

ESF - SCH EXPLORATORY WORKSHOP:

**Minority Languages in Europe:
Frameworks – Status – Prospects
A Pan-European comparative, transdisciplinary research workshop**

University of Bath, 8-10 June 2001

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marking the European Year of Languages, the workshop sought to extend our existing knowledge and understanding of the importance of minority languages within a democratic Europe and the need for their adequate protection as part of our cultural heritage. Through enabling academics, language activists and policy-makers to engage in a stimulating and intellectually productive debate, participants were able

- to gauge the effectiveness of existing political/legislative frameworks for the protection of minority languages;
- to assess the prospects for survival of minority languages in the process of European integration;
- to identify some shortcomings in the current national and European frameworks to ensure continued linguistic and cultural diversity in the often cited 'Europe of the regions';
- to widen collaborative links between researchers dealing with minority languages and to identify areas where more research is necessary, how, and possibly by whom, it may best be conducted (see Assessment);
- to promote interchange of ideas between academics and policy makers and to encourage the fusing of theoretical and practical debates.

SCIENTIFIC CONTENT

An international workshop on '*Minority Languages in Europe: Frameworks – Status – Prospects. A Pan-European comparative, multi-disciplinary approach*', sponsored by the European Science Foundation, was held at the University of Bath on 8-10 June 2001. The aim of this event, which was organised by Gabrielle Hogan-Brun (University of Bristol) and Stefan Wolff (University of Bath), was to extend our existing knowledge and understanding of the importance of minority languages within a democratic Europe and the need for their adequate protection as part of our cultural heritage.

The keynote speakers were John Packer (Director of the Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, The Hague, The Netherlands), Dr. François Grin (Deputy Director, European Centre for Minority Issues, Flensburg, Germany) and Prof. Bencie Woll, (Chair in Sign Language & Deaf Studies, Department of Language & Communication Science, City University London).

24 short papers were presented, under the following seven topics:

1. Pan-European perspectives on language and ethnicity

'Minority language communities in the age of globalization: Rethinking the organization of human language diversity' was the focus of the contribution by Albert Bastardas-Boada (University of Barcelona, Spain). Considering the impact of worldwide globalization processes and of European unification on minority language communities he stressed the importance of continued cultural diversity and the need to organize peaceful co-existence. He suggested an 'ecological' principle as a way forward, according to which stable habitats would be provided for sustainable language communities, whilst at the same time assuring intercommunication in Europe through an interlingua. It was his view that a global language, though important for international communication, should have limited functions, because of the application of the subsidiarity principle in language use. Thus, all communication functions that could be accomplished by the local languages should not be allocated to the major or big language or languages to preserve the functionality of local languages in all domains.

Camille O'Reilly, (The American University, London) spoke on 'Minority languages, ethnicity and the state in the European Union and Eastern Europe post 1989.' Her paper entailed a comparative perspective, comprising an overview of trends in both parts of Europe regarding the politics of ethnicity and the position of minority language groups. She explored the impact of EU policy and discourse on individual movements within states, as well as on the overall orientation towards linguistic heterogeneity and cultural diversity in both the East and West. She argued that while the EU is moving away from an ideal of ethnic homogeneity within states and towards a model of cultural and linguistic diversity based on multiple and hybrid identities, most states in Eastern Europe still take a largely modernist and homogenising approach, relying on the ethnonationalist ideal of the state.

2. Legal dimensions in the protection of minority languages and linguistic minorities

In his keynote speech, John Packer clarified the role of the OSCE High Commissioner on National minorities in the protection of linguistic minorities, whose mandate is to de-escalate at the earliest stage conflicting tensions involving national minority issues. Human rights standards serve as an analytical framework in the High Commissioner's work to maximise freedom through non-discrimination, and to provide opportunities through democratic, inclusive means in areas where disintegration and conflicts arise.

The focus of the keynote address by François Grin was 'The effectiveness of various measures for the protection of minority languages'. Distinguishing between the two poles of 'politics of language', where law is seen as normative, and 'language policy', with its problem-oriented stance as pragmatic, he called for the need to put appropriate strategies in place that give substance to the linguistic rights of minorities. Such steps ought to involve appropriate policy measures to ensure positive outcomes. He argued that evaluation of language policy processes should involve three pillars: capacity – (creation of) opportunities – desire (attitudes to improvement) in order to guarantee effectiveness.

