to look at the IUC as a valuable venue for its international endeavours and had maintained a generous support scheme for students and faculty wishing to draw on the international resources of the IUC. Now, that support base was lost, and apparently, there was a wish on the part of the leadership of the University of Zagreb to re-channel the same or similar funding to the new Dubrovnik address (ICCU).

Fortunately, the funding organisations established throughout Eastern and Central Europe by George Soros were able and willing to provide new funding where funding from the University of Zagreb had been forthcoming in the past. As noted elsewhere, the Open Society Institute in Croatia and the Higher Education Support Program, headquartered in Budapest, came to play a very important role in providing funding for participants in IUC events. The IUC is much indebted to the late Karmen Bašić, who directed the Zagreb OSI for many years. She well understood the importance of the IUC and knew that goals of the IUC coincided with objectives dear to Mr. Soros. Regrettably, Ms. Bašić died unexpectedly while on a field mission to Kazakhstan.

The organisations of George Soros have faithfully supported the activities of the IUC. Soros himself had close associations with the IUC, as he initiated an extensive series of courses at the centre. When telling the story about the origin of the Central European University, Soros often points out that it really started in Dubrovnik, at the IUC.

Luckily, in the more recent period the IUC has received significant funding earmarked for Croatian
participation in IUC events directly from the Ministry of Science and Technology. And as of today, we have no reason to doubt that the IUC continues to hold high esteem among students and faculty in the country and in the region. It should not be forgotten that even though support of the IUC coming from the University of Zagreb has tended to diminish, in many respects, a significant part of the infrastructure of the IUC continues to be provided through means made available for the university’s budget.

As is seen from the above and from other parts of this booklet, the financial situation of the IUC is a matter of constant concern. While it is agreed that international backing by highly motivated and enthusiastic participants and resources persons continues to be the IUC’s major capital, the day-to-day activities in the IUC Secretariat and in the classrooms require a certain degree of security that it has proven difficult to achieve.

But surely, the IUC has a role to play. A certain redefinition of the centre’s mission has become necessary, in the light of the changed environment and in the light of new demands in modern university life. As is seen from the agenda of the anniversary event, the IUC is directing particular attention to its mission within the region of Southeast Europe. It is believed that a strong engagement on the part of the IUC in this area has continued backing and support from scholars and students of institutions firmly integrated in the international network of the IUC.
Model of Organisation and the Legal Question

Autonomy and Independence

The vision of a centre for inter-university co-operation contained several important elements, one of which was the requirement that such a centre be free from direct government control. It is recalled that the initiative came at the time when the establishment of a United Nations University was being considered.

Thus, the fundamental idea was that the IUC must develop an organisational structure in which the participating universities themselves could take responsibility for the implementation of the centre’s mandate, policies, and objectives. The IUC must be built on an absolute principle of full autonomy and independence in formulating and in implementing its academic policies.

Yet, taking the above requirement as the sine qua non for the IUC, it seemed highly improbable that any world-wide consortium of universities would be able to provide the economic resources, collectively, for an infrastructure base capable of carrying the daily burdens of secretarial leadership and assistance, maintenance, upkeep and improvement of necessary physical premises, and necessary minimum provisions for hospitality to visitors. Luckily, the Constitution of the IUC contained a strong and highly significant clause (in Article IX, para. 3, see Appendix A).

The University of Zagreb gracefully stood by its endorsement of this clause. Although by the time the building had been reconstructed after the war, new signals began to appear. The International Centre of the Croatian Universities (ICCU) was established and was clearly favoured by the University of Zagreb. At this time, also, the University of Zagreb served notice that under the legal system of the newly formed nation of Croatia, it would become necessary to achieve a legal basis for the existence of the IUC on Croatian soil.

The Legal Question

The question of the legal basis of the IUC had indeed been on the agenda of decision-making bodies of the IUC from the very beginning and the matter was explored from different angles, by legal and other experts, without leading to any definitive recommendation.

Formally, of course, the IUC had its anchoring point within the organisational structure of the University of Zagreb, and the work unit in the IUC building prior to the war and prior to the time when Croatia became independent, functioned according to the self-management system of the former Yugoslavia, with Professor Pero Portolan as the leader. It is fair to maintain that this unit, consisting of approximately 15 members, never interfered in questions of the academic policies of the IUC - as long as the organs of the IUC stayed within its proper bounds. Thus, the organization of the IUC was based on a happy symbiosis - and a certain functional ambiguity - which required care in achiev-
A manifesto adopted by a subcommittee of the IUC leadership and addressed to the Rector of the University of Zagreb on 5 January 1993 clarified the position of the IUC at this time:

If it is to be understood that the authorities of the University of Zagreb, and/or the authorities of Croatia, find it necessary to regulate the life of the IUC by a special law, it is felt, at this time, that there could be no serious objection, as long as the fundamental freedoms and privileges of the IUC as an independent and autonomous international organization are secured...

It would be hoped that the IUC could be legally defined so as to qualify as an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) under the United Nations’ Charter. With the help of legal experts, we have made explorations of possibilities as they exist under Croatian legislature. According to one preliminary sketch of a solution the IUC would be legally defined as a foundation. Much advice would be needed prior to our making a firm recommendation to the IUC Council to endorse a proposed legal solution.

The IUC Association

One of the operational difficulties, as long as no legal solution had been found, involved the IUC’s right to handle funds through local banks or through banks in Croatia. Accounts had been maintained in banks in Vienna, in Bergen, in Hamburg, and in Groningen. For some time, the Director General maintained an account under his own name, through which local currency transactions for the IUC could be handled.

All in all, the legal question seemed rather urgent, for many reasons. After many attempts, and through the great help of legal advisors, a special umbrella organisation for the IUC was formed, under the provisions of the Croatian law on voluntary associations. The basic purpose of the IUC Association, as specified by the Charter adopted by the Founding Assembly on 23 September 1994 and the Decree issued by the Croatian Ministry of Administration on 23 November 1994, is to provide assistance to the IUC in its efforts to implement its programmes of activity. As long as the IUC as such continues to function without having a legal status as a juridical person under Croatian law, the IUC Association serves as an auxiliary entity and a mediator so as to provide the legal umbrella under which the IUC can carry out its work in accordance with its mandate and goals. Thus, through the IUC Association, practical and necessary working procedures and technical possibilities for the flows of finances of courses had been secured by bringing together a group of longstanding friends of the IUC who are supporting the institution’s continued existence and development.

Following amendments of the law on associations, a revised Charter of the Dubrovnik Inter-University Centre Association was enacted by the association’s assembly at its session held in Zagreb on 12 January 1998.
6. Dezember 2004

An das

Inter-University Centre

Dubrovnik

Heute, am 6. Dezember 2004, gedenken viele Freunde in aller Welt und so auch in Hamburg und meiner Universität der Leiden und des Todes jener Menschen, die der militärischen Aggression auf die Stadt Dubrovnik und ihre Umgebung vor zehn Jahren zum Opfer fielen. Wir denken an den Schrecken unserer Freunde in der Inter-University Centre, die ihr Gebäude bis auf die Grundmauern niederbrennen sahen; an ihre Tatkraft, mit der sie rettete, was zu retten war. Wir bewundern die Kraft aller Bürger und Bürgerinnen der alten, freizügig genannten Republik, sich mit ihr Hilfe der Organe ihrer Stadt, des Landes und der Solidarität am vielen Länder aus der Verzweiflung zu erheben und der Stadt ihr altes Amt in ihre Hände zu übergeben. Wir wissen, dass Dubrovnik ein Teil unseres eigenen Lebens geworden ist, und wir freuen uns, immer wieder dorthin zurückkehren zu können und die Freundschaft zu erneuern, die uns mit dem Inter-University Centre, der Stadt und so vielen Menschen verbindet.

Für alle Freunde in der Universität Hamburg

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The mode of co-operation between the IUC and the University of Zagreb is defined in broad terms by the IUC Constitution, adopted in 1971 and amended in 1993. See Appendix A, Article IX.

Looking back, the relationship between the IUC and the University of Zagreb has been a matter of a certain functional ambiguity. For the IUC, it has been important not to be defined and perceived as an ordinary branch of the University of Zagreb. While the IUC has remained a strongly indebted recipient of budgetary infrastructure support coming from or by way of the University of Zagreb, it has been important for the IUC to legitimise its role as an autonomous and independent international entity and thus to avoid being subject to policy decisions of the host institution in matters of academic policy. The IUC, like any adolescent, has wanted love, yet, has been reluctant to being embraced. Independence has a price: Any university or academic institution contemplating harbouring the IUC would encounter the same attitude.

From the side of the IUC, it has always been hoped that the services rendered to the host institution would be perceived and appreciated by the University of Zagreb as adequate and appropriate compensation for the support given to the IUC. The IUC has provided the rich international intellectual environment that students and professors from Zagreb and elsewhere in the region were in a good position to utilise as a valuable resource. Through the years, the IUC has made special effort to recruit participants from the wider local environment to its international academic programmes and has strived to facilitate contact through research and teaching with international scholarly networks. Yet, in terms of influencing the development of academic programmes the host institution has played a role commensurate with that of other institutions holding membership with the IUC.

This model of co-operation has been regarded as a sine qua non for the IUC. But its rationale and limitations have not always been fully understood and appreciated by all partners in the common activities.

Yet, on the whole, the leadership of the University of Zagreb has gracefully accepted the needs of the IUC to present itself truthfully and honestly to the international community of universities as what it purports to be, namely a free and independent international scholarly institution. Yet, among faculty of the University of Zagreb as well as in the public eye and in mass media perception, there has been some vacillation between commendable pride, on behalf of the University of Zagreb, when the IUC has been successful - and disapproval, sometimes unfairly directed toward the University of Zagreb, when the IUC has failed to meet expectations - or when the IUC has been perceived as trespassing into dangerous territory. Thus, when occasionally the leadership of other universities in the area have found reason to raise questions about policy decisions and actions of the IUC, the University of Zagreb has often been addressed as the real culprit.

Thus, it is hardly surprising that the co-operative enterprise throughout the time span of 30 years has
brought a wide array of experiences - in detail as well as in the overarching modes of co-operation. What happened in the years preceding the tragic war brought upon Croatia is an important backdrop for events following the destruction of the IUC building and its subsequent quick reconstruction.

Pre-War

In the pre-war situation, it was evident that the IUC was the beneficiary of different streams of public resources and indeed privileges mediated by the University of Zagreb. But there was little doubt that the leadership of the University of Zagreb, as well as its faculty and students, regarded the equation of cost and benefit as acceptable.

