



ALMA MATER
EUROPAEA
UNIVERZA

SVEČANA PROMOCIJA
**UNIVERZE ALMA
MATER EUROPAEA**

SOLEMN PROMOTION
OF **ALMA MATER
EUROPAEA UNIVERSITY**

22. OKTOBER 2024

PROGRAM

13:00
SPREJEM GOSTOV

13:30
SLAVNOSTNI NAGOVORI

prof. dr. Ludvik Toplak,
Rektor, Univerza Alma Mater Europaea

Marko Lotrič,
Predsednik Državnega sveta Republike Slovenije

prof. dr. dr.h.c. Klaus Mainzer,
predsednik Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti

**SVEČANA PROMOCIJA UNIVERZE ALMA MATER
EUROPAEA IN INAVGURACIJA REKTORJA**

PROMOCIJA ČASTNIH DOKTORJEV

Akademik prof. dr. Vinko Dolenc
in
Akademik Garry Jacobs

INAVGURALNO PREDAVANJE

Garry Jacobs,
predsednik World Academy of Art and Science

15:00
SPREJEM

PROGRAMME

13:00
ARRIVAL OF GUESTS

13:30
WELCOME ADDRESSES

Prof. dr. Ludvik Toplak,
Rector, Alma Mater Europaea University

Marko Lotrič,
President of the National Council of Slovenia

Prof. dr. dr.h.c. Klaus Mainzer
President of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts

**SOLEMN PROMOTION OF ALMA MATER EUROPAEA
UNIVERSITY AND INAGURATION OF THE RECTOR**

CONFERRAL OF DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA

Academician prof. dr. Vinko Dolenc
and
Academician Garry Jacobs

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Garry Jacobs,
President World Academy of Art and Science

15:00
RECEPTION

NAGOVOR REKTORJA

Prof. dr. Ludvik Toplak

Rektor, Univerza Alma Mater Europaea

Na prvi pomladanski dan, 21. marca 2024, ko so bili izkazani vsi zakonski predpogoji glede izobraževanja, raziskovanja, infrastrukture ter učiteljev na vseh treh bolonjskih stopnjah, je Nacionalna Agencija za Kakovost v Visokem šolstvu (NAKVIS) akreditirala Univerzo Alma Mater Europaea.

Ustanovitev Univerze Alma Mater Europaea je plod organiziranega, 15-letnega dela mednarodno priznanih znanstvenikov in pedagogov, ki so prenesli več desetletne izkušnje znanja iz domačih in mednarodnih univerz v novo institucijo ob skupni viziji, da ustanovimo Univerzo. Univerzo, ki bo razvijala nove, interdisciplinarne, deficitarne, in kakovostne akademske programe, komplementarne obstoječim, ter konkurenčne na domačem in mednarodnem trgu dela in znanja, vse v skladu z akademskimi standardi in evropsko akademsko tradicijo.

V zadnjih desetletjih svetovni trg dobrin, mobilnost ljudi in nove komunikacijske tehnologije zahtevajo nove vsebine, nove metode ter novo organizacijo. Alma Mater Europaea sledi principom kakovosti, relevance in racionalizacije. Konkurenca blaga in tehnologij zahteva mednarodno konkurenco tudi v visokem šolstvu v Sloveniji in s tem spodbuja kakovost. Relevance pa v izobraževanju se dokazuje z zaposljivostjo diplomantov v znanosti, relevance znanosti pa z inovativnostjo diplomantov znanstvenikov. Racionalizacija dela pa terja od nas, da izkoristimo vse neizkoriščene človeške in materialne vire v družbi.

V času vojne na Balkanu se je ideja o Univerzi za mir in razvoj v Jugovzhodni Evropi (CSEE) še posebej potenciala s

poslanstvom za področje tranzicije, okolja in medkulturnih komunikacij v več državah Srednje Evrope. Predlog Univerze v Mariboru za študij na daljavo v vojnih območjih so prevzele zlasti skandinavske države.

V prvem desetletju 21. stoletja so demokratični procesi na področju visokega šolstva omogočili ustanavljanje visokošolskih zavodov po vsej Evropi, tudi v Sloveniji. Tako smo v letih gospodarske krize po propadu industrijskih poslovnih sistemov zlasti v Pomurju in Podravju ustanovili Evropsko središče Maribor, kasneje preimenovano v Evropski center Maribor, ECM.

ECM je začel razvijati programe zaradi realnih potreb in primerjalnih prednosti v regiji, kot so zdravstvena nega, fizioterapija in socialna gerontologija. Vse v pričakovanju, da bo Vlada RS dala koncesijo. Zaradi povečanega interesa za študij deficitarnih poklicev v Mariboru in drugod po Sloveniji, je ECM preselil svoj sedež v Maribor, s tem pa ustvaril pogoje za razvoj novih programov in raziskovalno delo.

Ugled in zaupanje v mednarodnih krogih, zlasti v akademskih krogih Podonavja, se je utrdil. Evropska Akademija znanosti in umetnosti - EASA - je ocenila, da je poslanstvo ECM komplementarno poslanstvu EASA, s tem, da ECM razvija interdisciplinarne mednarodne univerzitetne izobraževalne programe, EASA pa ima neizčrpen vir raziskovalcev iz vse Evrope, mrežo preko 2000 znanstvenikov, med njimi 37 Nobelovih nagrajencev. Mnogi so bili voljni in sposobni prevzemati akademske vsebine na ECM. Tako se je leta 2012 ECM s podelitvijo akademskega patronata EASE preimenoval v Alma Mater Europaea - ECM.