Kristin Henrard's (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) contribution was on 'Devising an adequate system of minority protection: individual human rights, minority rights and the right to self-determination'. Her paper contained a critical assessment of current minority rights standards, whilst acknowledging their additional protection as compared to individual human rights and thus their potential to contribute to minority protection. She argued that qualified recognition of internal self-determination for minorities could be an option to further their integration without assimilation.

In his paper 'Linguistic diversity – pearl or stumbling bloc of EU-law?', Gabriel von Toggenburg (The European Academy, Bozen/Bolzano, South Tyrol, Italy) discussed the legal attitude of the EU towards (its) minorities and their languages. With reference to the Treaty of Amsterdam he showed that minorities were not an issue in the economic and legal processes of the European integration, and that a lack of legal competencies in primary law at the European level was evident. He called for a new political consciousness that should promote the recognition of minority and language protection not only as a 'political export product' but also as an internal legal principle within the framework of the (enlarged) EU in order to prevent minority languages from being 'macdonaldised' through the (market-driven) destruction of Europe's linguistic variety.

3. Language status and ethnic linguistic identity

'Facilitating or generating linguistic diversity?' was the title by Máiréad Nic Craith (University of Liverpool, UK), who discussed the role of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages as a catalyst or merely the facilitator of linguistic pluralism in the context of a multilingual Europe. Using a case study of Ulster-Scots in Northern Ireland, she queried the emergence of new and disputed languages, whose speakers then seek legitimacy under the terms of this Charter, and explored their significance for the construction of regional identities. With reference to the promotion of a Europe of the Regions, her paper examined the reactions of speakers of more established 'minority' languages such as Irish to the emergence of such new and disputed tongues and asked whether the promotion of a Europe of the Languages has served to maintain, protect or enhance the cultural diversity of its regions.

James O'Connell's (University of Bradford, UK) contribution dealt with 'The failure of the Irish language revival: a problem for national identity'. Based on a historical analysis of linguistic development in Ireland, he examined the intimate relationship of nationalism and language, paying particular attention to the role of the Anglo-Irish, the nexus of language and identity, and the search for other ingredients – the distinctive use of English in Ireland and the literary revival, from Yeats to Heaney, from O'Casey to Friel, from Joyce to Toibin – for the construction of a national identity.

'National minority-models for linguistic diversity' was the focus of the presentation by Karen Margrethe Pedersen (Danish Institute for Border Region Studies, Aabenraa, Denmark). She introduced the language situation of the Danish-German border region Schleswig as a model that can contribute to a development away from confrontation and towards peaceful co-existence between majorities and minorities in a multilingual Europe. This national minority-model relates to a functional regional bilingualism consisting of the state language and two varieties of the minority language (the standard language of the kin-state and a regional language containing transfer phenomena), and to each language or variety having its own fields of function with a high status. Linking linguistic diversity to transethnic identity, she finally discussed whether status planning with the national minority-model is possible in the kin-state and in a multicultural Europe.

Judith Broadbridge (University of Staffordshire, UK) was concerned with the possibility of a reversal of language shift in her paper on 'Alsatian in Alsace: linguistic ability, language use, language attitudes'. Against the background of French linguistic policy since the French Revolution and its devastating effect on regional varieties she examined internal language legislation as well as reaction to European-led initiatives. Finally, she considered the desirability for and effectiveness of attempts to reverse language shift in a centralist state such as France where a chronic lack of support has resulted in a drastic reduction of inter-generational transmission of Alsatian.

4. The non-hearing community as a cultural and linguistic minority

In her keynote speech, Bencie Woll (City University London) gave an overview of the sign languages of Europe, introducing them as long-established natural human languages that have their own lexicons and grammars differing from those of the surrounding hearing communities. Identifying similarities and differences with the situation of spoken minority languages in Europe, she reviewed the status of sign languages and commented on efforts which are being made for one of them, the British Sign Language (BSL), to achieve official legislative recognition in the European Charter of Minority Languages.

With the title 'British sign language and the push-me-pull-you effect', Graham Turner (University of Central Lancashire, UK) referred to a set of incentives and disincentives that are being offered by policy-makers to linguistic campaigners within the Deaf community. He argued that, whilst social policy developments - led by the introduction of the Disability Discrimination Act - have revitalised the national debate about ensuring access to public life for disabled people, many years of campaigning have been devoted to raising public awareness of the Deaf community as a linguistic minority group who - although they may as individuals have a physical 'impairment' - do not otherwise identify with the general integrationist thrust of disability politics. In view of the fact that the devolution debate, with its associated linguistic highlighting of the 'other' languages of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, may present a parallel and template for deaf people he offered an assessment of the prospects for a linguistic maintenance project focusing on BSL within the current national social, educational and cultural policy climate.