Once a university invests substantial funding into a particular activity or programme, one expects that the decision-making bodies of that university will assume the prerogative of influencing or indeed governing the implementation. Yet, university leaders who came to Dubrovnik to participate in meetings of IUC Council or in other activities were impressed by the University of Zagreb’s willingness to live by the general formula. As often said by prominent personalities in the international community of universities: The leadership of the University of Zagreb deserves the highest praise and recognitions for its willingness to accept such a unique and unusual formula of co-operation.

But of course, the leadership of the University of Zagreb could not always be pleased by the ways in which the IUC tried to fulfil its mandate. Needless to say, the political system in the Yugoslav federation had its complications. Issues of academic freedom, human rights, and relations to other countries - along with a host of issues impinging on the policies of non-alignment - had repercussions that at times came to challenge the IUC’s governing bodies.

The chief among founding fathers, Academician Ivan Supek, was, as we know, a prominent figure in the position of Rector Magnificus of the University of Zagreb. He had designed the master plan for the development of the IUC, he had received, as a gift from the city of Dubrovnik, the building that would serve as a home for the IUC, he had found the means for a thorough refurbishment of the building, he had, through his wide personal contacts in the international community of university leaders, created the core support structure for the IUC, and everything was going extremely well for the IUC.

But in the midst of his term as rector, he was obliged to leave his office, being accused by the post-1971 Communist Party leadership in Croatia of harbouring Croatian nationalistic sentiments. Of course, he continued to be regarded by the growing membership of the IUC as the towering beacon of the project of building a strong and independent institution for international university co-operation.

A number of other universities in the Yugoslav federation became members of the IUC. Prominent among them was the University of Belgrade. Now and again, one had to cope with criticism and scepticism with regard to the academic programmes of the IUC. The critics did not see - or did not wish to see - the division of labour between the IUC and the University of Zagreb. Thus, typical questions: How can the University of Zagreb pay costs of IUC infrastructure, as long as the University of Zagreb does not control the acts of the IUC? And how can the University of Zagreb even provide support of student and faculty participation in IUC programmes, when the policy bodies of the University of Zagreb have no means of formally approving the contents of and notably the contributors to the activ-
Thus, the IUC caused problems for the University of Zagreb. The policy of the IUC was that of insisting that once a course or conference has been approved by the decision-making bodies of the IUC for inclusion in the academic programme, the course directors have the sovereign right to recruit participants and resource persons for the particular event. This was not always enough for the critics. The matter became particularly delicate when IUC course directors, perhaps by design and by unquestionable motivation, brought the University of Zagreb into a position of openly or inadvertently challenging other universities in the federation with regard to issues of academic freedom. A matter of enduring concern was the issue of “the Belgrade Eight”, a group of professors who had, for ideological and political reasons, lost the right to teach at their university. Course and conference directors who had taken responsibility for the organisation of IUC events often invited individuals from this group as teachers and resource persons. Such acts had to become rather sensitive when loyal servants of the establishment associated the recruitment practices with the University of Zagreb rather than with the sovereign policies of the IUC.

Thus, there were times when the leadership of the IUC felt like sitting on a powder keg. Obviously, the institution could make no claim to extraterritorial privileges, and even though it was well connected with international bodies, such as Unesco and the International Association of Universities, it could enjoy no status as an NGO. However, the membership of the IUC had become a strong force, as the total number of universities and other scientific institutions holding membership with the IUC approached 250. Of course, this strength also gave the University of Zagreb a solid reason to be proud of its role in promoting international university co-operation - in accordance with the agreed model of shared responsibility.

Other strong forces came to the rescue of the IUC. We have it from reliable sources that at one time, when Marshall Tito came to a meeting of the Communist Party of Croatia, the concern about the IUC had come to his attention. He raised a question, and a prominent party member, who was well informed - and sympathetic to the IUC - gave a review of the situation. Tito remarked: “Leave them alone!” - It may well be assumed that this was not simply an opinion but a directive.

The IUC remained as a strong international institution for international inter-university co-operation on what was until the war Yugoslav territory, and the University of Zagreb played its role in keeping the institution very much alive. As late as in the spring of 1991, while dark clouds were drifting across Yugoslavia and while concerned citizens of Dubrovnik were discussing the situation with friends across coffee and travarica in Gundulićeva Poljana and Gradska kavana, the IUC conducted successful courses and happy groups of students and teachers from all parts of the world were mingling joyfully in the interdisciplinary spirit of the courtyard of the IUC building. But everything changed.

**Post-War**

With the IUC building in ruins, following the bombardment on 6 December 1991, the members of the IUC secretariat succeeded in setting up new, temporary headquarters in office space generously made available by Matica Hrvatska, on Stradun, in the old city of Dubrovnik. The city was still under siege and was being shelled by Serbian and Montenegrin forces occupying mountain ridges near the city. Water and electricity supplies were cut off. Using infrastructure funds, the secretariat was able to
buy an electricity generator - a small and noisy device placed on the street level - enough to provide emergency supply of electricity. Contact with the outside world was very limited. But, as we have seen, the IUC had its memory intact, and the local staff was determined to keep the institution alive, hoping that the IUC would face a new future when the war was over.

In this period, the University of Zagreb acted quickly and efficiently to make preparations for reconstruction. Even before the siege had been lifted, architects and contractors were brought to Dubrovnik to draft plans to put back in place the precious building that lay in ruins. Needless to say, all friends of the IUC were delighted to observe the resolve and determination behind the efforts toward reconstruction and rehabilitation of the IUC building.

At the same time, the leadership of the IUC and the innumerable friends and supporters internationally made every effort to keep the institution going.

From its infrastructure funds and from donations received during the very critical period, the IUC also had been able to make moderate investments to encourage and motivate the local staff of the building, which up to the outbreak of the war counted some 15 individuals. Many of them were given support, and were often sponsored by institutions abroad, to get away from war-stricken Dubrovnik for a week or two, for language training and for other programmes of improvement of skills needed to keep the IUC active when peace returned to the area. The IUC’s collective level of ambition was higher than ever.

And clearly, the University of Zagreb also had high ambitions, understandably bolstered by the new
situation of Croatian national independence. Gradually, the leadership of the IUC came to realise that after investing so much effort and resources in the reconstruction the University of Zagreb saw a need to exert greater influence upon future activities in the building and perhaps to consolidate, under its own umbrella, the international community of universities and other scientific institutions so successfully generated by the IUC since its establishment in 1972.

As already mentioned, the building housing the IUC had been given to the University of Zagreb for the explicit purpose of providing a home for the international institution foreseen by Rector Ivan Supek and the founding fathers. The building had come to be known as “The IUC Building”. This is how the international participants in courses and conferences referred it to, and this is how it was known in the local community. But as the building reappeared, it became evident that the term was controversial. As an alternative organisation had already been established, namely the International Centre of the Croatian Universities (ICCU), it was clearly understood that the term preferred by the leadership of the University of Zagreb was “The ICCU Building”.

Fortunately, the University of Zagreb pledged continued support of the IUC, from funds allocated by the Ministry of Science and Technology, so as to provide infrastructure services and salaries for the secretariat’s staff. The secretariat of the IUC was offered office space and classrooms upstairs - as the new secretariat of ICCU moved into the part of the building that had previously housed the IUC’s secretariat and the Director General’s office on the ground floor. The IUC was fortunate to obtain funding from external sources for the refurbishment of these rooms.

Indeed, the IUC had served as a particularly favoured resource for the University of Zagreb. At the same time, the fact that University of Zagreb participants and highly qualified contributors used the IUC so extensively was one of the strong assets of the IUC. However, as has already been mentioned, the University of Zagreb discontinued this support scheme for the IUC participation and apparently diverted it to become a resource for the ICCU.

But again, fortunately, the IUC was able to obtain a support scheme for participants from Croatian universities through grants from the Open Society Institute in Zagreb and from the Higher Education Support Program, headquartered in Budapest. During the recent years, funding earmarked for Croatian participation in IUC activities has been generously supplied to the IUC by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

In 1998, the University of Zagreb established the Center for Advanced Academic Studies - Dubrovnik (CAAS), at the premises in Don Frana Bulica 4. The IUC has declined the invitation from the University of Zagreb to sign the CAAS Charter, and the issue remains unsolved, since the University of Zagreb appears unwilling to accept the IUC’s rationale for declining. This issue, as is well understood from Rector Jeren’s circular letter of 10 December 2001 to European university rectors, remains a matter of some disquiet.

Yet, while the relationship between the IUC and the University of Zagreb has had - and still has - its reverberations, the past 30 years have been marked by success. The IUC has prospered, in spite of what was termed a “functional ambiguity” at the beginning of this story. Steady flows of students, teachers, and devoted intellectuals have kept coming. A large proportion of them have come from Zagreb and other universities in Croatia (about half of the students and about one third of the professors). All participants have had rich social and scholarly experiences in the classrooms of the IUC - and in the shadows of the chestnut trees in the courtyard. They have felt enriched by the abundant
beauty and soft ambience of this remarkable city - so rich in history, art, and tradition. They have come to love its people. And they have travelled home, determined to come back.

One might perhaps search in vain to find another university willing to run the risk of providing a home for an institution so uncompromisingly unwilling to be absorbed by a desire to rule and control. In this way, over the long-range perspective and in most facets of IUC history, the University of Zagreb has been a remarkable host. It is hoped by the tens of thousands of friends of the IUC that a secure future lies ahead.
After careful and systematic preparation and planning and a preliminary meeting in Dubrovnik in 1971, the Rector of the University of Zagreb at this time, Professor Ivan Supek, invited a group of universities to send representatives to a meeting to be held in June 1972, for the formal establishment of the Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies. In the planning process and in mediating the message from Rector Supek, Professor Eugen Pusić played a major role. Twenty-four universities were represented in the founding meeting in Hotel Park, Dubrovnik, from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Great Britain, Hungary, The Netherlands, Norway, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

This was the initial core group of member universities, but invitations to join the IUC family soon went out, and we saw a steady growth in the number of member institutions. We realise that the formalities involved in seeking membership may have varied a great deal between universities. In most cases, the IUC was approached with an application for membership following formal decision by the top decision-making body of the particular university. In some instances, universities entered the roster of IUC members following enthusiastic initiatives by individuals, departments, faculties, or schools acting on behalf of the institution. Demands for payment of the membership fee may at times have reached the wrong addressee, and in a few instances, as we remember, Rectors, Vice-Chancellors, or University Presidents responded by saying that their institutions had no records showing that their institutions had joined the IUC as members.

Most universities joining the IUC as members were located in Western Europe and in North America, but gradually, the roster of members came to include institutions in Africa, Asia, and South America. For a while, even Australian universities held membership with the IUC. In the latter part of the 1980ies, several universities in Eastern Europe joined as members - surely prompted by the many individual participants from their parts who had frequented the IUC and its programmes.