AMEU ECM je leta 2012 prevzela ustanoviteljstvo na Fakulteti za podiplomske humanistične študije ISH v Ljubljani (kasneje AMEU ISH), z bogato knjižnico humanistične literature ter velikim akademskim ugledom iz prejšnjega desetletja. S tem je AMEU vstopila v humanistično področje zlasti raziskovalnega dela in internacionalizacije podiplomskega študija. V naslednjih letih je AMEU ECM doakreditirala dodiplomski študij Humanistike in tako oblikovala popolno fakulteto s široko humanistično akreditacijo vključno z umetnostjo, kateri se je kasneje pridružila še Akademija za ples.

Raziskovalno delo, povezano z podiplomskim izobraževanjem ter velik mednarodni interes je spodbudil znanstvenike in pedagoge, da so razvili unikatne doktorske študije. Na področju managementa je prof. dr. Mario Plenković razvil Strateški komunikacijski management, prof. dr. Mladen Radujkovič pa doktorski program Projektni management. Arhivski svetnik dr. Peter Pavel Klasinc je svoje več desetletne mednarodne raziskovalne izkušnje na področju arhivskih znanosti povezal in nadgradil z razvojem visokošolskega študija arhivskih znanosti na dodiplomski, magistrski in doktorski stopnji.

Bogate akademske izkušnje na področju socialnih ved in managementa ter visokošolskega izobraževanja je prof. ddr. Mara Ovsenik nadgradila z razvojem študija socialne gerontologije, kar je danes eden najbolj iskanih poklicev ter predmet interdisciplinarnega izobraževanja na vseh treh stopnjah.

Na potrebe zdravja ljudi, se je Alma Mater Europaea odzvala s študiji zdravstvenih ved, vključno z avtizmom, pa seveda zdravstvene nege in fizioterapije na vseh treh bolonjskih stopnjah. Izzivi na področju izobraževanja so spodbudili znanstvenike Alma Mater za razvoj novih pedagoško-didaktičnih pristopov s študijem Logopedagogike na podiplomski stopnji.

Klimatske spremembe in številni okoljevarstveni izzivi so spodbudili akademsko skupnost AMEU, da se odzove z izobraževalnim in raziskovalnim programom zdravljenja okolja z magistrskim študijem Trajnostni razvoj in ekoremediacije. Program je usmerjen v zeleni prehod na vseh področjih narave in družbe zlasti tehnologij in ekonomije.

Na razvoj novih informacijsko komunikacijskih tehnologij se je AMEU odzvala z razvojem študijskih programov umetne inteligence in informacijske tehnologije na dodiplomski, magistrski in doktorski stopnji.

Alma Mater Europaea je ob razvoju izobraževalnih, akademskih in raziskovalnih programov razvila tudi moderno tehnološko opremo ter uvedla nove didaktične metode, in še posebej razvila bogato publicistično dejavnost s kakovostnimi, mednarodno priznanimi znanstvenimi revijami, bogato knjižnico, ter nadgradila humanistično in znanstveno založbo Alma Mater Press.

Ob koncu želim izreči iskreno zahvalo znanstvenikom, pedagogom in strokovnim službam, ki so vsak na svojem področju izkazovali predanost razvoju Univerze Alma Mater Europaea, vse v želji, da dajo svoj prispevek k razvoju, blagostanju in miru, ter osebni socialni varnosti. Zahvala gre tudi Nacionalni agenciji za kakovost v visokem šolstvu za vse dobrotne nasvete, katerim je Alma Mater sledila, ter domačim in tujim strokovnjakom in prijateljem, ki so z nesebično pomočjo dali svoj doprinos k razvoju Univerze.

Ob tem kratkem pregledu 15-letnega dela in akreditaciji Univerze, je Alma Mater Europaea zazrta v prihodnost v želji, da nadaljuje svoj doprinos k napredku, zlasti pa se pridružuje apelu Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti ter Svetovne akademije umetnosti in znanosti, da novi tehnološki dosežki, vključno z umetno inteligenco, služijo miru in trajnostnemu razvoju.

RECTOR'S ADDRESS

Prof. dr. Ludvik Toplak

Rector, Alma Mater Europaea University

On the first day of spring, 21 March 2024, when all legal prerequisites regarding education, research, infrastructure and teachers at all three Bologna levels were successfully provided, the National Agency for Quality in Higher Education (NAKVIS) accredited Alma Mater Europaea University.

The establishment of the Alma Mater Europaea University is the result of an organized, 15-year long work of internationally recognized scientists and educators, who transferred several decades of knowledge experience from domestic and international universities to the new institution with a common vision to establish a university. A university that will develop new, interdisciplinary, and high-quality academic programs, complementary to the existing ones, and competitive on the domestic and international labour and educational market, all in accordance with academic standards and European academic tradition.

In recent decades, the global goods market, the mobility of people and new communication technologies require new content, new methods and a new organization. Alma Mater Europaea follows the principles of quality, relevance and rationalization. The competition of goods and technologies requires international competition also in higher education in Slovenia, thereby promoting quality. The relevance of education is demonstrated by the employability of graduates in science, while the relevance of science shows in innovative approaches of graduates. The rationalization of work requires us to use all available and not yet used human and material resources.

