

## *Dialogue interculturel, diversité culturelle et régulation des médias*

**Renaud de LA BROSSE**

**Abstract:** *The author of this article tries to underline how much cultural differences (in languages, social habits, etc.) from a society to another can be sources of misunderstandings and (sometimes) of troubles. More than the differences themselves, what is problematic is their ignorance by the others. While Media are still seen as key socialization actors they pay no attention to their possible role in the dialogue between cultures, or to the promotion of cultural diversity. Instead of that, they too often contribute to the spreading of caricature-like images of our near or far neighbors, with a strong risk to encourage intolerance towards the «Other». Taking into account the media concentration process which affects most of the countries worldwide, and the shrinkage of media pluralism as a consequence, one questions the need for more media regulation in the name of the public's interest for fair and qualitative information.*

**Key words:** *intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity, media regulation, tolerance, democracy*

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## *Ignoring Radical Media in Communication Studies in Turkey*

**Eser KÖKER, Ülkü DO \_ANAY**

**Abstract:** *Attention to alternative media, which challenges through intermittent endeavours and minor organizations, the hegemonic strategies and perspectives has been rather meagre in Turkey is the main argument of this paper. In the field of communication studies, an important part of the interventions with the aim of securing a critical stance may be qualified as theoretical studies. These studies are either discussion of basic texts of critical schools of thought in the West or concentrated on the critique of texts produced by the hegemonic media. Backed by critical theories, most studies of this kind remain at a remarkable distance to the communication forms and networks of political groups in Turkey. Examination by journalists, sociologists or political scientists of the universe of meaning of communication forms and outcomes of new social movements has not been sufficient in filling the gap of knowledge in communication studies regarding radical alternative media. This situation suggests the requirement for a revision of the political priorities of communication studies. This paper attempts at elaborating on the reasons for this revision and a debate over its possible outcomes.*

**Key words:** *radical media, communication, legislation, Turkey*

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## *The Role of the Media in Changing the Meaning of Borders*

**Ioan HORGA**

**Abstract:** *If the borders as a territorial limit lose a little of their significance along with the deepening of the integration process, the mental perception of border as a difference or acceptance of multiplying the meanings of border must be assumed by us as a part of our existence. Transforming the perception of the border from territorial limit into a different border is a process which is part of the foundations of the European Public Area, in which the Media must play a very important role by maintaining the balance between close and open and the balance between memory and identity. The European Public Area will not be the direct result of the interaction of European public actors; it will be an indirect result by the action of the local, regional and national media phenomenon mediated by European governance and alternative media, which could ensure the transformation of the perception of the border from limit into difference.*

**Key words:** *borders, frontiers, media, European Public Area*

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## *Médias européens et la non-mention des racines chrétiennes dans la Constitution européenne*

**Thibault BAZIN**

**Abstract:** *On October 2004, the 25 EU member states' chefs of State and Governments have signed the treaty establishing a constitution for Europe. The European Constitution drafting process enabled to consider the common values of the EU. It transpires that a major stake was the definition of the European identity. How has the final text been adopted? What is the substance of the European link if it is not the Christian one? What kind of idea for the XXIe century's Europe has been outlined through this debate? So the European media had to cope with this challenge, in other words, to deepen the debate by developing intercultural dialogue. The way they had been used is useful not only to understand and characterize the current European crisis but also to emphasize their responsibility to a certain extent.*

**Key words:** Christian roots, European Constitution, identity

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## ***Médias et minorités en Slovaquie***

**Mária FOLLRICHOVA, Gilles ROUET**

**Abstract:** In the world there are 2,6 - 2,8 million persons of Slovak root. They issue mostly monthly and quarterly papers, but no daily papers and only four weekly newspapers. In Czech Republic they issue nine Slovak papers and journals. Slovak state declared twelve ethnic minorities (14.2% of the inhabitants of Slovakia). Constitution of Slovak Republic regulates their rights in articles 12, 26 and 34, in laws of Slovak Republic and treaties. Ministry of Cultural Slovak Republic and regional offices finance their culture. Department of culture of minorities and Council of government for minorities and ethnic groups help them. Ministry of Culture finances 40 papers and journals. They contribute to identity process in a new European Union context.

**Key words:** minorities, Slovakia, media, Diaspora, cultural politic

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## ***The Romanian – Hungarian Cross-border Cooperation in the Regional Press of Bihor County***

**Luminița ȘOPRONI**

**Abstract:** The cross-border cooperation is a basic part of the European integration process; it is considerably present in the regional newspapers, although there is neither a constant reference to the European context nor a strategy for people's information which should translate the substance of cooperation in a language as simple as possible. The actions of cooperation between Romania and Hungary are widely reflected in the regional press of Bihor County, and the articles cover subjects like: the agreements concerning the activity of the frontier area between Romania and Hungary, as new internal border of the European Union, financing programs for the cross-border cooperation and regional development, cooperation between the local authorities of the counties adjacent to the two countries... All these subjects are reflecting the cross-border values of the neighbouring regions from Romania and Hungary.