By 1991, the roster of universities and other scientific institutions holding membership with the IUC had reached 240, representing virtually all parts of the world. But due to the war, the difficult post-war years with many uncertainties, the fear of weak security in the area, and the slow revival of full-fledged normal activities of the IUC, a number of universities - quite understandably - decided to terminate membership.

As the IUC passes into its fourth decennium, we again see an increase in the number of members. Presently, the number of members is about 170. A list of members as of the latest revision of the list is found in Appendix D.

The Constitution of the IUC assumes participation on the part of member universities in the organisation and implementation - thus also in the financing - of IUC events (see Appendix A, Article IX). A few member universities have been especially helpful in this regard, and many universities have found ways of contributing generously to the financing of travel and accommodation of students and
Membership Development

faculty participating in IUC courses and conferences. Well aware of the economic situation of universities worldwide, we realise that support of participation cannot be obtained from the home institution, and therefore, the assistance obtained from foundations and other sources has played a major role in keeping the IUC active and alive.

The IUC has sought better ways of communicating with member institutions and to make its existence and programmes better known to students and faculty. In the experience of the IUC secretariat, communication has functioned best when the member institution has appointed a member of its staff to serve as member of IUC Council and at the same time to act as liaison between the IUC and the member institution.
It goes without saying, the important part of IUC’s activity is the exchange that goes on in classrooms and conference halls, in conversations in the centre’s courtyard, in informal discussion over meals in Dubrovnik restaurants, in sidewalk cafés on Stradun, or perhaps in the shade of palm trees on the island of Lokrum. This is where new awareness and new insights are being built, and this is where networks of friendship capable of carrying life-long professional and other relationships are being built. This is how the IUC is not only a local experience on the beautiful Dalmatian coast, but a cluster of social and professional ties and associations having won, through the Dubrovnik experience, its own life spread all around the world.

The course and conference directors evidently perform the most substantial part of the whole operation. The IUC may strive for outstanding decision-making bodies, efficient management, devoted functionaries, a solid infrastructure base - and a sound budget, but were it not for the efforts and the devotion of the course and conference directors all would be insufficient for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the institution. They are the ones who contribute most to the fulfilment of its important mission.

Throughout the three decades, a long array of dedicated men and women have been enthusiastically engaged in creating programmes, motivating colleagues from different countries to join in their efforts, searching for course and conference funding at home institutions or through various foundations - if not simply taking necessary financing out of their own, private pockets.

Apparently, the efforts bring rewards, not in terms of honoraria for lecturing and hours spent in planning and networking. From one year to the next, the challenge of doing work for the IUC, the exposure to the specific atmosphere surrounding course groups, and the formation of networks of participants, have provided rich sources of motivation and perseverance, bringing dedicated course and conference organisers to repeat IUC programmes over and over again. Thus, numerous cycles of courses have been continued for years, or for decades, as annual programme instalments. Several such series have had a presence of nearly 30 years.

Many a student, coming as participant in an IUC event, has discovered the interesting and rewarding IUC environment and has soon developed into an IUC “addict”. Many such participants have returned to the IUC, as mature scholars, having passed into the category of active coordinators of IUC courses and conferences themselves. A steady flow of new generations of participants has developed valuable contacts with colleagues from different universities and countries. For many young scholars, the IUC in Dubrovnik has become a place from where it has been possible to get hooked on to opportunities as research scholars and visiting professors in institutions around the world. Through the years, the IUC has come to serve as an important vehicle for many highly successful professional careers, and it goes without saying that in this way, the IUC has served as a particularly valuable resource for young students and scholars from the Croatian universities and from universities in other parts of Southeast Europe.
The scope of course and conference activities at the IUC operation has been expanding steadily. Initially, it was thought that the IUC primarily would come to serve interests in the humanities and the social sciences. And in terms of the statistical overviews compiled by the IUC the predominant course and conference themes have involved philosophy, issues of conflict and peace, a variety of social science concerns, psychological questions, history, linguistics, literature, librarianship, political and legal problems, and so forth. Yet, the IUC also became a much-favoured venue for activities in specialised areas of natural sciences and medicine. Obviously, the IUC could not provide any kind of laboratory facilities required by the “hard” sciences. However, on many occasions the course organisers brought advanced instruments and equipment for their IUC programmes. Inspection of the IUC programme posters will show that the subjects of courses and conferences have been well if not evenly distributed across the entire range of university disciplines.

We have seen highly specialised workshops and seminars designed for only a handful of members of the inner circles of specialists. But on the whole, course and conference themes have tended to cut across discipline boundaries and have invited interdisciplinary participation and exchange. This is perhaps one of the important merits of IUC activities, namely, that of providing opportunities to take leave from the territories of normal and traditional university life and to become involved in discussion and exchange in a truly interdisciplinary atmosphere - in an environment particularly conducive to intellectual cross-fertilisation.

It is not possible to mention and enumerate all the important cycles and programmes nor all the individuals who ought to be commended for their contributions to the life of the IUC.

Many of the most devoted friends of the IUC are no longer with us. We remember with gratitude personalities such as Professors Juraj Andrassy, Božo Težak, Rudi Supek, Frano Čale, Branko Bošnjak, Gajo Petrović, Krešimir Ćolić, Muradif Kulenović, Milan Prelog, Rikard Lang, Enver Šehović, all from the University of Zagreb, who all left very special traces in very special programmes.

We also remember in gratitude the outstanding contributions of the late Professors Nasrollah Fatemi, from Fairleigh Dickinson University, USA; Edward Edwards, from Bradford University, UK; Piet Thoenes from the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands; Leo Hamon from the University of Paris, Vesselina Breskovska from the University of Sofia. There are many others who also contributed significantly to the growth and success of the IUC.

The IUC programmes started in the spring of 1974 with “Theories of Development, Conflict and Peace”, organised by Johan Galtung from Oslo, then Director General of the IUC. For many years, this and similar themes, such as Peace Studies, Future Studies, Political Violence, Conflict Resolution, were permanent parts of the IUC offerings, having a number of longstanding organisers, such as Eleonora Masini from Rome, Håkan Wiberg from Lund, Hylke Tromp from Groningen, Nigel Young from Bradford, as well as William Allaway and Hank Weaver from the University of California, who for years organised a number of programmes in this field.

We might mention other course series that have become more or less permanent fixtures of the IUC programmes from year to year. One of these, “International Law and International Relations”, also was initiated in 1974, by Professor Juraj Andrassy from Zagreb and was after his death for years directed by Professors Vladimir Đuro Degan from Zagreb and Jan van Lith from Tilburg.
The longest standing course series, “Philosophy of Science,” was started by Professor Ivan Supek - and opened by a lecture by Nobel-prize winner Werner Heisenberg, - and carried ahead with many directors, from Professors Rudolf Haller from Graz, William Newton Smith and Kathleen Wilkes from Oxford, to Professors Srdan Lelas and Zvonimir šikić from Zagreb, Jim Brown from Toronto, Lars Bergström from Stockholm, Wladyslaw Krajewski from Warsaw, Elena Mamchur from Moscow, David Davis from McGill, Michel Ghins from Louvain, and James McAllister, from Leiden. By now, this series has had a prominent place on the IUC poster for a total of 28 years.

“The Future of Religion” is another long lasting series (26 years), started by Professor Rudolf Siebert, from Western Michigan University, with many partners, among them as longest standing Professors Srdan Vrcan from Split, Gottfried Kunzlen from Munich, and Mislav Kukoč and Nikola Skledar from Zagreb.

Also, at the very beginning of the IUC operation Professor Eugen Pusić from Zagreb, in co-operation with Professors Philip Mawhood from Birmingham, Peter Abell and Frank Heller from London, Bengt Abrahamsson from Uppsala and Gorm Winther from Aalborg, initiated and organised for many years the series on “Local Government in Rapid Social Change” and “Participation, Workers Control and Selfmanagement”. These series were later followed up by “Economy and Democracy”, now directed by Professor Josip Kregar from Zagreb and Andras Sajo from Budapest.

A course series on “Victimology” is also among the longest standing and continues to attract participants from many continents. It was long run by Professors Zvonimir Šeparović, Zagreb, Paul Friday, Kalamazoo, and Gerd Kirchhoff, from Mönchengladbach; who continues to be main organiser along with Elmar Weitekamp from Tübingen and Frans Winkel from Amsterdam.

The series “International Commercial Law” has been on for over 15 years, directed by Professors Petar Šarčević from Rijeka, Paul Volken from Fribourg, and Don Wallace from Washington.

“Law of the Sea” is also a very special series, with wide international participation. It is directed by Professor Budislav Vukas, from Zagreb; he is now serving as judge at the International Court for the Law of the Sea, in Hamburg. His longstanding partners are Professors Umberto Leanza from Rome, Tullio Scovazzi from Milano, Paolo Mengozzi from Bologna, and Davor Vidas from Oslo.

Course series in many areas of philosophy are among the most permanent and most important parts of the IUC programme: Titles such as Social Philosophy, Politische Philosophie, Philosophie des Idealismus, Klassische deutsche Philosophie, Mental Phenomena, Social Aspects of Sciences, Jaspers, Heidegger, Bloch, Hermeneutik, brought to the IUC leading philosophers and other renown scholars, such as Hans Georg Gadamer, Jürgen Habermas, Paul Ricoeur, Jacques Derrida, Jan Broekman, Bernhard Waldenfels, Hans Küng, Richard Wisser, in earlier years, and now list Professors Henning Ottmann, Manfred Baum, Christoph Jamme, Heinz Paetzold, Gerard Raulet, Joseph Bien, Hauke
Brunkhorst, Wolfgang Kuhlmann, Audun Øfsti, Matthias Kettner, Gunter Figal, Jörg Jantzen, among others. From Croatian universities the major course directors in philosophy programmes were and are Professors Ante Pažanin, Zvonko Posavec, Davor Rodin, Ivan Prpić, Gvozden Flego, Damir Barbarić, Goran Grgić, Nenad Miščević, Zdravko Radman, Darko Polšek, Jasmina Lažnjak, and others.