During the war in the Balkans, the idea of the University for Peace and Development

in South-Eastern Europe (CSEE) went hand in hand with the mission in the field of transition, environment and intercultural communications in several countries of Central Europe. The proposal of the University of Maribor for distance learning in war zones was taken up by the Scandinavian countries.

In the first decade of the 21st century, democratic processes in the field of higher education enabled the establishment of higher education institutions throughout Europe, including in Slovenia. Thus, in the years of the economic crisis, after the collapse of industrial business systems, especially in regions of Pomurje and Podravje, we founded the European Center Maribor (ECM).

ECM began to develop programs due to real needs and comparative advantages in the region, such as nursing, physiotherapy and social gerontology. All while waiting for the Government of the Republic of Slovenia to grant a concession. Due to the increased interest in the study of deficit professions in Maribor and elsewhere in Slovenia, ECM moved its headquarters to Maribor, thereby creating conditions for the development of new programs and research work.

The reputation and trust in international circles, especially in the Danube academic circles, has been strengthened. The European Academy of Sciences and Arts - EASA - assessed that the mission of ECM is complementary to that of EASA, in that while ECM develops interdisciplinary international university education programs, EASA has an inexhaustible source of researchers from all over Europe, a network of over 2,000 scientists, including 37 Nobel laureates prize winners. Many were willing and able to take on academic content at ECM. Thus, in 2012,

ECM was renamed Alma Mater Europaea - ECM, and started working under the academic patronage of EASA.

In 2012, AMEU ECM merged with Institutum Studiorum Humanitatis, a Faculty of Humanities (ISH), with a rich library of humanities literature and a great academic reputation from the previous decade. With this, AMEU entered the field of humanities, especially research work and the internationalization of postgraduate studies. In the following years, AMEU ECM re-accredited the undergraduate study of Humanities and thus created a complete faculty including art, which was later also joined by the Dance Academy.

Research work related to postgraduate education and great international interest encouraged scientists and educators to develop unique doctoral studies. In the field of management, prof. dr. Mario Plenkovič developed Strategic Communication Management, and prof. dr. Mladen Radujkovič, program Project Management, both at doctoral level. Prof. dr. Peter Pavel Klasinc combined and upgraded his decades of international research experience in the field of archival sciences with the development of higher education studies in archival sciences at undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels. Rich academic experience in the field of social science, management and higher education brought prof. dr. Mara Ovsenik to develop the study of social gerontology, which is one of the most sought-after professions today and the subject of interdisciplinary education at all three Bologna cycles.

Alma Mater Europaea responded to the needs of people's health by offering health sciences, including autism, starting with the undergraduate programmes of nursing and physiotherapy and then developing a master and PhD in Physiotherapy. Challenges in the field of education encouraged Alma Mater scientists to develop new pedagogical and didactic approaches by offering Logopedagogy at the postgraduate level.

Climate change and numerous environmental challenges have prompted the AMEU academic community to respond with an educational and research program on environmental healing with a master's degree in Sustainable Development and Ecoremediation. The program is aimed at a green transition in all areas of nature and society, especially technologies and economics.

AMEU responded to the development of new information and communication technologies by developing artificial intelligence and information technology study programs at undergraduate, master's and doctoral levels. Along with the development of educational, academic and research programs, Alma Mater Europaea has also worked on introducing modern technological equipment and new didactic methods, while at the same time developing a rich publishing activity with high-quality, internationally recognized scientific journals, a rich library, and started the humanistic and scientific publishing work within Alma Mater Press .

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the scientists, teachers and other employees from professional services, each of whom in their field showed dedication to the development of the Alma Mater Europaea University, all in the desire to make their contribution to development, well-being and peace, and personal social security. A big thank you also goes to the National Agency for Quality in Higher Education for all the benevolent advice that Alma Mater followed, as well as domestic and foreign experts and friends who selflessly contributed to the development of the University.

With this brief review of 15 years of work and the accreditation of the University, Alma Mater Europaea looks to the future in the desire to continue its contribution to progress, and in particular joins the appeal of the European Academy of Arts and Sciences and the World Academy of Arts and Sciences that new technological achievements, including artificial intelligence, serve peace and sustainable development.

Prof. dr. Felix Unger

Častni predsednik Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti

Prof. dr. Klaus Mainzer

Predsednik Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti

Ob današnjem dnevu promocije Univerze Alma Mater Europaea bi želela spomniti na ustanovno idejo Alma Mater Europaea v duhu Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti. Evropska akademija znanosti in umetnosti je s svojimi 1960 člani, okoli 36 Nobelovimi nagrajenci in 12 predsedniki držav kot zaščitniki eden najpomembnejših »think-tankov« v Evropi. Na podlagi tega je nastala ideja o evropski univerzi, Alma Mater Europaea, ki bi služila kot krovna organizacija za nacionalne izobraževalne ustanove na vseh predmetnih področjih, ki jih sicer vključuje Akademija.

Tako se je rodila ustanovna zamisel o Alma Mater Europaea: akademsko strokovno znanje Akademije in njenih sedmih razredov: humanistika (I), medicina (II), umetnost (III), naravoslovje (IV), družbene vede, pravo in ekonomija, (V), tehnične in okoljevarstvene vede (VI) ter svetovne religije (VII) so dale povod za študijske programe Alma Mater Europaea, To je bila osnova za evropsko izobraževalno institucijo, ki bi lahko svoje programe izvajala tudi globalno. Cilj je bil ustvariti veliko mednarodno mrežo za bodočo kariero diplomantov.