Pauline Darling's (University of Bath, UK) talk on 'Russian Sign Language' provided an overview of the history of RSL as an unrecognised minority language, and sketched its current situation as an 'auxiliary' means of teaching the deaf. Taking into account perceptions of the deaf community and deaf identity, it sought to establish attitudes towards RSL in Russia. In view of the fact that, in the wake of glasnost and perestroika, there seems to be a move towards recognising signing as a minority language, she attempted to assess how close the deaf community is to achieving official recognition, and to raise questions about the future of RSL.

5. Minority languages and the media

The contribution by Lucia Grimaldi (Free University of Berlin, Germany) and Eva-Maria Remberger (University of Cologne, Germany) was on 'The promotion of the Sardinian language and culture via the internet: fields of activity and perspectives'. They introduced their project *Limba e cultura de sa Sardigna* ("Sardinian language and culture" <http://www.spinfo.uni-koeln.de/mensch/sardengl.html>) which was aimed initially at the collection of information on the Sardinian language for native speakers.

This was soon to develop into one of the most extensive sites on the subject, the principal objectives being the promotion, preservation, linguistic analysis and the development of different kinds of language (processing) tools for sociolinguistic data collection, as well as the networking of information on the Sardinian language and culture. They presented evidence on the relevance of the above tasks for the protection of endangered languages, such as Sardinian.

Carmen Millán-Varela (University of Birmingham, UK) spoke on 'Minor needs, or the ambiguous power of translation.' She argued that, whilst translation is widely acknowledged as a crucial instrument for the creation and development of national languages and literatures, in the case of 'minor(itised)' languages, however, translation becomes a complex and ambiguous activity: on the one hand, it contributes to processes of linguistic and cultural normalisation while it is a painful reminder of the existence of asymmetrical relations of power, on the other hand. The study of translation is thus revealed as a powerful research tool to investigate issues related to language, power, and identity.

'Minority languages and local media: lessons from the Basque magazine movement' was the focus of the presentation by Jacqueline Urla (University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA). She claimed that whilst language planning policies have often placed emphasis on securing high prestige functions as a key to minority language maintenance, policies need to pay more attention to the promotion of more "low brow" language functions if they are to attract young speakers. Drawing on ethnographic research on community magazines in the Basque country, her findings indicated that local media and other forms of popular culture help to encourage literacy, localise standard varieties, and promote community building that is essential for minority language survival, as well as affording opportunities for creative experimentation with language, including language mixing, that may not be seen as appropriate for other registers. Her paper concluded with a call for more descriptive research on the products and processes of local media-making and their functions as tools for language development and intergenerational communication.

6. Politics of language and identity in multicultural societies

In his talk on 'Balkan dialects, migrations, and ethnic violence: the case of the Bosnian Serbs', Robert Greenberg (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA) traced the population movements in Bosnia-Herzegovina before hostilities broke out in 1992. He showed that whilst the ethnic Slavic groups (the Muslim Slavs, the Catholic Croats and the Orthodox Serbs) differed primarily in religion and cultural heritage, the 'ethnic' differences of the population who had shifted from rural communities to urban centres had often become neutralized, resulting in culturally diverse cities, such as Tuzla or Sarajevo. In Bosnia's rural communities however, where Serbs had settled for military and economic reasons, many of the cultural and linguistic differences had remained strong. Due to these polarizations it was not surprising that some of the fiercest fighting and some of the war's worst massacres occurred in these rural areas. His research suggests that the preservation of distinctive linguistic identity in the rural areas could well be a reflection of each group's need to cling to their respective cultural heritages and their historical resistance to the pressures of assimilative tendencies.

The focus of the contribution by Vanessa Pupavac (University of Nottingham, UK) was on 'Education reform and the politicisation of language in the post-Yugoslav states'. This analysis of the Serbo-Croat language considered the politicisation of the language through an examination of works by local linguists and school grammars, and the response of international officials to the language question. She argued that international responses over the last decade have helped legitimate the claim of nationalists to separate languages as part of the nationalist projects and that the divisive consequences of this approach can be seen in the current problems being experienced by international administrators in Bosnia-Herzegovina, attempting to reintegrate education in the republic.