In most longstanding programmes in social political sciences, interdisciplinarity was always a goal. Many series, like “Philosophy and Social Science” directed by Richard Bernstein from Haverford, Gajo Petrović from Zagreb, Zagorka Golubović from Belgrade, and Albrecht Wellmer from Konstanz; “Social Stratification” directed by Arthur Vidich from New York and Ognjen Čaldarović from Zagreb; “Women Studies” directed by Ruža First Dilić from Zagreb, Kari Waerness from Bergen, and Rita Liljeström from Gothenburg, were for years important parts of the IUC programme. Today, the cycles on “Divided Societies”, “Inclusion and Exclusion in Contemporary Societies”, “Social Structures and Institutions”, “Gender Studies” bring together leading scholars, including Professors Silva Mežnarić, Aleksandar Štulhofer, Đurđa Knežević, Biljana Kašić, Nadežda Čačinović, Andrea Feldman, Lada Čale Feldman, Ognjen Čaldarović from Zagreb, Žarana Papić from Belgrade, Joanna Regulska from Rutgers, Otto Feinstein from Detroit, Kogila Moodley from Vancouver, Mitja Žagar from Ljubljana, Bart van Steenbergen from Utrecht.

Important programmes in the field of literature and history were always present in the programme, like the courses on “European Origins,” “Dubrovnik: Rise and Fall of a City State,” “Östliche Adria,” “Dalmatia: Cultural Interaction and Integration,” “James Joyce Studies,” “Theorie der Literatur,” “Women Writing,” conferences “Dubrovnik’s Relations with England,” “Dante and the Slavic World,” “Petrarca e il Petrarchismo nei paesi slavi,” “Marin Držić,” directed by Professors Milan Prelog from Zagreb, Georg Stadtmüller from Munich, Monica Partridge from Nottingham, Bariša Krekić and Henrik Birnbaum from UCLA, Atle Kittang and Ørm Øverland from Bergen, Hans Ulrich Gumbrecht from Bochum, Mirjana Gross, Danilo Pejović, Ivo Vidan, Frano Čale, and Jelica Vidan from Zagreb.
A museology series started in the mid-eighties and continues to be present, under the directorship of Professors Ivo Marojević from Zagreb and Martin Segger from the University of Victoria.

A long-lasting series, “Mediterranean Studies,” was run by Professors Werner Ruf from Kassel, John Grech from Malta, and Ivo Baučić from Zagreb.

The series on “Adult Education and Labour Market”, “Interculturality” and “Subjectivity and Social Change”, directed by Professor Henning Salling Olesen and Kirsten Weber from Roskilde, Thomas Leithäuser from Bremen has become regular part of the IUC agenda.

The “Math/Chem/Comp” cycle has been on the IUC schedule already for 17 years, directed by Professors Ante Graovac and Dražen Vikić-Topić, earlier also by Professor Tomislav Živković, from Zagreb, and Professor Edward Kirby, from Scotland and Professor Tomaž Pisanski from Ljubljana.

Several medical “schools” have been on the programme of the IUC for many years. The series “Health for All” was started in 1983, with a number of courses, from “Training of Teachers in General Medical Practice,” to “Social Gerontology,” “Healthy Life Style,” “Human Rights and Medicine” directed by Professors Slobodan Lang and Gordana Pavleković from Zagreb and Alf Troian from Hamburg, Alfred H. Katz from UCLA, Sigurd Humerfelt from Bergen, Roman Haberl from Munich, Irma Virjo from Tampere, and Professors Želimir Jakšić, Nada Smolić Krković, Vida Demarin, Mladenka Vrčić Keglević, Luka Kovačić, Zvonko Šošić, Miroslav Mastilica, Mirjana Nasić, Stipe Orešković from Zagreb.

A number of schools, on psychotherapy, psychiatry, Balint methods, etc., were long run by Professors Muradif Kulenović, Eduard Klain, Ivan Urlić, Vlasta Rudan, Sladana Ivezić, Sanja Blažeković-Milaković from Zagreb, with many partners from Italy, Hungary, United Kingdom, Israel and USA.

“The Ian Donald School of Medical Ultrasound,” directed by Professor Asim Kurjak from Zagreb, George Kossoff from Sydney, Gian Paolo Mandruzzato from Trieste and numerous partners from Italy, Japan, England, Spain, and USA, has long been present, with hundreds of participants from all continents having passed through its courses. Dr. Ian Donald himself contributed in several courses of this school.

School “Social Work Theory and Practice” has been present in the course schedule of the IUC for almost 15 years, showing an increasing number of courses grouped about relevant topics in this field. In this series, Professor Dada Maglajlić, earlier Zagreb, now Bemidji State University (Minnesota, USA), has long been a key organiser of and contributor to this series with partners from many countries around the world, Professor Burt Gallaway from Manitoba, Haluk Soydan from Stockholm, Paul Shane from Rutgers, Michael Striebel from Bregenz, Paul Stubbs from Sheffield, Helmut Janssen from Erfurt, Arun Gandhi from India.
“Dubrovnik Medical Summer Schools” are organised by Professor Hans Joachim Seitz from Hamburg with strong support of the DAAD, HRK, and Stability Pact for South East Europe and gather numerous participants from all parts of the widest South East European region.

“The Petroleum Engineering Summer School” series is from fifteen years ago an important part of the IUC programme. It is directed by Professor Ivo Steiner from Zagreb, and Zaki Bassiouni from Louisiana, and many colleagues from Italy, Hungary, and Austria.

Most interesting programmes in low-level technology, notably “Sterling Engines” and “Alternative Energy Sources”, were for many years organised by Professor Ivo Kolin from Zagreb and partners from many European countries, Japan, Canada and USA.

Already in the eighties mathematical programmes became regular parts of the IUC agenda.

The “Functional Analysis” series started in 1981 and was regularly repeated every three years and directed by Professors Hrvoje Kraljević and Davor Butković from Zagreb, Heinz Langer from Vienna, and Murali Rao from Florida.

“Shape Theory,” directed by Professor Sibe Mardešić, was often on the programme, as well as “Topology,” directed by Professor Ivan Ivančić from Zagreb and now continued with the partnership of Professor James Keesling and Alexander Dranishnikov from Florida.
The series “Universities in World Network of Information and Communication,” “Library Sciences,” and “Journalism” started early, organised by Professors Božo Težak and Neva Šilović from Zagreb and Professor Robert Hayes from UCLA, who continues to direct one of these series, now with Professors Nenad Prelog from Zagreb and Steven Ross from Columbia, while Professor Tatjana Aparac from Zagreb now directs “Libraries in Digital Age,” with Professor Tefko Saračević from Rutgers.

The “Communicology” series is long present with various subtopics, organised by Professor Mario Plenković from Zagreb and France Vreg from Ljubljana, Gunter Bentelle from Leipzig, and Bogomir Horvat from Maribor.

Throughout the latest years, numerous themes relating to security and co-operation in Europe - particularly in South East Europe -, European integration, European identity, human rights protection, redefining cultural identities, reconciliation, have appeared on the programme of the IUC.

One might mention that the very first programmes on “European Security and Cooperation” were offered already in the mid-seventies, under the directorship of Wolf Graf von Baudissin and Rüdiger and Anne Marie Jütte from Hamburg and Milan Šahović and Vladimir Bilandžić from Belgrade.

Through the recent years, the series “Security and Cooperation in South East Europe” has been on the IUC programme, directed by Professors Radovan Vukadinović from Zagreb, Ken Sorenson from Florida, and Anton Grizold from Ljubljana.

The series “What Does It Mean to Be European” has also been on the IUC programme through a number of years, under the organisation of Professors Slavica Singer from Osijek and Adam Michnik from Warsaw.

A four-year project of “European Studies” has recently been introduced, with support of a grant from the Humboldt Stiftung, organised by Professors Goran Gretić from Zagreb, Christoph Jamme from Lüneburg, Aljoša Mimica from Belgrade and Sulejman Bosto from Sarajevo.

One could not possibly mention all the personalities world wide who have put their mark upon the IUC over these thirty years, as course and conference organisers, as lecturers and resource persons, and as inspired participants in the various academic events and in the rich social life of the IUC. But they are all part of the collective efforts that have brought the IUC to where it is today.

For an illustration of a recent IUC course and conference profile, see Appendix C, showing course and conference titles and number of participants, from 40 countries, for the period February-November 2001.
Governing Bodies and Incumbents of Positions of the IUC Leadership

**Governing Bodies**

The Council is the highest governing body of the IUC. It consists of one representative of each of the member institutions. Council elects its Chair and its Deputy Chair.

The Executive Committee is elected by Council to act on its behalf between meetings of Council and makes decisions about the academic programmes of the IUC.

The Director General is appointed by Council and acts on the basis of decisions by Council and Executive Committee. A Deputy Director General likewise is appointed by Council.

An Advisory Committee is appointed by Council.

A special umbrella organisation anchored in Croatian law, namely the IUC Association, is charged with special responsibilities in relation to the existence of the IUC.

As of the current term, the positions on bodies of the IUC have been held by the following individuals:

**Director General**

Professor Helmut Moritz, Technical University of Graz

**Deputy Director General**

Academician Ivo Šlaus, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

**Executive Secretary**

Ms. Berta Dragičević, Inter-University Centre, Dubrovnik

**Chair of Council**

Dr. István Teplán, Central European University, Budapest

**Deputy Chair of Council**

Mr. Kåre Rommetveit, University of Bergen
Members of present Executive Committee:

Chair: Professor Ivo Banac, Yale University
Professor Marianna Birnbaum, University of California at Los Angeles
Professor Lise Kjølsrød, University of Oslo
Professor Zdenko Kovač, University of Zagreb
Professor Hans Joachim Seitz, University of Hamburg

Deputy Members of Executive Committee:

Professor Hennig Salling Olesen, University of Roskilde
Dr. Krunoslav Pisk, Ruder Bošković Institute, Zagreb

Advisory Board
Council has appointed the following individuals to serve on the Advisory Board of the IUC:

Dr. William H. Allaway, University of California at Santa Barbara
Professor Gvozden Flego, University of Zagreb
Dr. Frank Laubert, University of Hamburg
Professor Ann Lonsdale, Cambridge University
Professor Ørjar Øyen, University of Bergen
†Professor Enver Šehović, University of Zagreb
Academician Ivan Supek, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Professor Rudolf Siebert, Western Michigan University
Professor Kathleen V. Wilkes, University of Oxford

IUC Association
The IUC Association has been described elsewhere in this booklet (see Model of Organisation and the Legal Question). The positions of President and Vice-President of the IUC Association are currently held by the following:

President: Dr. Krunoslav Pisk, Ruder Bošković Institute, Zagreb
Vice-President: Professor Ørjar Øyen, University of Bergen

Director General
The position of Director General of the IUC has been held by five individuals, including the present incumbent:

Professor Johan Galtung, 1973-76, University of Oslo
Professor Siegfried Korninger, 1977-87, University of Vienna
Professor Ørjar Øyen, 1987-96, University of Bergen
Professor Hylke Tromp, 1996-98, University of Groningen
Professor Helmut Moritz, 1998-, Technical University of Graz

Deputy Director General

Professor Ante Pažanin, 1973-76, University of Zagreb
† Professor Milan Prelog, 1976-77, University of Zagreb
† Professor Rikard Lang, 1978-83, University of Zagreb
Governed Bodies and Incumbents of Positions of the IUC Leadership

Professor Zvonimir Krajina, 1983-87, University of Zagreb
†Professor Enver Šehović, 1988-96, University of Zagreb
Academician Ivo Šlaus, 1996-, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Chairs of IUC Council

Professor Ørjar Øyen, 1972-81, University of Bergen
Professor Peter Fischer-Appelt, 1981-98, University of Hamburg
Dr. István Teplán, 1998-, Central European University, Budapest

Chairs of Executive Committee

†Professor Nasrollah S. Fatemi, 1972-88, Farleigh Dickinson University, USA
Professor Kathleen V. Wilkes, 1988-96, University of Oxford
Professor Hylke Tromp, 1996-98, University of Groningen
Professor Ivo Banac, 1998-, Yale University

Special Services

To assist the IUC Secretariat and the Executive Committee in budgeting, accounting, auditing, etc., the University of Hamburg has kindly offered the services and expertise of Dr. Justus Woydt, Dr. Hermann Weissenborn, Dr. Helmut Meise, and Dr. Frank Laubert. The latter, Frank Laubert, has also served - and continues to serve - the IUC as one of the institution’s most persistent and generous anchor persons and supporters in numerous other roles and capacities.