Ustanovna ideja Alma Mater Europaea, da se evropski menedžerji izobražujejo mednarodno, preko mreže vrhunskih znanstvenikov in vrhunske politike. Diplomanti bi prav tako uživali ugodnosti mednarodne alumni mreže. S pomočjo Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti in njenih pomembnih članov se je Alma Mater Europaea želela postaviti kot pomemben

igralec na evropskem izobraževalnem trgu. Cilj je bil združiti trenutno znanost z aktivnim poučevanjem za izobraževanje prihodnosti. Danes Univerza Alma Mater Europaea dopolnjuje sedanje programe Evropske Akademije. V navezi z Akademijo deluje kot trans-univerzitetna mreža, ki uporablja obstoječo infrastrukturo obeh institucij. Še posebej se naslanja na evropsko kulturo, njeno zgodovino in njeno identiteto. Z vsemi člane skupnosti Alma Mater Europaea, študenti, učitelji, alumni in člani Akademije, želimo skupaj delovati za mirno prihodnost Evrope, Evrope, ki se mora spremeniti in ponovno uveljaviti v svetu.

Z Univerzo Alma Mater Europaea je Slovenija uresničila ustanovno idejo kot nobena druga evropska država. Ustanovitelj in Rektor Ludvik Toplak je s svojo občudovanja vredno akademsko mrežo v Mariboru ustanovil državno priznано univerzo, ki je zgled za druge evropske države pri uresničevanju ideje Alma Mater Europaea.

Alma Mater Europaea je bila prvotno namenjena osredotočenju na programe z osrednjimi potrebami Evrope:

Magistrski (Mag. in MBA programi)
- Zdravje in okolje
- Umetna inteligenca in digitalizacija
- Etika v tehnologiji in družbi
- Ekonomija in politika, vključno z raziskavo tveganja

Programi, ki bi jih razvili v evropskem in svetovnem kontekstu, in s tem ponudili odlično izobraževalno bazo za prihodnje vodje. Ti ustanovni vzgibi so bili prevedeni v nacionalno akreditirane študijske programe v Sloveniji, katerih število se nenehno večja, kot tudi prisotnost Univerze Alma Mater Europaea s svojimi številnimi lokacijami. Celotna Evropska akademija znanosti in umetnosti zato iskreno čestita Univerzi Alma Mater Europaea in ji s spoštovanjem in hvaležnostjo pošilja dobre želje za nadaljnji skupni prispevek k izgradnji mirne in ustvarjalne Evrope.

Prof. dr. Felix Unger

Honorary President of the European academy of sciences and Arts

Prof. dr. Klaus Mainzer

President of the European academy of sciences and Arts

On today's Alma Mater Europaea Day in Maribor, it is important to remember the founding idea of an Alma Mater Europaea in the spirit of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. The European Academy of Sciences and Arts, with its 1,960 members, around 36 Nobel Prize winners and 12 presidents as protectors, is one of the most important think tanks in Europe. It was therefore an excellent basis for the idea of a European university, the Alma Mater Europaea, which would serve as an umbrella organisation for national training courses in all the Academy's subject areas.

The founding idea of an Alma Mater Europaea was thus born: The academic expertise of the Academy and its seven classes of humanities (I), medicine (II), arts (III), natural sciences (IV), social sciences, law and economics (V), technical and environmental sciences (VI) and world religions (VII) gave rise to the teaching content of Alma Mater Europaea. It provided the basis for a European education that could also be implemented globally. The aim was to create a large international network with international communication for the future careers of graduates.

The founding idea of the Alma Mater Europaea had the special characteristic that European managers should be educated internationally in a network of top science and top politics. The graduates were to be anchored in an international network in an alumni association. Against the backdrop of a high-calibre Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alma Mater Europaea also aimed to become

deeply rooted in European politics. The aim was to combine current science with active teaching for the education of tomorrow. Today, Alma Mater Europaea University complements the Academy's current programmes and sees itself as a trans-university network that uses the existing infrastructure. In particular, it draws on the European culture, its history and its identity. For all members of the Alma Mater Europaea community, such as students, teachers, alumni and members of the Academy, we want to work together towards a peaceful future for Europe, a Europe that must reposition itself and assert itself in the world.

With Alma Mater Europaea in Maribor, Slovenia has actively realised the founding idea like no other European country. Ludvik Toplak, with his admirable academic and political network, has established a state-recognised university in Maribor that is exemplary for other European countries in implementing the idea of Alma Mater Europaea.

Alma Mater Europaea was originally intended to focus on programmes with a central need in Europe:

Master (MBA and MBA)
- Health and Environment
- Artificial Intelligence and Digitalisation
- Ethics in technology and society
- Business and politics, including risk research

The programmes were to be developed in a European and global context to provide training for leadership. These founding impulses were also translated into state-accredited degree programmes in Slovenia, which are constantly being expanded. The entire European Academy of Sciences and Arts therefore warmly congratulates the University Alma Mater Europaea and, with respect and appreciation, sends it all good wishes for its continued joint contribution to building a peaceful and creative Europe.



**PREJEMNIK
ČASTNEGA
DOKTORATA**
DOCTOR
HONORIS
CAUSA

PROF. DR.

