SVEČANA OTVORITEV AKADEMSKEGA LETA 2019/2020

Dvorec Lanthieri, 17. oktober 2019

Alumnus primus in alumnus optimus Univerze v Novi Gorici

Poslovno-tehniška fakulteta

Študijski program druge stopnje Gospodarski inženiring

alumnus optimus

- **Andrea Torroni**

Fakulteta za znanosti o okolju

Študijski program druge stopnje Okolje

alumnus optimus

- **Gaja Tomsič**

Fakulteta za humanistiko

Študijski program prve stopnje Slovenistika

alumnus optimus
- **Zala Zbičajnik**

Študijski program prve stopnje Kulturna zgodovina

alumnus optimus
- **Nik Obid**

Študijski program druge stopnje Slovenistika

alumnus optimus
- **Nika Kravos**

Pedagoški študijski program druge stopnje Slovenistika

alumnus optimus
- **Ana Cukjati**

Fakulteta za naravoslovje

Študijski program druge stopnje Fizika in astrofizika

alumnus optimus
- **Nada Ihanec**

Akademija umetnosti

Študijski program prve stopnje Digitalne umetnosti in prakse

alumnus primus
- **Josipa Škrapić**

alumnus optimus
- **Josipa Škrapić**

Študijski program druge stopnje Medijske umetnosti in prakse

alumnus optimus
- **Mery Gobec**

Častni nazivi Univerze v Novi Gorici

zaslužni profesor
prof. dr. Xavier Greffe

častni član
prof. dr. Lawrence Banks

častni doktor
prof. Giacinto Scoles

Zaslužni profesor Univerze v Novi Gorici
– *professor emeritus* –
prof. dr. Xavier Greffe

Senat Univerze v Novi Gorici je na seji 15. maja 2019 sklenil, da naziv zaslužni profesor Univerze v Novi Gorici – professor emeritus – prejme prof. dr. Xavier Greffe za pomemben prispevek k mednarodnemu ugledu in razvoju Univerze v Novi Gorici ter za vzorno opravljanje pedagoškega in mentorskega dela.

Prof. dr. Xavier Greffe je profesor ekonomije na pariški univerzi Sorbona, kjer je ustanovil in vodil doktorski program ekonomike umetnosti in kulture. Poučeval je na številnih univerzah po svetu: na kalifornijski univerzi v Los Angelesu, alžirski univerzi, inštitutu za podiplomske raziskave v Tokiu, aucklandski univerzi ter številnih univerzah v Italiji, Španiji in Braziliji. Imel je ugledne položaje v francoski javni upravi: deloval je kot direktor novih tehnologij na francoskem ministrstvu za izobraževanje, direktor za usposabljanje in vajeništvo na ministrstvu za delo in zaposlovanje, predsednik francoske komisije za zaposlovanje na področju umetnosti ter profesor na državni šoli za javno upravo na področju javne ekonomike. Za Evropsko komisijo je deloval kot vodja projekta LEDA ter pomembno prispeval k raziskovalnemu programu Organizacije za gospodarsko sodelovanje in razvoj na področju kulture in lokalnega razvoja.

Profesorjeva bibliografija je obsežna in raznovrstna. Vključuje prek 30 knjig, med katerimi se dve ponašata s priznanjem francoske akademije. Naj navedemo le nekatere: Value in Public Finance; Economic Analysis of Bureaucracy; Decentralizing for Employment; The Economic value of cultural heritage; Artists and markets; The artist-enterprise; Arts and Money. Med njegovimi poročili velja omeniti naslednja: »Poročilo o decentralizaciji francoskega procesa načrtovanja«, ključno francosko poročilo »Novo povpraševanje in nove storitve«, ki je zagnalo program na področju ustvarjalnih industrij v osemdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja; poročilo o vajeništvu iz leta 1993; »Bela knjiga o podjetjih na področju ohranjanja kulturne dediščine v Evropi« iz leta 2008 in »Bela knjiga o upravljanju muzejev v Evropi« (v soavtorstvu z Anne Krebs) iz leta 2011.