At the present, Ms. Mary Helle, sponsored by the University of Bergen, is serving as auditor and financial controller of the IUC.

Honorary Members of the IUC

IUC Council has declared the following Honorary Members of the IUC:
Academician Ivan Supek, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Professor Siegfried Kornninger, University of Vienna
Professor Ørjar Øyen, University of Bergen
Professor Henrik Birnbaum, University of California Los Angeles
Professor Peter Fischer-Appelt, University of Hamburg
Professor Hylke Tromp, University of Groningen
Meetings of Council and Executive Committee

COUNCIL: The first meeting of IUC Council was held in Dubrovnik 1-2 June 1972. Altogether, Council has up to now convened twelve meetings, all in Dubrovnik. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: In the course of the 30 years, the Executive Committee of the IUC has held 68 meetings - most of them in Dubrovnik. In order to achieve closer association between the Executive Committee and universities in other countries, meetings have also been held elsewhere on many occasions.

The late Professor Nasrollah S. Fatemi, first chair of the Executive Committee and serving in the period 1972-88, arranged for a meeting at his home institution, The Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, New Jersey, and five times he brought the committee to his university’s European campus at Wroxton, Great Britain. The late Edward G. Edwards, Vice-Chancellor of Bradford University, invited the committee to meet at his university. Five meetings of the EC were held in Hamburg on the invitation of the President of the University of Hamburg, Dr. Peter Fischer-Appelt, who in the period 1981-98 chaired the IUC Council. The late Professor Piet Thoenes brought the EC to the University of Utrecht.

Twice, meetings were held in California, at UCLA, where the IUC had many good friends, including Professors Bariša Krekić, Alfred Katz, and Marianna & Henrik Birnbaum, and at the University of...
California at Santa Barbara, where Dr. William H. Allaway, then Director of the Education Abroad Program of the University of California and long-time supporter of the IUC, was the committee’s host. Executive Committee meetings were held in Bergen twice, on the initiative of Professor Ørjar Øyen, and in Sofia, where the IUC had very special friends in the late Professor Veselina Breskovska and Professor Axinia Djurova at the University of Sofia.

Professor Werner Ruf had the EC invited to Kassel, Germany, and one meeting was held in Novi Sad, on the initiative of Professors Fuada Stanković and Svenka Savić, who both served on the committee. One meeting was held in Budapest, on the invitation by Dr. István Teplán, Vice-President of Central European University. Five meeting of the Executive Committee have been held in Zagreb, where the IUC always had numerous friends and strong supporters, especially at the University of Zagreb, at the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and at Ruder Bošković Institute.

**Ad hoc subcommittee:** Toward the end of 1991 and in the early part of 1992 it became urgently necessary to form a special committee who could assess the critical situation and consider appropriate action to be taken. This subcommittee was composed of the following functionaries representatives of the leadership of the IUC: Chair and Vice Chair of Council, Chair and Vice Chair of Executive Committee, Director General, Deputy Director General, Executive Secretary, and Financial Controller. The committee was aided by Professor Marijan Šunjić, Rector of the University of Zagreb, by Dr. William H. Allaway, and by Professor Hylke Tromp. The committee had a number of special meetings, one in Vienna, several in Hamburg, one in Oxford, and one in Zagreb.
Any responsible administrator of a university institution, large or small, would need to see a budget in order to understand the basic functioning of the establishment and also to be able to form opinions and make claims as to the ratio of cost to benefit. Any foundation or other money-granting body would require a budget, prior to even considering an institution’s plea for financial support. The soundness of the way an institution is run, and the realism of allotments and investments cannot be properly appraised unless a reasonably clear budget can be produced. So, a budget is of course an entirely reasonable and understandable requirement. Yet, for an institution such as the IUC it can never be easy to accommodate demands for full and comprehensive budgeting.

A first difficulty lies in the happy circumstance that the high motivation, enthusiasm, and innovativeness of individual participants in IUC events, course organisers as well as resource persons and students, is the most important capital of the IUC. But to any Director General of the IUC, the exchange rate for such resources may be a somewhat elusive concept. We note that the number of individuals having come to the IUC since the centre started its operation thirty years ago is approximately 50,000. They may have travelled on their own, private money, their home universities may have supported them, or they may have extracted resources for travel and accommodation from their own research grants. Fortunately, since in the late 1980ies a large group of participants have obtained money from the numerous support organisations under the Soros Foundations Network. In many cases, such support has come as a bilateral arrangement between the individual applicant and the local Soros office. But in the case of participants from Croatia or from other countries in ex-Yugoslavia, the IUC has received, from the early 1990ies, special grants earmarked for support of participants, from HESP-Budapest and from HESP-Zagreb. This latter portion of the support flow enters into the visible budgeting of the IUC, but much of the rest - and its proportion out of the total is unknown - belongs to what may be called the “hidden budget”.

As is well known, the courses and conference of the IUC are self-managed. This was a very appropriate term under the old Yugoslav regime, when self-management was a key principle of organisation. It continues to be an appropriate term under the aegis of the IUC, as the course and conference organisers are charged with the responsibility for the implementation of a programme, once the governing bodies of the IUC have given a programme its approval. The responsibility also includes the obligation to secure necessary finances.

The governing bodies of the IUC have explored different possibilities of securing infrastructure support from member institutions, from course and conference organisers, and from course and conference participants. In the late 1970ies, a modest annual membership fee in the amount of USD 200 was introduced. Later, the fee was raised to USD 300 and is currently fixed at USD 400. But many member universities have failed to pay the fee - and the IUC also entertained the rule that in the case of extreme financial difficulties, as for example caused by inconvertible currencies prior to the fall of the Iron Curtain, and in the case of Third World universities, the fee requirement might be waived.
Furthermore, the IUC has requested payment of a course and conference participant’s fee, and also, general course and conference fees to be paid by the organisers of IUC events.

Course and conference support has come from a multitude of sources. Often, the secretariat of the IUC has knowledge about financing sources, but often, the full complement of financing sources for a particular programme event is unknown. Major foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, VolkswagenStiftung, Thyssen Stiftung have, over the years, played a role in the organisation of courses and conferences at the IUC. Individual universities in the IUC membership have contributed special grants. Research councils in different countries have stood behind flows of support for events at the IUC, so have ministries of education and research in a number of countries. Deutsche akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD) had special programmes from which course and conference organisers could obtain generous support. Solid backing was given by Deutsche Rektorenkonferenz. Of course, it is not possible to mention more than a few of the sources - but all the support, from whatever source, has been gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated. In combination, it has made the IUC a very lively intellectual centre of activity.

As already mentioned, until the war the University of Zagreb maintained a very generous programme for the support of course and conference participation at the IUC. This flow was terminated at the time when the ICCU was established, in 1993. Fortunately, part of this loss was compensated through the support scheme of the Open Society Institute / Higher Education Support Program in Croatia (in 2001 support for scholarships amounted to USD 46,000), and in later years, the Croatian Ministry of Science and Technology has channelled funds directly to the IUC, earmarked for participation in IUC events by students from the University of Zagreb and other Croatian universities (in 2001: USD 94,000).

Furthermore, until the war, the University of Zagreb stood firmly by its pledge to provide an infrastructure basis for the IUC in Dubrovnik. As is understood from other chapters in this booklet, certain changes occurred following the reconstruction of the building and moreover, the establishment of the ICCU. But as in the past, the University of Zagreb continues as host to the IUC through its infrastructure support, physical premises, maintenance, and salaries for three staff members, from funds assigned to the University of Zagreb by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Infrastructure support also has come from the Ministry of Science and Technology, for equipment, printing, and servicing (more than USD 25,000 in 2001).

The IUC approached external sources for assistance in refurbishment of office space and classrooms. Here, HESP-Budapest and a group of German universities were particularly helpful.

In the latter part of the 1980ies it became urgently necessary for the IUC to enter into the new era of computerisation. The old typewriters could no longer do the job, and the daily activity in the IUC secretariat had become more and more demanding as membership had increased substantially and as the capacity to conduct courses and conferences was about to reach its upper limit.

Today, we look back with much gratitude to a gift provided by the University of Sofia, through the good offices of Professor Axinia Djurova. A car was sent all the way from Sofia to Dubrovnik to deliver two Pravetz computers. They were simple, according to the standards of today, but at this time, it was a big gift and a remarkable contribution - and it opened a new era.
After the war, and as the IUC was getting settled in its refurbished rooms, the USAID generously made resources available for the purchase of a good selection of modern computer equipment for the IUC, and soon, the secretariat’s computers and all computers of a well-furnished computer hall were hooked on to Internet. The late Professor Enver Šehović played a very important role in this development and also developed plans for drawing the IUC more actively into the growth of modern information technology.

Not to be forgotten: A number of universities in the IUC family have been extraordinarily generous through their financial support of travel and accommodation for members of the governing bodies of the IUC. Ideally, the IUC ought to have a budget enabling financing of meetings and travels of members of the Executive Committee. In most cases, the individual university has footed the bill, and many EC members have paid their own fare, even from far-away places. A number of persons have served in the position of Director General of the IUC, but all of them have received salaries and travels costs from their home institutions and not from the IUC.