Tomasz Kamusella (University of Opole, Poland) spoke on 'Nationalism, ethnicity and language: a case study of the Polish region of Upper Silesia'. In his paper he claimed that the development of standard languages in Central Europe is closely connected to the parallel unfolding of national movements that are in part made through these languages and, in turn, make these languages their 'own' as national. He showed that whilst this standard coupling of language and nation failed to take root in Upper Silesia it served the Kashubs around Gdansk (Danzig) to refashion themselves as an ethnic group who is on the road to become a new nation with their distinctive language. Using these examples he presented and analysed different uses made of minority languages in similar ecological contexts to draw attention to choices made by group leaders and to their approach to language as an instrument of pursuing identificational politics or not.

In his paper on 'Minority languages in Italy', Paolo Coluzzi (University of Bristol, UK) gave a brief introduction to the languages spoken in Italy, both those that are protected and recognized as 'minority languages' by the Italian law, and those that are still termed 'dialects' in spite of being Romance languages, as different from each other as Italian is from Spanish, and quite unintelligible to those who do not speak them. Depicting the sociolinguistic situation of one of these protected languages Friulian (formerly called a 'dialect'), spoken in northeast Italy, he outlined what needed to be done in terms of language planning and promotion..

7. Language policy for/against indigenous and immigrant minorities

Cidgem Balim's (University of Manchester, UK) contribution on 'Language as a tool of group survival' presented cases from Turkic languages (Meskhetians, Crimean Tatars and Bulgarian Muslims/Turks), illustrating how languages and/or dialects can act as a binding force between ethnically different peoples in their determination to form a (national) identity. She stressed the importance of keeping facilities, such as schools, for minorities to prevent resentment in the face of resulting assimilation.

Marietta Calderón (University of Jerusalem, Israel) gave a paper on 'Francophobic Francophones? Perspectives on the Israeli French-speaking community'. Findings from her work on discursive identity constructions among immigrants who remain French citizens revealed the emphasis being laid on the importance they attribute to French, one of the most important minority languages in Israel, as a constitutive element of their (new) identity/identities. She also presented an analysis of the current situation of French in Israel from a sociological point of view and the political attitudes toward the Israeli French speaking community.

The presentation by Gabrielle Hogan-Brun (University of Bristol, UK) and Meilutė Ramonienė (University of Vilnius, Lithuania) was entitled 'Lithuanian, Russian and Polish languages in Lithuania: traditions and changes'. They presented a sociolinguistic analysis of the changes which had affected Lithuanians since the collapse of communist rule in 1990.

Their findings highlighted the language-related challenges that have arisen since independence and the diverging attitudes of the - now legally protected - national minorities whose behavioural and attitudinal patterns can be observed to range from segregation to active integration.

Julia Sallabank (Reading University, UK) spoke on 'Guernsey French and standard French: a symbiotic relationship'. Her research showed how Guernesiais, the indigenous language of Guernsey in the Channel Islands, and once the language of government and of the elite after the Norman invasion of England in 1066, has declined over the years. According to her findings, most native speakers are past child-bearing age and now constitute less than one in ten of the population. She held the view that this language, which is now seen as a tongue of the uneducated and is displaced by a former lower-status language, English, would benefit from a revival programme at school through a combination of the medium of French and Guernesiais.

ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS, CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE FIELD

The workshop has highlighted important issues in the current debate on minority languages and linguistic minorities (see conference report/scientific content). In particular, participants were able to identify emerging issues in this debate and formulate a plan for further collaborative research with a focus on theory-building and policy formulation, implementation and assessment.

1. Emerging issues:

Linguistic minority and minority language issues have to be seen in a larger context of social management, globalisation realities, and diversity. Of particular importance in this respect will be the development and implementation of innovative forms of participatory democracy, i.e., self-management or 'auto-gestion'.