Ob tej priložnosti praznujemo tudi pionirsko odločitev naše univerze za uvedbo študijskega programa Ekonomika umetnosti in kulture v slovenski izobraževalni kontekst. Po zaslugi prof. Greffa se je program sistematično razvil v bogatejšo izobraževalno ponudbo, ki danes vključuje študijske programe na področju ustvarjalnosti, kulturnega turizma in ohranjanja kulturne dediščine.

Danes je splošno priznano dejstvo, da so kulturne in ustvarjalne industrije eno glavnih gibal rasti, saj zmorejo izboljšati življenje, preobraziti skupnosti, generirati delovna mesta in ustvariti učinke prelivanja v različne gospodarske sektorje. Naš dolg do profesorja tako dobi širšo razsežnost.

V obdobju skoraj dveh desetletij neprekinjenega, vestnega in marljivega poučevanja je bila intelektualna, akademska in osebna integriteta profesorja Greffa v korist nam vsem. Poučevanje ekonomike je potekalo v zahtevnem, inovativnem in navdihujočem vzdušju. Številna mentorstva pričajo, da je profesor občudovan izobraževalec, tankovesten ocenjevalec in čislan vrstnik.

Prof. dr. Xavier Greffe je dosegel odlične rezultate na poklicnem, raziskovalnem in pedagoškem področju. Postavil je temelje študijev na področju ekonomike umetnosti in kulture na Univerzi v Novi Gorici ter s svojim vzornim izobraževalnim delom pomembno prispeval k razvoju in ugledu Univerze v Novi Gorici.

At its session on 15 May 2019, the Senate of the University of Nova Gorica adopted a decision to award the title of professor emeritus of the University of Nova Gorica to Prof. Dr. Xavier Greffe for his important contribution to the international reputation and development of the University of Nova Gorica and the exemplary performance of pedagogical and mentoring work.

Prof. Dr. Xavier Greffe is a professor of Economics at Paris-Sorbonne University, where he established and directed the PhD programme in Economics of Arts and Culture. He has taught in many universities worldwide: UCLA in Los Angeles, University of Algiers, Graduate Research Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo, University of Auckland, and numerous universities in Italy, Spain, and Brazil. He covered prestigious positions in French administration, where he acted as Director of New Technologies in the Department of National Education, Director of Training and Apprenticeship in the Department of Labour and Employment, President of the

French commission for artistic employment, and Professor at the National School of Administration in Public Economics. For the EU Commission, he acted as manager of the LEDA, and contributed significantly to the research programme on Culture and Local Development for the OECD.

The bibliography of the professor is extensive and diverse. It includes more than 30 books, three of them awarded by the French Academy. Just to name a few: Value in Public Finance; Economic Analysis of Bureaucracy; Decentralising for Employment; The Economic value of cultural heritage; Artists and markets; The artist-enterprise; Arts and Money. Among his reports, we should quote: the Report on decentralisation of the French planning process, the seminal French Report, 'New demand and new services" that launched a programme on creative industries in 80'; the 1993 Report on apprenticeship; The 2008 White Book on Heritage Conservation Enterprises in Europe, and the 2011 White Book on Museum Management in Europe (with Anne Krebs).

On this occasion, we also celebrate the pioneering decision of our university to introduce the course in Economy of Arts and Culture in the Slovenian educational context. Thanks to Prof. Greffe, the course has systematically evolved into a richer educational offer that today includes courses in Creativity, Cultural tourism, and Heritage Conservation.

Today, when it is widely recognised that culture and creative industries are some of the main drivers of growth, having the power to improve lives, transform communities, generate jobs, and create spillover effects in different economic sectors, our debt to professor gains a wider dimension.

For almost two decades of uninterrupted, conscientious, and laborious teaching, we have all benefited from the intellectual, academic, and personal integrity of professor Greffe. The Economics was thought in a demanding, innovative and inspiring atmosphere. Numerous mentorships give evidence of the professor being an admired educator, scrupulous evaluator, and esteemed peer.

Prof. Dr. Xavier Greffe has achieved excellent results in professional, research, and pedagogical fields. He set up the foundations of the studies in the field of economics of arts and culture at the University of Nova Gorica, and with his exemplary educational work, has significantly contributed to the development and reputation of the University.