Thus, monetary support received, directly or indirectly, over the period of thirty years, has come from many sources. All the time, the proportion of funds that lent itself to traditional budgeting routines within the bounds of the IUC in the limited sense has been small - from 10 to 15 percent - in comparison with the totality of the flows of support that made the IUC in the extended sense into such a lively and productive hub of inter-university exchange and co-operation. The determination of the ratio of total investments to total benefit remains a matter of faith and confidence. As we write this text, we have no doubts about the conclusion.
The IUC Library

As is well known, the library of the IUC was lost in December 1991 when the building was destroyed. At that time, the holdings counted some 30,000 volumes. Of course, this was not a very large library, but for the IUC it constituted a very important resource. In certain areas of specialisation the collection had great importance, and also, it had come to contain rather comprehensive review literature within a number of broader fields.

The holdings had been compiled gradually over the twenty years the IUC had been in operation. Donations had come from member universities, and course directors, teachers, and students who had participated in IUC events had donated many books. The most valuable donations of books had been received from a number of German institutions, such as Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and Thyssenstiftung, and from the British Council and several American donors.

As would be expected, the major areas of course and conference activity at the IUC had come to be reflected in the holdings, such as philosophy, political science, sociology, law, economy, conflict and peace research.

A very valuable collection of Slavistic literature had been received from Professor Henrik Birnbaum (UCLA). He and his wife, Professor Marianna Birnbaum (also UCLA), had been longstanding supporters and partners of the IUC, and the loss of the Birnbaum collection, having been compiled through a long and active university career in Slavistic studies, was a particularly serious blow to them as well as to the IUC.

The IUC was proud of a collection of almost a hundred publications resulting from activities at the IUC. They were books containing the results of courses and conferences and had been published by well known publishing houses, such as Suhrkamp, Springer Verlag, Oxford University Press, Macmillan, Routledge, etc.

Soon after the destruction of the building, and as soon as shipments could reach Dubrovnik, new donations started coming in, sent by numerous individual IUC friends, member universities throughout the world, foundations, and publishing houses internationally.

Particularly generous and valuable donations came from the University of Oxford, Cambridge University, F. Naumann Stiftung, several Norwegian institutions, Italian and Dutch publishers, and from Croatian institutions and publishers (Durieux, PEN, Erasmus, and others). Gifts came from cultural centres in Italy and France.

A second part of the rich Slavistic library collection of Professor Henrik Birnbaum also was received.

Today, the library shows steady growth and improvement. And also, we see a steady growth in the number of publications resulting from course and conference activities. We consider it very important
that such publications contribute to the visibility and credibility of the IUC in wide international networks.

We have noted that ambitious plans for a fusion of library and archival resources existing in Dubrovnik are being considered. Such resources would include several city and monastery libraries and the rich City Archives (cf. Appendix E).
Dubrovnik as Venue for an International University?

In all societies we see increasing awareness that advanced knowledge is a most important resource. More and more, social, economic, and technological development will be dependent on the capability to produce new knowledge and on the ability to offer new generations of youth access to adequate training and high-level education in stimulating environments. Highly specialised training is a must, if advances are to be made in industry and in health care. At the same time, it is felt that the acquisition of new knowledge ought to take place in a context that fosters broad moral awareness and social responsibility. The profound effects of globalisation and transnationalism make it the more urgent that higher education can take place in environments fostering international contact, co-operation, and understanding. On this score, the IUC maintains its role and mission, on a limited scale, yet, with significant impact. The IUC wishes to consolidate its role and mission in this regard, and the IUC also wishes to take part in initiatives that may contribute toward an enhancement of Dubrovnik’s role in this picture.

There can be no doubt: Dubrovnik is the ideal location for a full-fledged international university of high standing in modern Europe. But it would require strong and unified action by the local community, by the Croatian government, by the dominant international organisations as well as by governments, to pursue such an idea effectively. One may well look to the success story of the Central European University in Budapest to gain ideas about how the idea of a Dubrovnik-based international university might be implemented.

During recent years, we have witnessed a series of efforts to put Dubrovnik more clearly on the map in matters of international endeavours in research and higher education. In 1999, a Charter on the Development of Dubrovnik as an International Science and Education Centre was adopted by 15 Croatian institutions, among them the Government of Croatia, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Culture, the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the University of Zagreb, Croatia’s National Commission for Unesco, the County of Dubrovnik, and the City of Dubrovnik.

The Charter lists a number of strong arguments in favour of Dubrovnik as a venue for such an initiative. Here, we point to the remarkably appealing argument that the County of Dubrovnik and the City of Dubrovnik are able to offer a very attractive park and building complex for a university campus. Furthermore, as has been noted, the City of Dubrovnik would enable the concentration of several city and monastery libraries and the rich City Archives into a university library.

Here, we call special attention to an initiative to propose establishment of a Dubrovnik International University. See Appendix E.

Also in 1999, the European Commission initiated a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a South East Europe Educational Co-operation Centre. After careful and detailed analysis of alter-
native solutions and alternative locations for such a centre the study group (at the International Centre for Intercultural Studies, Institute of Education, University of London) argued that Dubrovnik would be the ideal place, and also underscored the potentials of close association with the IUC. The executive summary of the study follows as Appendix F.

There is much more to be said in favour of Dubrovnik as a venue. In his article “Aussöhnung auf dem Balkan: Dalmatinisches Wunder” (Kulturaustausch 2000/4, Stuttgart), Zagreb author Nenad Popović draws a rich picture of Dubrovnik’s place and role in history, economy, and culture - and views this city against the background of the tragedies and turmoils of the Balkan countries throughout the last century. He raises a question, and we note his answer:


*In February 1998, the City of Dubrovnik bestowed honour upon the IUC by presenting its high award, Peter Fischer-Appelt, Berta Dragićević, Ivan Supek, and Ivo Slaus.*
Closing Remarks: Looking Forward

The IUC grew out of a vision and soon became a firm and lively reality. The institution has lived through three dramatic decades of growth and setbacks. Following the years of tragic and devastating war and subsequent great uncertainty, the IUC has regained its stamina and strength. Students and professors keep coming, in increasing numbers, to take part in courses and conferences at the IUC. The City of Dubrovnik offers its unrivalled beauty, its exquisite charm, and its warm hospitality. Surely, a rich future lies ahead.

But the world is not what it was. The broader as well as the narrower context and environment within which the IUC has its niche require modification of academic policies and adjustment to new demands of the world of modern universities.

The governing bodies of the IUC have taken much effort to be cognisant of the manifold implications posed by the new situation and to face the new challenges squarely and efficiently. Marred by the some of the contradictory tendencies of globalism and regionalism, the world is increasingly in need of mechanisms for bridge building and for the maintenance of sound intellectual exchange and constructive pluralism. The IUC is rededicating itself to this particularly important mission, but the mission must find new forms - and the IUC course and conference directors will pursue new objectives.

As stated in a brochure recently issued by the IUC, the institution is now especially keen on promoting specialised postgraduate education that will take into account the regional issues as well as the overarching challenges of globalism. It is firmly expected that the agenda of the IUC, notably in the social sciences and in the humanities, will be informed and affected by the issues of post-communism and European integration, especially with an eye to the stabilisation of Southeast Europe.

As before, the IUC expects to be a favoured meeting ground for course and conference activities across the entire range of university disciplines - and hopefully augmented by the quest for interdisciplinary approaches.

In addition, the IUC ought to become more clearly available to accommodate activities sponsored and recognised by member and non-member institutions as part of their own degree programmes, for example, their intensive courses for Ph.D. candidates. When sponsored and accredited by at least one member university participating in the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), such courses held at the IUC would typically also be accredited by other ECTS universities. (In the past, a number of universities in the United States have been able to utilise the venue of the IUC for purposes of giving credit-granting courses according to regulations of the home institution.)

Furthermore, the IUC would wish to be in a position to offer postgraduate courses and course packages within a few fields of specialisation particularly feasible and relevant in the region where the IUC is located, without sacrificing the broad international involvement that is at the core of the overall
agenda. Here, given adequate financing and organisation, one could well develop curricula and course schedules, recruit lecturers, and assure recognition and accreditation. In view of course series and programmes that have been especially prominent parts of the IUC programme in the past, one might consider programme packages such as Southeast European Studies, Studies of Conflict and Peace, Information Sciences, Life Sciences, Mediterranean Studies, Public Health, Reconstructing Science and Higher Education in the Region, Regions and Regionalism.

One could discuss a long array of possibilities for the IUC in the years to come. The potentials are great. But as will perhaps have become evident from the texts of various parts of this booklet, certain organisational modifications would be highly desirable. As a modest beginning, the IUC ought to be brought back to the situation it happily enjoyed, in spite of many difficulties, throughout the first two decades of its brief history. Unfortunately, the IUC is not in a position to implement such revisions of its modus vivendi. But we feel assured that the changes will come. It will be rediscovered that the IUC has served and continues to serve a very important function. The IUC has a role internationally in promoting inter-university co-operation. Its soul and spirit transcend all boundaries and is an entity reckoned with in all parts of the world and among all the individuals who have come to be enriched by its offerings. But moreover, the IUC also delivers a product locally, nationally, and regionally whose value by far - so we claim - exceeds the value of the support, financially and otherwise, that comes our way. And thus, the IUC deserves to live, and to have a long, good life.

And: There will be singing in the courtyard!
Art. I
The objective of the Inter-University Centre of Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik (hereinafter referred to as the Centre) is to encourage and promote cooperation among universities through teaching and research.

The objective shall be realized primarily by organizing postgraduate research projects and study programmes in any field authorized by the Council of the Centre, based on the expressed interest of one or more member institutions and evidence of feasibility, both academic and financial.

Art. II
The Centre shall be a juridical person in accordance with Croatian law.

Art. III
Application for membership may be made by:

- universities and other institutions of higher learning which possess such quality according to their national laws or are recognized by appropriate accrediting bodies;
- national and international interuniversity institutions.

Initial membership of the Centre shall consist of the institutions invited directly or through their associations to the preliminary discussions held in Dubrovnik between 26 and 31 August 1971 which subsequently ratify the Draft Agreement. The Council of the Centre shall be responsible for admitting additional Members.

Membership of the Centre may be terminated by:

- request of the member in writing to the Council;
- action of the Council on the basis of criteria to be developed.

Art. IV
The Centre shall be administered by a Council and a Director General.

Art. V
The Council of the Centre shall consist of one representative of each member organization. The Director General is a member of the Council ex officio and shall serve as its secretary.

The Members appoint their representatives to the Council of the Centre for a two-year term, but they can be recalled and replaced before the expiration of the term. If a representative is unable to attend, the respective Member may send a substitute to meetings of the Council.
Being the policy-making body of the Centre, the Council is particularly responsible for the following acts and decisions:

- the Constitution of the Centre;
- admission of new Members;
- the establishment and development of particular fields of study and different forms of academic cooperation upon the recommendation of Academic Committees;
- the establishment and development of the library;
- the appointment of the Director General, the Deputy Director General, the Secretary of the Centre, and the members of Committees;
- decisions on budgetary matters;
- and other general acts of the Centre.