This implies:

- foremost concerns must be peace and justice with the aim to maximise dignity, i.e., to proceed from a baseline of rule of law – democracy – protection of minorities – participatory democracy/self-government;
- research must focus on practicability (effectiveness of outcomes) and improvement of policies (consistency with basic democratic norms and values);
- accepting (in theory and practice of research and policy-making) that Europe is an area of immigration and (temporary) refuge, which means that a white/Christian-only orientation cannot be an acceptable reality for a future European agenda on minority languages/linguistic minorities (this is/will be particularly relevant for the aspiring EU member states of Central and Eastern Europe);
- exploring the missing link between indigenous & immigrant people, looking into second language learning of minority people and the interaction between minorities and majorities, and examining inter-cultural communication and education as an instrument for the management of linguistic diversity, much of which will particularly benefit from the involvement of 'activists'.

2. How can this be used in future collaboration?

Research must be inter-disciplinary for us to be in a better position to collaborate, even though this will mean an uphill battle against traditional academic disciplines. For such a collaborative project to be successful the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- clear goals and goal congruence among participants;
- right choice of experts from different academic disciplines and inclusion of practitioners;
- financing to enable participation in similar workshops.

3. Proposal: Creation of a network of academics, practitioners and activists

Such a network should focus on two dimensions built around the central theme of self-governance/auto-gestion:

- Theory-building
 - current theories/hypotheses on the role of languages in the context of nationalism and ethnicity;
 - the distinction between minority languages linguistic minorities and the languages of minorities, including both indigenous and immigrant minorities;
 - the meaning of participatory democracy in this context;
 - models for intercultural communication and education, including perspectives on national identities, on ethnic identities among indigenous and immigrant minorities, and on different and similar features of linguistic diversity among indigenous and immigrant minorities;
 - the relationship between the status of minority languages and solutions for/creation of intercommunity conflict;
 - the social, economic, political, and cultural contexts in which languages are used, including such dimensions as disputed languages, non-territorial languages, the relationship between language, identity and place, languages and economic development, legal regulation/protection/restriction of languages and language use.
- Policy formulation, implementation and assessment
 - Legal frameworks and their effectiveness at regional (e.g., South Tyrol), national (e.g., Denmark, France, Spain), and supra-national (e.g., EU, OSCE, Council of Europe) levels;
 - Sources, allocation, distribution and use of resources for the protection and preservation of minority languages (including languages of immigrant communities);
 - Language policy in divided societies as an instrument of overcoming divisions and creating frameworks of democratic governance that respect and protect and diversity;
 - Education policy in relation to minority and majority languages, including the ways in which teachers and community leaders are trained and enabled to deal with linguistic diversity;
 - Structures of interaction between policy-makers, language activists, and the media.

Similar to the structure of the exploratory workshop, these issues would then be explored in greater detail in relation to the seven themes on which participants focussed in their initial gathering:

1. Pan-European perspectives on language and ethnicity
2. Legal dimensions in the protection of minority languages and linguistic minorities
3. Language status and ethnic linguistic identity
4. The non-hearing community as a cultural and linguistic minority
5. Minority languages and the media
6. Politics of language and identity in multicultural societies
7. Language policy for/against indigenous and immigrant minorities

Nineteen of the original participants have already indicated their willingness for further cooperation, with six also expressing their interest in supporting the venture in a more active role as members of a coordinating committee. We are also in talks with other academics, activists, and policy makers across Europe to become involved in this network.

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Minority Languages in Europe: Frameworks – Status – Prospects A Pan-European comparative, transdisciplinary research workshop

University of Bath, 8-10 June 2001

Final Programme

Friday, 8 June 2001

19.00 *Opening Dinner*

Saturday, 9 June 2001

9.00 INTRODUCTION

Gabrielle Hogan-Brun, Stefan Wolff (CONVENORS)

9.15 SESSION I - Pan-European Perspectives on Language and Ethnicity

Chair: **Gabriel Toggenburg**, The European Academy, Bozen/Bolzano

1. **Albert Bastardas-Boada**, University of Barcelona
*"Minority Language Communities in the Age of Globalization:
Rethinking the Organization of Human Language Diversity"*
2. **Camille O'Reilly**, Richmond, The American University in London
*"Minority Languages, Ethnicity and the State in the European Union
and Eastern Europe post 1989: A Comparative Perspective"*

10.30 *Coffee*

11.00 – 11.45 PLENARY SESSION I - Keynote Speech

Chair: **Stefan Wolff**, University of Bath

1. **John Packer**, Director, The High Commissioner on National Minorities,
Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
*"The Role of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities in
the Protection of Linguistic Minorities"*

12.00 – 13.15 PARALLEL SESSIONS

SESSION II-A: **Legal Dimensions in the Protection of Minority Languages and
Linguistic Minorities**

Chair: **François Grin**, European Centre for Minority Issues

1. **Kristin Henrard**, University of Groningen
*"Devising an Adequate System of Minority Protection: Individual
Human Rights, Minority Rights and the Right to Self-Determination"*
2. **Gabriel von Toggenburg**, The European Academy Bolzano/Bozen
"Linguistic Diversity – Pearl or Stumbling Bloc of EU-Law?"