Vinko
DOLENC

Vinko V. Dolenc, je leta 1966 diplomiral iz medicine v Ljubljani, leta 1974 pa končal specializacijo iz nevrokirurgije na Kliniki za nevrokirurgijo v UKC Ljubljana. Doktorat znanosti je obranil leta 1977, kjer so ga leta 1985 imenovali za predstojnika Nevrokirurške klinike pri UKC Ljubljana. 23. aprila 1987 je bil izvoljen za izrednega in 27. maja 1993 za rednega člana SAZU.

Profesor dr. Vinko V. Dolenc je že v začetku svoje specializacije iz nevrokirurgije uvedel mikrokirurške tehnike pri nevrokirurških operacijah v takratni skupni državi. Med prvimi na svetu je začel z operacijami rupturiranih anevrizem v akutni fazi. V začetku 90-ih let prejšnjega stoletja pa je svoje nevroanatomske raziskave začel tudi v paraselarnem prostoru in je tako začel operirati žilne nepravilnosti in tumorje v kavernožnem sinusu.

Objavil je pet knjig o mikrokirurgiji in mikroanatomiji lobanjskega dna pri založbi Springer, Wien - New York. Ena je prevedena tudi v kitajščino. V nevrokirurški strokovni literaturi ima objavljenih čez dvesto znanstvenih člankov in čez sto objavljenih komentarjev skupaj s članki drugih avtorjev. Pet od njegovih objavljenih strokovnih člankov se šteje kot pionirsko delo na področju mikronevrokirurgije. Njegova knjiga *Microsurgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Central Skull Base* pa predstavlja temeljni učbenik za nevrokirurge s področja mikrokirurških posegov na lobanjskem dnu.

Od 1986 je bil 140-krat vabljen na različne nevrokirurške klinike in oddelke na vse kontinente, da je demonstriral operativne posege s področja lobanjskega dna. Poleg dodiplomskega ter podiplomskega izobraževalnega dela na Medicinski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani je ves čas vodil tudi nevroanatomski laboratorij, kjer so se učili številni nevrokirurgi z vsega sveta, er ustanovil je tudi Internacionalni inštitut za nevrokirurgijo in nevroraziskave (IINN).

Vinko V. Dolenc graduated in medicine in Ljubljana in 1966, and in 1974 he completed his specialization in neurosurgery at the Clinic for Neurosurgery at the University Hospital Ljubljana. He received his doctorate in science in 1977 and was in 1985 appointed head of the Neurosurgery Clinic at the University Hospital Ljubljana. On April 23, 1987, he was elected as an extraordinary and on May 27, 1993, as a regular member of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Already at the beginning of his specialization in neurosurgery, Vinko V. Dolenc introduced microsurgical techniques in neurosurgical operations. He was among the first in the world to start operations on ruptured aneurysms in the acute phase. At the beginning of the 1990s, he also started his neuroanatomical research in parasellar region and began to operate on vascular abnormalities and tumours in the cavernous sinus.

He has published five books on microsurgery and microanatomy of the skull base, one is also translated into Chinese. He has published over two hundred scientific articles and over a hundred published commentaries in the neurosurgical professional literature, together with articles by other authors. Five of his published professional articles are considered pioneering work in the field of micro neurosurgery. His book *Microsurgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Central Skull Base* is the basic textbook for neurosurgeons in the field of microsurgical interventions on the skull base.

Since 1986, he has been invited 140 times to various neurosurgical clinics and departments on all continents to demonstrate operative interventions in the area of the skull base. In addition to his undergraduate and postgraduate educational work at the Medical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, he also managed the neuroanatomical laboratory, where many neurosurgeons from all over the world studied, and he also founded the International Institute for Neurosurgery and Neuroresearch (IINN).

LAUDATIO PROF. DR. VINKO DOLENC

prof. dr. Tadej Strojnik

Spoštovani gostje, spoštovani kolegi, dame in gospodje

V veliko čast in veselje mi je, da lahko na povabilo rektorja AMEU profesorja Ludvika Toplaka, na kratko opišem znanstveno delo akademika profesorja doktorja Vinka V. Dolenca.

Vinko V. Dolenc se je rodil 29. junija 1940 v Sestržah pri Ptujju. Gimnazijo je zaključil na Ptujju, nato pa je študiral medicino v Ljubljani, kjer je leta 1966 diplomiral. Leta 1974 je na Oddelku za nevrokirurgijo v Univerzitetnem kliničnem centru Ljubljana končal specializacijo iz nevrokirurgije. Leta 1985 je bil imenovan za predstojnika Nevrokirurške klinike v UKC Ljubljana. To funkcijo je opravljal več kot 25 let, vse do leta 2011. Od leta 1982 je redni profesor kirurgije na Medicinski fakulteti v Ljubljani, od leta 1987 pa tudi na Medicinski fakulteti v Zagrebu. Poleg članstva v SAZU je tudi član Mediteranske, Evropske in Ameriške akademije znanosti in umetnosti ter številnih nacionalnih združenj nevrokirurgov v Evropi in po svetu.

Bil je eden prvih nevrokirurgov, ki je spoznal možnosti, ki jih odpira mikrokirurška tehnika v nevrokirurgiji. Prvo mikrokirurško operacijo je opravil na poškodovanem perifernem živcu že leta 1969. Mikrokirurške tehnike je sprva uporabljal zgolj za rekonstruktivne posege po poškodbah perifernih živcev, zlasti pri oskrbi za zapletenih poškodb brahialnega pleteža. Leta 1974 je bil med prvimi, ki je mikrokirurške tehnike pričel uporabljati tudi pri operacijah možganskih anevrizem. Prav tako je bil profesor Dolenc med prvimi nevrokirurgi v svetu, ki so operirali počene anevrizme v akutni fazi in tako rešili številna življenja.