The Council shall elect a Chairman from its own members and may elect an Executive Committee annually to consist of no less than three and no more than five members to act on behalf of the Council on such matters as are referred to it by the Council between Council meetings. Expenses of members of the Executive Committee in their official capacity shall be the responsibility of the Centre. The Director General shall serve ex officio on the Executive Committee.

Art. VI
A Director General shall be appointed by the Council for a four-year term and may be reappointed.

A Deputy Director General may be appointed to assist the Director General and to act on his behalf during his absence.

The Director General is responsible for the functioning of the Centre and for providing continuity in its activity. The Director General is responsible for submitting to the Council for its approval an annual report and accounts, an annual programme, and an annual budget.

Art. VII
The Council shall decide all questions on the basis of a majority of the members present and voting except in the adoption and amendment of the present Constitution of the organization, which shall require a majority of the total membership of the Council.

A quorum shall be constituted by fifty percent of the membership or twenty Members whichever shall be less.

If decisions of the Council involve obligations for members each Member can be obligated only by its own consent.

Art. VIII
Academic and other committees, when necessary, shall be established by the Council and the Director General, and responsible to the Council.

The Council shall define the functions of each committee and appoint its members. Candidates may be proposed to the Council by Members of the Centre. The members of the committees shall continue to discharge their duties until they are recalled, or they resign, or they are incapacitated.
Academic Committees may propose to the Council the establishing of programmes of studies and different forms of research work. On request of the Council, the Director General, or on their own initiative they may express their opinion on all questions falling within the activity of the Centre.

Art. IX
The financing of the Centre shall be decided upon by a general act of the Centre. The Centre’s funds include the contributions of members appropriate to the expenditure occasioned by the coming of their representatives, academic staff and students to Dubrovnik and by their work related to the Centre and grants from foundations and other bodies.

A special budget shall be established for each postgraduate study in accordance with the decision of the Council of the Centre.

The University of Zagreb shall be responsible for ensuring of academic and administrative accommodation and the administrative personnel necessary for the existence of the Centre, but may terminate or amend this obligation on one year’s notice to the Council.

Art. X
The Director General is assisted in the performance of his functions by a Secretariat which includes

- the administrative office;
- the library and documentation service;
- the financial and procurement division.

The Secretary of the Centre is the head of the Secretariat and is responsible to the Director General.

Art. XI
Disputes which may arise in connection with the work of the Centre fall within the jurisdiction of Croatian courts, and are to be resolved according to Croatian law and the Constitution of the Centre.

Art. XII
For legal purposes the Croatian and English texts of this Constitution are equally authentic. Authenticated translations will be provided in other appropriate languages.

Appendix A
By-Laws
of the Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies in Dubrovnik
According to Art. V, para 3, item 7 of the Constitution

Article 1
(Art. I of the Constitution)
(1) The Inter-University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies (hereinafter referred to as the Inter-University Centre) operates from a co-ordinating headquarters in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

(2) In order to encourage and organize post-graduate study programmes and research projects the Director General is authorized to issue, after consultation with the Executive Committee, guidelines for courses and projects.

Article 2
(Art. IV of the Constitution)
The Inter-University Centre shall be administered by the Council, the Executive Committee, and the Director General.

Article 3
(Art. V and VII of the Constitution)
(1) The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from the representatives of member institutions.

(2) The Chairman of the Council shall convene the Council within three years of the previous meeting. The invitation shall be sent six weeks prior to the meeting with the agenda attached after the date of the meeting has been announced at least three months in advance. The Chairman may change the announced meeting date by giving a sound reason in writing.

(3) The Chairman of the Council is obliged to convene the Council at the written request of the Director General and two thirds of the members of the Executive Committee or at the written request of twenty members duly signed by the head of the institution. Para 2 clause 2 applies.

(4) All decisions, elections and appointments falling within the competence of the Council may be carried out by written ballot. The Chairman of the Council, after consultation with the Executive Committee, is responsible for voting procedure, including a statement of the result.

Article 4
(Art. V of the Constitution)
(1) Between Council meetings the Executive Committee acts on any policy matter of importance for the Inter-University Centre, in particular on:
1. the annual academic programme and budget on submission by the Director General;
2. the annual report and accounts to be submitted by the Director General;
3. the financial report of the auditor;
4. agreements and contracts of co-operation with other institutions;
5. the provisional admission of new members;
6. the suspension of membership according to art. 8;
7. any policy matter referred to it by the Council or the Director General.

(2) The Council shall elect five members and two deputy members to the Executive Committee. The Director General shall serve ex officio on the Executive Committee.

(3) The Executive Committee is entitled to co-opt up to as many members and deputy members as to be elected by the Council provided that the additions to the Committee is deemed necessary to secure continuity of its mandate between Council meetings.

(4) The Executive Committee is entitled to take decisions by written ballot provided that a two third majority of its members agrees to the procedure.

Article 5
(Art. VI of the Constitution)
(1) The Director General shall be appointed by the Council for a four-year term and may be reappointed at any one time until the next Council meeting.

(2) The Deputy Director General shall be appointed by the Council to assist the Director General and to act on his behalf during this absence. Para I applies for the term of office. The Council may appoint two Deputies of the Director General; the Director General shall define their mandate.

Article 6
(Art. V and VI of the Constitution)
(1) Each body of the IUC remains in office until a new election or a new appointment has been carried out and declared valid and successful.

(2) In case the Director General, the Deputy Director General, the Executive Committee, or its members are unable to act, the Chairman of the Council is authorized to take appropriate action on behalf of the Council. The action to be taken must be directed to providing operational, academic, legal and financial continuity for the activities of the Centre. It must be restricted to an appropriate time, at the most until the next scheduled Council meeting.

Article 7
(Art. III of the Constitution)
(1) Membership of the Inter-University Centre is granted by the Council; provisional membership may be granted by the Executive Committee.

(2) Membership of the Inter-University Centre may be suspended by the Executive Committee and terminated by the Council:

1. on request of the member in writing to the Chairman of the Council or to the Director General;
2. if a member no longer possesses the quality of a university or other institution of higher learning according to their national legislative or is no longer recognized by appropriate accrediting bodies;
3. if a member neither paid its annual membership fee nor contributed to the activities of the Inter-University Centre for three consecutive years, having been duly notified.
(3) The Council may grant, on proposal of a committee of three senior members, the status of an “Honorary Member of the Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik” to individual persons who have participated in creating, developing and securing the Centre’s mission by long-standing successful devotion and exceptional academic achievements or highly respected leadership.

Article 8
(Art. VIII of the Constitution)
Academic and other committees, when necessary, shall be established by the Council and the Director General or by the Executive Committee and the Director General. Such committees are responsible to the body which has established them.

Article 9
(Art. IX of the Constitution)
An auditor shall be appointed by the Council or, if necessary between Council meetings, by the Executive Committee.

Article 10
(Art. XI of the Constitution)
Disputes which may arise in connection with the work of the Inter-University Centre fall within the jurisdiction of Croatian courts, and are to be resolved according to Croatian law, the Constitution of the Inter-University Centre, and these By-laws.

Article 11
These by-laws have been adopted by the Council at its Eleventh Meeting on May 4-5, 1996.

Amended on 11 October 1998.
## Courses

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<td>Workshop 9: Optimization of Oil and Gas Production</td>
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### Security and Cooperation in the South Eastern Europe, 15 - 22 June 2001

| East European Summer School for Child and Adolescent Psychoanalysis, 15 - 21 July 2001 | 9 | 31 | 40 |
| Effectiveness of Bills, Charters & NGOs in Human Rights Protection, 25 August - 2 September 2001 | 16 | 24 | 40 |
| The Psychology of Transition, 27 - 31 August 2001 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Globalization, Cultures and Media, 28 August - 3 September 2001 | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| Mental Phenomena, 3 - 8 September 2001 | 6 | 18 | 24 |
| Politische Theorie, 8 - 15 September 2001 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Freiheit und Recht in der Klassischen Deutschen Philosophie, 14 - 21 September 2001 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Functional Analysis, 16 - 30 September 2001 | 25 | 22 | 47 |
| The Summer School in Mathematical Finance, 17 - 22 September 2001 | 20 | 52 | 72 |
| Die Identität Europas in der Gegenwartigen Welt II, 17 - 22 September 2001 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Interpretation und Verstehen III, 17 - 28 September 2001 | 8 | 8 |
| European Studies, 28 September - 5 October 2001 | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| International Commercial Arbitration, 1 - 5 October 2001 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Implementation of European Human Rights, 1 - 5 October 2001 | 4 | 23 | 27 |
| Child Rehabilitation, 3 - 8 October 2001 | 25 | 12 | 37 |
| Mitteleuropa, 4 - 6 October 2001 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| New Perspectives on Phenomenology, 8 - 12 October 2001 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Mind and Brain, 15 - 19 October 2001 | 17 | 6 | 23 |

**Total Courses** 54

### Conferences

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**Total Conferences** 7

Participants in the above events came from 40 countries: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Israel, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Macedonia, Moldova, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of South Africa, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraina, USA, Yugoslavia.
Appendix D