SESSION II-B: Language Status and Ethno-linguistic Identity

Chair: **Cidgem Balim**, University of Manchester

1. **Máiréad Nic Craith**, Institute of Irish Studies, University of Liverpool
"Facilitating or Generating Linguistic Diversity? Ulster-Scots under the Terms of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages"
2. **James O'Connell**, University of Bradford
"The Failure of The Irish Language Revival: A Problem for National Identity"
3. **Judith Broadbridge**, University of Staffordshire
"Alsatian in Alsace: Linguistic Ability, Language Use, Language Attitudes"
4. **Karen Margrethe Pedersen**, Danish Institute for Border Region Studies
"National Minority-Models for Linguistic Diversity"

13.30 *Lunch*

15.00 – 15.45 PLENARY SESSION II - Keynote Speech

Chair: **Gabrielle Hogan-Brun**, University of Bristol

1. **Bencie Woll**, City University, London
"Sign Languages: The Languages of the Silent Minority"

16.00 – 17.15 PARALLEL SESSIONS

SESSION III-A: Sign Language

Chair: **Bencie Woll**, City University, London

1. **Pauline Darling**, University of Bath
"Russian Sign Language"
2. **Graham H. Turner**, University of Central Lancashire
"British Sign Language and the Push-Me-Pull-You Effect"

SESSION III-B: Minority Languages and the Media

Chair: **Karen-Margrethe Pedersen**, Danish Institute for Border Region Studies

1. **Lucia Grimaldi**, Free University of Berlin & Eva-Maria Remberger, University of Cologne
"The Promotion of the Sardinian Language and Culture via the Internet: Fields of Activity and Perspectives"
2. **Carmen Millán-Varela**, University of Birmingham
"Minor Needs, or The Ambiguous Power of Translation"
3. **Jacqueline Urla**, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
"Minority Languages and Local Media: Lessons from the Basque Magazine Movement"

19.30 *Dinner*

Sunday, 10 June 2001

9.00 – 9.45 PLENARY SESSION III - **Keynote Speech**

Chair: **Vanessa Pupavac**, University of Nottingham

1. **François Grin**, European Centre for Minority Issues, Flensburg
"The Effectiveness of Various Measures for the Protection of Minority Languages"

10.00 – 11.30 PARALLEL SESSIONS

SESSION IV-A: **The Politics of Language and Identity in Multicultural Societies**

Chair: **Kristin Henrard**, University of Groningen

1. **Robert Greenberg**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
"Balkan Dialects, Migrations, and Ethnic Violence: The Case of the Bosnian Serbs"
2. **Vanessa Pupavac**, University of Nottingham
"Education Reform and the Politicisation of Language in the Post-Yugoslav States"
3. **Tomasz Kamusella**, University of Opole
"Nationalism, Ethnicity, Language: A Case Study of the Polish Region of Upper Silesia"
4. **Paolo Coluzzi**, University of Bristol
"Minority Languages in Italy"

SESSION IV-B: **Language Policy for/against Indigenous and Immigrant Minorities**

Chair: **Jacqueline Urla**, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

1. **Cidgem Balim**, University of Manchester
"Language as a tool of group survival"
2. **Marietta Calderón**, University of Jerusalem
"Francophobic Francophones? Perspectives on the Israeli French-Speaking Community"
3. **Gabrielle Hogan-Brun**, University of Bristol & Meilute Ramoniene, University of Vilnius
"Lithuanian, Russian and Polish Languages in Lithuania: Traditions and Changes"
4. **Julia Sallabank**, University of Reading
"Guernsey French and Standard French: A Symbiotic Relationship"

11.15-11.45 *Coffee*

11.45 – 12.30 PLENARY SESSION IV - **Roundtable Discussion**

Chair: **Stefan Wolff**

John Packer, François Grin, Bencie Woll

12.45 CONCLUSION

Gabrielle Hogan-Brun, Stefan Wolff

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