Eden najpomembnejših dosežkov profesorja Dolenca je razvoj inovativnih tehnik za operacije na lobanjskem dnu, zlasti v predelu kavernoznega sinusa. Njegovo delo na tem področju je omogočilo varen kirurški dostop do tumorjev in žilnih malformacij v kavernoznem sinusu, ki so prej veljali kirurško za nedostopne. Prof. Dolenc je najbolj znan po Dolenčevem pristopu. Njegova tehnika omogoča varnejši dostop do kavernoznega sinusa in pripadajočih struktur z natančnim manevriranjem okoli živcev in žil. Postala je zlati standard v nevrokirurgiji in se na široko in uporablja med nevrokirurgi po vsem svetu. Leta 1986 je organiziral prvi mednarodni simpozij o kavernoznem sinusu (1st EISOCS) v Ljubljani. Dvajset let pozneje, leta 2006, je nato v Ljubljani organiziral še drugi mednarodni simpozij o kavernoznem sinusu (2nd ISOCS) z namenom izmenjave izkušenj in znanja, ter praktičnega obvladovanja problematike s področja kavernoznega sinusa in celotnega lobanjskega dna.

Profesor Dolenc je tekom svoje bogate kariere prenašal svoje znanje mladim kolegom tudi kot mentor specializantom in doktorandom. Je tudi prejemnik številnih nagrad in priznanj, med drugim srebrnega reda za zasluge Republike Slovenije. Ministrstvo za znanost in tehnologijo mu je leta 1991 podelilo priznanje ambasador Republike Slovenije v znanosti, leta 1993 pa je postal tudi predsednik evropske komisije za primerjalne študije v nevrokirurgiji. Leta 1998 je postal častni občan Mestne občine Ptuj, leta 2018 pa mu je senat Medicinske fakultete Maribor podelil naziv zaslužni gostujoči profesor MF Univerze v Mariboru. Oktobra 2022 je prejel nagrado za izjemen prispevek k evropski nevrokirurgiji, ki mu jo je podelilo Evropsko združenje nevrokirurških društev EANS.

Na koncu mi dovolite, da čestitam prof. dr. Vinku Dolencu za imenovanje v Doctor Honoris Causa, ki je priznanje za njegov izjemen prispevek k znanosti, nevrokirurgiji in medicini nasploh. Predvsem čestitke in zahvala za izredno skrb in predanost pacientom, ki jih je v svoji bogati karieri operiral več kot 10 000.

Distinguished guests, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen

It is a great honour and pleasure for me to be able to briefly describe the scientific work of the academician professor dr. Vinko V. Dolenc by the invitation of Magnificence Rector, Professor Ludvik Toplak.

Vinko V. Dolenc was born on June 29, 1940 in Sestrže near Ptuj. He completed high school in Ptuj, and then studied medicine in Ljubljana, where he graduated in 1966. In 1974, he completed his specialization in neurosurgery at the Department of Neurosurgery at the University Clinical Center Ljubljana. In 1985, he was appointed head of the Neurosurgery Clinic at UKC Ljubljana. He held this position for more than 25 years, until 2011. Since 1982, he has been a full professor of surgery at the Faculty of Medicine in Ljubljana, and since 1987 also at the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb. In addition to being a member of SAZU, he is also a member of the Mediterranean, European and American Academy of Sciences and Arts, as well as numerous national associations of neurosurgeons in Europe and around the world.

He was one of the first neurosurgeons to realize the possibilities of the microsurgical technique in neurosurgery. He performed the first microsurgical operation on a damaged peripheral nerve as early as 1969. At first, he used microsurgical techniques only for reconstructive interventions after peripheral nerve injuries, especially when treating complex brachial plexus injuries. In 1974, he was among the first to use microsurgical techniques in brain aneurysm operations. Professor Dolenc was also one of the first neurosurgeons in the world to operate on ruptured aneurysms in the acute phase, thus saving many lives.

One of the most important achievements of Professor Dolenc is the development of innovative techniques for operations on the base of the skull, especially in the area of the cavernous sinus. His work in this area enabled safe surgical access to tumours and vascular malformations in the cavernous

sinus, which were previously considered surgically inaccessible. Prof. Dolenc is best known for the so-called Dolenc approach. His technique enables safer access to the cavernous sinus and associated structures by precise manoeuvring around nerves and vessels. It has become the gold standard in neurosurgery and is widely used among neurosurgeons worldwide.

In 1986, he organized the first international symposium on the cavernous sinus (1st EISOCS) in Ljubljana. Twenty years later, in 2006, he then organized the second international symposium on the cavernous sinus (2nd ISOCS) in Ljubljana with the aim of exchanging experience and knowledge, as well as practical management of problems in the cavernous sinus and the entire skull base.

During his rich career, professor Dolenc passed on his knowledge to young colleagues as a mentor to specialists and doctoral students. He is also the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions, including the Silver Order of Merit of the Republic of Slovenia.

In 1991, the Ministry of Science and Technology awarded him the title of ambassador of the Republic of Slovenia in science, and in 1993 he also became the president of the European Commission for Comparative Studies in Neurosurgery. In 1998, he became an honorary citizen of the Municipality of Ptuj and in 2018, the Senate of the Maribor -Faculty of Medicine awarded him the title of Honorary Visiting Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Maribor. In October 2022, he received the award for outstanding contribution to European neurosurgery by the European Association of Neurosurgical Societies EANS.