List of IUC Member Institutions

A
Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark
Åbo Academy, Åbo, Finland
Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
University of Antwerp, Belgium
Universität Augsburg, Germany
B
Universitatea Babes-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain
Universita degli studi di Bari, Italy
University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
Universitetet i Bergen, Norway
Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
Universita degli studi di Bologna, Italy
University of Bradford, UK
Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany
Vlaamse Ekonomische Hogeschool, Brussel, Belgium
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium
University of Economic Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
C
The American University, Cairo, Egypt
University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada
University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA
University of California, Irvine, CA, USA
University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, USA
California State University - Fresno, Fresno, CA, USA
Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Brazil
Central European University, Budapest, Hungary
The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, NC, USA
The People’s University of China, Beijing, China
Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea
Colgate University, Hamilton, NY, USA
University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA
Centre for Peace and Conflict Research, Copenhagen, Denmark
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA
Creighton University, Omaha, NE, USA
D
Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
Polytechnic of Dubrovnik, Dubrovnik, Croatia
Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA, USA
Universität Essen-Gesamthochschule, Essen, Germany
E
Florida International University, Miami, FL, USA
Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA
Université de Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland
Universiteit Gent, Gent, Belgium
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA
Justus-Liebig Universität, Giessen, Germany
Goshen College, IN, USA
Georg-August Universität, Göttingen, Germany
Universität Graz, Graz, Austria
Technische Universität Graz, Graz, Austria
H
Universität Hamburg, Germany
Haverford College, Haverford, PA, USA
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Ruprecht-Karl Universität, Heidelberg, Germany
University of Helsinki, Finland
Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts), Zagreb, Croatia
Huazhong (Central China) University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China
I
University of Illinois at Urbana, Champaign, IL, USA
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA
Institut van Sociale Studie, The Hague, The Netherlands
Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China
Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, Caracas, Venezuela
University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
J
Jiangxi Academy of Science, People’s Republic of China
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA
K
Kalamazoo College, MI, USA
Universität Konstanz, Germany
L
Universita di Lecco, Facolta di Lettere e Filosofia, Lecco, Italy
University of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada
Université de Liege, Liege, Belgium
Linköping Universitet, Linköping, Sweden
Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Lisboa, Portugal
University of Lodz, Poland
The City University, London, UK
The Polytechnic of North London, London, UK
University of Louisville, KY, USA
Katholieke Universiteit van Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Lunds University, Lund, Sweden
University of Luxemburg, Luxemburg, Germany
Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenia
M
Jan van Eyck Akademie, Maastricht, The Netherlands
Johannes Gutenberg Universität, Mainz, Germany
Masaryk University, Brno, The Czech Republic
University of Massachusetts at Amherst, MA, USA
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MA, USA
Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA
IULM (Libera Universita di Lingue e
Comunicazione, Milano, Italy
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA
Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Ludwig-Maximilians Universität, München, Germany
Universität Münster, Germany
N
University of Nairobi, Kenya
Graduate School and University Centre of CUNY,
NY, USA
Facultés Universitaires Notre Dame de la Paix,
Namur, Belgium
Fachhochschule Niederrhein, Krefeld, Germany
University of North Texas, Denton, TX, USA
University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Yugoslavia
O
Universität Oldenburg, Germany
University of Örebro, Sweden
Sveučilište u Osijeku, Osijek, Croatia
Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany
University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
P
Universität Paderborn, Padeborn, Germany
University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary
Université de Paris I, Panthéon Sorbonne, Paris, France
Ecole Pratique de Hautes Etudes a la Sorbonne, Paris, France
Universita degli studi di Parma, Parma, Italy
St.Petersburg State University, St.Petersburg, Russia
University of Pittsburgh, PE, USA
Prague School of Economics, Prague, The Czech Republic
Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, USA
Q
Quinnipiac College, Hamden, CT, USA
R
Sveučilište u Rijeci, Rijeka, Croatia
Universita degli studi di Roma, Roma, Italy
Universita degli studi di Roma - Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
Roskilde University, Roskilde, Denmark
University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany
S
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA
Universität u Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sofiski Universitet "Kliment Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, IL, USA
Sveučilište u Splitu, Split, Croatia
Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm, Sweden
University of Sussex, Sussex, UK
University College of Swansea, Swansea, UK
T
The Tallinn Pedagogical Institute, Tallinn, Estonia
University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland
University of Teheran, Teheran, Iran
Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, USA
University of Texas at Tyler, Tyler, TX, USA
Texas A & M University, College Station, TX, USA
University of Thessaloniki, Greece
University of Tokyo, Japan
Tokiwa University, Mitashiki, Japan
Facolta di Scienze Politiche, Universita degli studi di Torino, Italy
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Universitetet i Tromsø, Norway
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway
Universität Tübingen, Germany
University of Turku, Finland
U
Università di Udine, Centro Internazionale sul Plurilinguismo, Udine, Italy
Uppsala Universitet, Sweden
Universiteit voor Humanistik, Utrecht, The Netherlands
Universiteit Utrecht, The Netherlands
V
University of Victoria, BC, Canada
W
University of Warwick, Coventry, UK
Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA
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Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Croatia
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December 2001
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I Mission

The DIU is conceived as an international graduate university emphasizing problem-oriented themes in a context of student influence and freedom, while preserving the essential role of scientific disciplines. It is an academic and research center in Southeast Europe, stimulating cooperation among university and scientific institutions in the area and promoting intensive cooperation with such institutions throughout the world.

Implementation of the Stability Pact requires development of human resources and implies a strong emphasis on education and research. The DIU will be designed to play a crucial role in human resources development and in contributing to the conditions whereby research and education may serve as a basis for comprehensive development of every country in Southeast Europe and of the entire region.

The DIU activities are addressed primarily (but not exclusively) to students, university teachers, and scholars of the Stability Pact Countries, serving as:

• A place in the region where subjects are addressed in a scholarly rational, i.e. scientific manner, contrary to the praxis during about last ten years in which, in many cases, history, history of literature, linguistics have been rewritten in a strong national key, thereby fuelling conflicts and hatred rather than the culture of peace,

• A basis for intensive regional cooperation, since the existing bonds in scientific, cultural and educational fields were broken and need to be rebuilt, and

• A meeting place of senior and young faculty and students from the region, as well as from the world beyond. As such, it can contribute to normalization and peaceful coexistence and serve as a venue for better mutual understanding.

The DIU is organized to encompass:
• Educational and research programs,
• A Southeast Europe Institute, including a “think tank”, will closely collaborate with The Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels, and
• A conference center.

The DIU will build on the thirty year experience of the Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Dubrovnik (IUC).
The activities of the DIU will be organized in four major areas:

• The culture of peace,
• Governance,
• The world of cultures, nations, states and regions, and
• Sustainable development

These concerns will be matched through a matrix of disciplines of social sciences, humanities and arts, and natural sciences, specifically with: anthropology, archaeology, ecology, economics, history, information sciences, law, linguistics, philosophy, political sciences, psychology, sociology, basic physical, life and technical sciences.

II Facilities

The DIU will utilize facilities offered by the "Dubrovnik Foundation for Education and Culture", i.e. the building complex and the park of the old City Hospital (value of approximately 50,000,000 DEM). The City of Dubrovnik will also enable the concentration of several city and monastery libraries and the rich City Archives to be constituents of the library and archival resources of the DIU. Furthermore, the DIU will not be limited exclusively to Dubrovnik, but will be decentralized geographically, as its programs require. Conceivably, other institutions in the region may form a system or a network similar to system such as the Max Planck institutes in Germany.

III Academic programs and organization

The DIU will offer the degree of Master of Arts and suitable candidates will be offered assistance to pursue work toward the Ph.D., on the basis of individually tailored projects and tutorials. Intensive courses will have duration of one academic year, divided into three trimesters (01 Oct - 20 Dec; 10 Jan - 10 March; 01 Apr - 31 May). Students will be obliged to submit dissertations for the MA degree twelve months after ending the academic year.

The official teaching language will be English, but other languages may be acceptable in special circumstances.

The DIU programs will be organized around the four major themes listed above. All other programs will be organized in conjunctions with these pillars.

Specifically, as illustrations:

• Political science programs will be focused on war and peace studies, democratic political doctrines, and European Studies.
• History program will concentrate on history of the region, art and culture, comparative religion.
• Law programs will be focused on public administration and on local government.
• Economy programs will be concentrated on entrepreneurship, and on sustainable development.
• Philosophy programs will teach 'practical philosophy', first of all, aesthetics and theories of art, social and political philosophy, philosophy and of science, and applied ethics (in life sciences and environment, and in business).
• Mediterranean studies.
Every few years programs will be modified and teaching topics will be redefined. Programs will be interconnected and defined and executed in an interdisciplinary manner. Some programs of the DIU will be organized in cooperation with The College of Europe as well as with other scientific and academic institutions in Southeast Europe, and in particular with the UNIDO center in Ljubljana and the proposed international university in Macedonia.

It is foreseen that the College of Europe will accredit some programs of the DIU. Other programs will be accredited according to regulations of ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) or local universities. For some programs, efforts will be made to obtain accreditation from universities in the United States of America.

Only a small part of the teaching staff of the DIU would be in permanent residence. Visiting and recurrent teachers, coming mostly from universities within the region, would represent a variety of perspectives and contribute to the quality of teaching. Teachers and other experts will be recruited on the basis of academic merits and research and teaching achievements.

The governing bodies of the DIU are:
• Board of Trustees,
• Rector,
• Prorector,
• Executive Secretary,
• Council of Program Directors.

The co-founders of the DIU are: The City of Dubrovnik, the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, and could also be regional, European and international organizations (e.g. UNESCO, Council of Europe), associations of academies, universities and scholarly organizations (e.g., interacademy panels, ICSU, ALLEA), European and world academies.

The Board of Trustees is a non-teaching body consisting of members of high standing in the international academic community. The Board of Trustees will appoint the Rector, make decisions in matters of DIU policy, and approve academic appointments.

The Council of Program Directors will make decisions in matters of the academic business of the DIU.

November 1999
Executive Summary

The break up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia left the education systems of several of the constituent republics in chaos. The process of rebuilding these countries including their educational systems has begun with the support of the international community.

The EC funded this Feasibility Study to establish whether a South East Europe Educational Co-operation Centre (SEE ECC) would support this process of rebuilding in a cost-effective manner that added value to what was going on and to additional development being planned.

From an analysis of existing and future developments in the region, in particular the development of a South East Europe Educational Co-operation Network (SEE ECN), the perspectives of professionals from the region and the perspectives of the international donor community, the Feasibility Team make the case to the establishment of a South East Europe Educational Co-operation Centre.

It is suggested that the key initial purpose of the Centre should be to support Educational Reform in the region for the attainment of EU standards in the context of the strategic approach of the Enhanced Graz Process.

Three broad phases for the development of the Centre are suggested.
First - The establishment of the SEE ECN - as soon as possible in the next few months.
Second - The extension of the SEE ECN into the SEE ECC (a Regional Resource Centre) - as soon as possible with the next year.
Third - the addition of a Regional Staff College role (or Open College) to the work of the Centre - within three years.

The central task for such a Centre in its first phase of development would be informational. Further tasks for such a Centre in its second phase should be:

i. Information collection, storage and dissemination in concert with 'Co-operation nodes'.

ii. An evaluative dimension and function as a necessary activity of the Centre to support the dissemination of effective practice.

iii. A dissemination strategy utilising a wide range of mechanisms as well as the web site to disseminate best practice activities taking place in the region.
iv. A networking and development strategy and its vigorous implementation to support effective dissemination.

It is recommended that in the third phase of development of the Centre a training function is added to the Centre's other functions and that thus a Regional Staff College (or Open College) be established.

It is suggested that the Executive Committee of the Enhanced Graz Process contains the appropriate representation to manage the work of the Centre.

It is recommended that the European Commission should bring together a consortium of funders for the Centre's first three years of operation. A number of possible approaches to the construction of such a consortium exist.

The Feasibility Study Team favours Dubrovnik as being the best location for the SEE ECC in the region.