**Key words:** cross-border, regional, press, European, cooperation

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## ***The Hungarian-Romanian border region in the Hungarian national and local press (1990–2005)***

**Béla BARANYI**

**Abstract:** The goal of the analysis of several leading Hungarian national and county level newspapers from the years between 1990 and 2005 is to amplify the results of the empirical research and to create a thorough understanding of the appearance of the most important topics concerning the Hungarian-Romanian border regions in these newspapers, which have a significant effect on the general public. The immediate object of this analysis is the overview of all articles concerning the Hungarian and Romanian state borders (because of the size of the paper without concrete reference to the articles). During the research we focused on the following concrete issues:

- various cross-border economic connections (e.g. Hungarian-Romanian trade, investments in the regions, settlement of enterprises),
- frameworks, forms and content of institutional cross-border cooperation (cooperation of euroregions, local governments, chambers, various professional organizations etc.),
- social and cultural connections (concrete CBC projects), interethnic connections,
- identity (regionalism, the idea of a common region),
- civil society (NGOs, etc.),
- legal conditions and characteristics of border traffic institutions
- political dimensions of cross-border cooperation (e.g. issues of security policy),
- other important issues concerning CBC.

**Key words:** press, border region, cooperation, Europe

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## ***Mass Media Impact on the Democratization Processes in Society: Case of the Republic of Moldova***

**Alla ROȘCA**

**Abstract:** Reorganization of mass media activity for the Republic of Moldova became an imperative dictated both by democratization necessities of the whole society and by the obligations that Moldova took in view of the implementation of Action Plan European Union –Republic of Moldova. In this articles is analyzed the efforts to bring the norms and conditions of mass media functioning in Moldova to European standards, that impose the necessity of supporting the tendency to treat the press as a business institution and not as an instrument of political influence. Other challenges are the promotion of western investments in media industry and using economic support to promote the development of independent press. The author came to the conclusion, that the joint efforts of the government, mass media and civil society will determinate the success in society's democratization.

**Key words:** democratization, freedom of press, access to information, legal frame

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## ***Towards a Controversial Border Strategy? The Case of Transcarpathia***

**Bohdana DIMITROVOVA**

**Abstract:** This paper seeks to unpack the contradictions surrounding the border processes at the external EU border in the context of Wider Europe strategy. I will primarily refer to the borderland of Transcarpathia, which provides an interesting opportunity to demonstrate these contradictions and to shed some light on the development of cross-border relationships. I make an analytical distinction between two sub-discourses: (1) a security discourse and (2) a cross-border co-operation discourse. In practice, these two discourses are interrelated and interwoven in complex and contradictory ways within the ENP. The former, however, gives priority to confirming borders as barriers or buffer zones against perceived external threats. The latter emphasises the need to transcend borders by building networks of co-operation across them. In practice it may also be aimed at building security, however, its main thrust is to project political and economic influence across borders, even to the extent of advancing a transnational 'civilising mission'.

**Key words:** cross-border cooperation, bordering processes, Transcarpathia, territoriality

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## ***Municipal Administration of Spanish Protectorate Cities in Morocco (1912-1956): A Model Subordinated to the Interests of Colonialist Policy1***

**José Luis VILLANOVA**

**Abstract:** The colonial authorities of the Protectorate of Spain in Morocco organised the administration of the cities under a model that took back precedents of the local administration of the Empire that were characteristic of the municipal organisation of the French area and also of the local Spanish legislation. Nevertheless, the different responsible organisms of the municipal management had few attributions, they had not enough economical resources and autonomy to exercise functions, and the colonial authorities controlled their activity and the election of the citizenry representatives whom had excessive representation of Spanish and Jewish people in front of the Muslim ones. In all, the municipal administration was a simply extension of the government power and another instrument that served to the colonial Spanish politics.

**Key words:** colonialism, geopolitics, Municipal Administration, Spanish Protectorate in Morocco

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## ***Why was the 20th century warlike?***

**Frank R. PFETSCH**

**Abstract:** The article describes the occurrence of wars during the centuries of modern times, especially of the 19th and 20th century. Three main findings can be mentioned: first, as to the high numbers of wars, the first half of the 20th century is a continuation of the second half of the 19th century where national power politics dominated government actions of the leading powers. Second, as a result, the numerous so-called peace treaties were concluded in the spirit of forced upon arrangements. Especially the Parisian peace treaties after World War I were means of revenge and not at all pacifying measures. Such "unfinished peace agreements" led the ground for most of the wars thereafter. Not only can World War II be seen as a result of

such a diktat but also the warlike rearrangements in the second half of the 20th century. Third, by considering some of Kant's reflections on peace, the article gives an explanation by way of non-compliance to six conditions which must be fulfilled in order to achieve durable peaceful situations.

**Key words:** centuries of war, diktat, negotiation, conditions of peace

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## ***Jeunes et nomadisme tribal***

**Michel MAFFESOLI**

**Abstract:** In several surveys, Karl Jaspers makes reference to the "existential communication" as a foundation of any culture. I would add that, right from its foundation, this is anomic. It contradicts the pre-established norms, it often relates to ancient values. It is shocking, even provocative, as it does not obey the unanimously admitted injunctions of social life. However, without intending to canonise it a priori, such an anomie does not cease to be instructive to those considering lucidity the mark of a noble spirit.

**Keywords :** communication, culture, civilization, imaginary

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## ***Media and Interculturalism***

**Stjepan MALOVIC**

**Abstract:** Media are globalized and whole world is under the influence of multinational media corporations, but in the same time we are witnessing strong role of the local media. Developed information technology enables us to consume local media even far away of home. This paradox can be overcome by multiculturalism and diversity reporting. Media are not better than society in general. What is characteristic for society it is visible in mass media. So, the question is not "When will media improve their attitude toward diversities", but "When we shall, as individuals and as representatives of public, change the understanding of diversities and develop interculturalism?"

**Key words:** media, interculturalism, global or local journalism, diversity reporting

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