Finally, allow me to congratulate prof. dr. Vinko Dolenc for being named Doctor Honoris Causa, which is a recognition of his outstanding contribution to science, neurosurgery and medicine in general. Above all, congratulations and a huge thank you for the extraordinary care and dedication to patients, on whom he operated more than 10,000 times during his rich career.



**PREJEMNIK
ČASTNEGA
DOKTORATA**
DOCTOR
HONORIS
CAUSA

Garry
JACOBS

Garry Jacobs je predsednik in izvršni direktor Svetovne akademije umetnosti in znanosti (WAAS), v katero je bil izvoljen leta 1995. Je tudi izvršni predsednik globalne kampanje HS4A - Human Security for All, aktivnosti, ki jo WAAS izvaja v sodelovanju s Skrbniškimi skladom ZN za človekovo varnost. Je tudi predsednik upravnega odbora in izvršni direktor Svetovnega univerzitetnega konzorcija (WUC); Nekdanji predsednik in direktor družbenih raziskav pri The Mother's Service Society, Pondicherry, Indija; Urednik revije Cadmus Journal o gospodarstvu, izobraževanju, upravljanju in varnosti; in član Rimskega kluba.

Garry Jacobs je ameriški družboslovec in svetovalec za management, ki se osredotoča na koncepte nove paradigme in strategije na področjih poslovanja, gospodarstva, izobraževanja, globalnega upravljanja, človekovih pravic in mednarodne varnosti. Od sedemdesetih let 20. stoletja raziskuje procese rasti, razvoja in evolucije organizacije, vrednot in zavesti na ravni posameznika, institucij, narodov in globalne družbe na podlagi duhovnih naukov Šri Aurobinda. Je avtor dveh knjig o podjetniški rasti, ki temelji na vrednotah, romana o duhovnem pristopu k individualnemu in organizacijskemu razvoju ter več kot 100 člankov o uporabi načel zavesti za individualni, poslovni, nacionalni in mednarodni razvoj v gospodarstvu in financah, izobraževanju, človekovih pravicah, pravu in upravljanju, miru in varnosti. Leta 1989 je soustanovil Mednarodno komisijo za mir in hrano in leta 1994 soavtor poročila za ZN z naslovom "Nenavadne priložnosti: agenda za mir in pravičen razvoj".

Garry Jacobs is President & CEO of the World Academy of Art & Science (WAAS) to which he was elected in 1995, and Executive Chairman of the HS4A Human Security for All global campaign launched this year by WAAS in collaboration with the UN Trust Fund for Human Security. He is also Chairman of the Board and CEO of the World University Consortium (WUC); Former President and Director of Social Science Research at The Mother's Service Society, Pondicherry, India; Editor of Cadmus Journal on economy, education, governance and security; and Member of Club of Rome.

Mr. Jacobs is an American social scientist and management consultant focusing on new paradigm concepts and strategies in the fields of business, economy, education, global governance, human rights and international security. Since the 1970s, he has been researching and applying the process of growth, development and evolution of organization, values and consciousness at the level of individual, institutions, nations and global society based on the spiritual teachings of Sri Aurobindo. He is author of two books on values-based growth in business, a novel on a spiritual approach to individual and organizational development, and more than 100 articles on the application of consciousness principles to individual, business, national and international development in economy and finance, education, human rights, law and governance, peace and security. In 1989 he co-founded the International Commission on Peace & Food and co-authored a report to the UN on "Uncommon Opportunities: Agenda for Peace & Equitable Development" in 1994.

LAUDATIO GARRY JACOBS

prof. dr. Aleksander Zidanšek

V veliko čast in veselje mi je, da lahko na povabilo rektorja AMEU, profesorja doktorja Ludvika Toplaka na kratko opišem znanstveno delo akademika Garryja Jacobsa.

Garry Jacobs se je rodil 29. julija 1946 v Združenih državah Amerike. Njegova matična univerza je bila University of California v Berkeleyu (UCB). Čeprav je bilo njegovo osnovno študijsko področje poslovna ekonomija, je zavzeto pridobil dodatna znanja s področja humanistike. Prav tako se je izobraževal na področju družboslovja in to predvsem na praktičnih primerih uporabe pridobljenega znanja v sodelovanju z "The Mother's Service Society" v Indiji v mestu Pondycherry. Poleg članstva v Svetovni akademiji umetnosti in znanosti (WAAS) od leta 1995, katere predsednik je od leta 2019, je prav tako tudi redni član Rimskega kluba. Vodi World University Consortium (WUC), prej pa je vodil Social Science Research at The Mother's Service Society, Pondicherry, Indija.

Za njegovo delo je značilen originalen pristop, ki izhaja iz človeka kot temeljne vrednote. Garry Jacobs je avtor dveh knjig o rasti na podlagi vrednot v poslovanju, enega romana ter več kot 100 člankov o uporabi načel pri razvoju posameznikov, podjetij, držav in mednarodnem razvoju na področju gospodarstva in financ, izobraževanja, človekovih pravic, prava in upravljanja ter miru in varnosti.

Leta 1989 je bil soustanovitelj Mednarodne komisije za mir in hrano ter soavtor poročila za Organizacijo združenih narodov z naslovom "Uncommon Opportunities: Agenda for Peace & Equitable Development" iz leta 1994.

Eden najpomembnejših dosežkov Garryja Jacobsa je njegovo razmišljanje o novi ekonomiji, predvsem v sodelovanju s

profesorjem Ivom Šlausom. Pri tem je šlo za uvajanje novih paradig na medsebojno prepletenih področjih poslovanja, gospodarstva, izobraževanja, globalnega upravljanja, človekovih pravic in mednarodne varnosti. To se je odrazilo v teoriji v številnih člankih, v praksi pa na številnih primerih, med katerimi je vredno izpostaviti predvsem primere s področja izobraževanja.

Zanimiv dosežek je bil njegov prispevek k izgradnji inovativne osnovne in srednje šole Primrose v Pondycherryju, ki temelji na načelih inštituta IAHP in njegovega ustanovitelja dr. Glenna Domana. Dobre izkušnje je nato Garry Jacobs prenesel v World University Consortium (WUC), ki ima vizijo temeljito prenoviti univerzitetno izobraževanje, da bi postalo bolj dostopno in bolj kakovostno.

Garry Jacobs je tudi zaslužni profesor interdisciplinarnih študij na Istituto dell'Approccio Centrato sulla Persona (IACP) v Rimu v Italiji.

V zadnjem času si tudi zelo aktivno prizadeva za mir in varnost za vse. Vodil je odmeven projekt Združenih narodov z naslovom Človekova varnost za vse (Human security for all). V okviru projekta je bil razvit nov koncept varnosti. Varnost se namreč ne more več nanašati le na nacionalno ali vojaško varnost. Vključevati mora vse vidike človekovega blagostanja - zdravje, hrano, zaposlovanje, življenjski standard, izobraževanje, javno zaupanje in družbeno sodelovanje. Tovrsten širok celostni pristop se lahko uporablja na vseh področjih razvojne politike in tako pospeši pozitivne ukrepe za odpravljanje groženj globalni varnosti kot so pandemije in podnebne spremembe, za usklajevanje in pospeševanje izvajanja ciljev trajnostnega razvoja ter za krepitev večstranskega sodelovanja, v povezavi s človekovimi pravicami in človekovim razvojem.

Na koncu mi dovolite, da čestitam profesorju Garryju Jacobsu za imenovanje Doctor Honoris Causa, ki je priznanje za njegov izjemen prispevek k humanistiki. Prav tako pa je tudi zaveza za nadaljnje zavzeto delo za zagotovitev varnosti za vse.

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to be able to briefly describe the scientific work of Academician Garry Jacobs at the invitation of AMEU Rector Professor Ludvik Toplak.

Garry Jacobs was born on 29 July 1946 in the United States of America. His Alma Mater was the University of California at Berkeley (UCB). Although his main field of study was business economics, he actively acquired additional knowledge in the field of humanities. He also developed a keen interest for the field of social sciences and studied practical examples of the application of the acquired knowledge in cooperation with "The Mother's Service Society" in India in the city of Pondycherry.

In addition to being a member of the World Academy of Art and Science (WAAS) since 1995, where he has also served as president since 2019, he is also a regular member of the Club of Rome. He heads the World University Consortium (WUC) and previously headed Social Science Research at The Mother's Service Society, Pondicherry, India.

His work is characterized by an original approach that derives from man as a fundamental value. Garry Jacobs is author of two books on values-based growth in business, one novel, and over 100 articles on the application of principles to the development of individuals, businesses, countries, and international development in the fields of economics and finance, education, human rights, law and governance, as well as peace and safety. In 1989, he co-founded the International Commission for Peace and Food (ICPF) and co-authored a report for the United Nations entitled "Uncommon Opportunities: Agenda for Peace & Equitable Development" from 1994.

One of the most important achievements of Garry Jacobs is his thinking about the new economy, especially in collaboration with professor Ivo Šlaus. This involved the introduction of new paradigms in the interconnected fields of business, economy, education, global governance, human rights

and international security. This was reflected in theory in many articles, and in practice in many cases, among which it is worth highlighting especially cases from the field of education.

An interesting achievement was his contribution to the construction of the innovative Primrose Primary and Secondary School in Pondycherry, based on the principles of the IAHP Institute and its founder Dr. Glenn Doman. Good experiences were then transferred by Garry Jacobs to the World University Consortium (WUC), which has a vision to fundamentally renovate university education to make it more accessible and of better quality.

Garry Jacobs is also Professor Emeritus of Interdisciplinary Studies at the Istituto dell'Approccio Centrato sulla Persona (IACP) in Rome, Italy.

Recently, he has also been very actively working for peace and security for all. He led a high-profile United Nations project entitled Human security for all. A new safety concept was developed as part of the project. Security can no longer refer only to national or military security. It must include all aspects of human well-being: health, food, employment, living standards, education, public trust and social cooperation. Such a broad integrated approach can be used in all areas of development policy and thus accelerate positive actions to eliminate threats to global security such as pandemics and climate change. It can coordinate and accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and strengthen multilateral cooperation, in relation to human rights and human rights development.

Finally, allow me to congratulate Professor Garry Jacobs on being awarded a Doctor Honoris Causa in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the humanities. It is also a commitment to continue working hard to ensure safety for all.



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ČASTNIH DOKTORJEV ZNANOSTI

LIST OF
DOCTORES HONORIS CAUSA

2023

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Prof. dr. Jeffrey Sachs

Prof. dr. Sonia Sachs

2024

Prof. dr. Klaus Mainzer

Prof. dr. Vinko Dolenc

Garry Jacobs



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