Častni član Univerze v Novi Gorici
prof. dr. Lawrence Banks

Senat Univerze v Novi Gorici je na seji 15. maja 2019 sklenil, da naziv častni član Univerze v Novi Gorici prejme prof. dr. Lawrence Banks za izjemen prispevek k razvoju znanstvene odličnosti Univerze v Novi Gorici na področju molekularne in celične biologije.

Profesor Lawrence Banks je generalni direktor Mednarodnega centra za genski inženiring in biotehnologijo (ICGEB) s sedežem v Trstu. Od leta 1990 je tudi vodja raziskovalne skupine za tumorsko virologijo (Tumour Virology Group), ki je ena izmed najbolj prepoznavnih skupin na področju biologije virusov HPV in virusne onkogeneze na svetu.

Njegovo znanstveno delo je osredotočeno na odkrivanje mehanizmov, s katerimi humani papilomski virusi (HPV) sprožijo nastanek rakavih obolenj pri dolgotrajnih okužbah. Njegov laboratorij vse od začetka raziskuje delovanje virusnih onkogenih proteinov HPV, ki privedejo do transformacije celic in nastanka raka. Prof. Banks je bil med vodilnimi raziskovalci pri najpomembnejših odkritjih na tem področju. V zadnjem času njegova skupina intenzivno proučuje mehanizme primarne okužbe z virusi HPV. Namen teh raziskav je osvetliti temeljne mehanizme, ki omogočajo učinkovito virusno okužbo, hkrati pa so podlaga za razvoj novih učinkovin za zaviranje le-te.

O znanstveni odličnosti prof. Banksa priča več kot 150 objav v mednarodnih znanstvenih revijah najvišjega ranga in deset plenarnih predavanj na uglednih viroloških konferencah v zadnjih petih letih. Je tudi redni organizator najpomembnejše konference na področju tumorskih DNA-virusov (DNA Tumour Virus Meeting) in član uredniških odborov številnih uglednih viroloških revij.

Sodelovanje prof. Banksa z Univerzo v Novi Gorici traja že več kot deset let, vse od vzpostavitve področja molekularne in celične biologije na Univerzi v Novi Gorici. V vseh teh letih je zagotavljal neprecenljivo strokovno pomoč pri razvoju področja, zelo pomembna pa je tudi njegova aktivna podpora pri uspešni pridobitvi dveh raziskovalnih projektov ICGEB-CRP, ki sta zagotovila finančno osnovo za zagon področja.

Pomemben prispevek prof. Banksa za razvoj in uveljavitev Univerze v Novi Gorici je tudi intenzivno usposabljanje sodelavcev in študentov UNG v njegovi raziskovalni skupini, ki je bilo finančno podprto z različnimi štipendijami. Izpostavimo lahko tri podoktorske štipendije za raziskovalno delo in pet štipendij za udeležbo na uveljavljeni virološki konferenci, ki v njegovi organizaciji poteka v Trstu. V njegovem laboratoriju so imeli in še imajo sodelavci in doktorski študenti UNG dostop do vrhunske raziskovalne opreme ter možnost usvajanja najnovejših tehnik molekularne biologije in biokemije. To sodelovanje omogoča tudi odprt dostop do druge raziskovalne infrastrukture ICGEB, pri čemer lahko izpostavimo enoto za proteomiko, enoto za napredno mikroskopijo in enoto za pretočno citometrijo.

Ne nazadnje, prispevek prof. Banksa je bil neprecenljiv tudi pri razvoju doktorskega programa Molekularna genetika in biotehnologija, kjer še vedno sodeluje kot nosilec izbirnega predmeta Izbrana poglavja iz biomedicine in biotehnologije.

At its session on 15 May 2019, the Senate of the University of Nova Gorica adopted a decision to award the title of Honorary Member of the University of Nova Gorica to Prof. Dr. Lawrence Banks, for his outstanding contribution to the development of scientific excellence at the University of Nova Gorica in the field of molecular and cell biology.

Professor Dr. Lawrence Banks is the Managing Director of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) in Trieste. Since 1990, he has also been the leader of the Tumour Virology Group, one of the most recognised groups in the field of HPV virus biology and viral oncogenesis.

His scientific work focuses on discovering the mechanisms by which human papillomaviruses (HPV) trigger the onset of cancers in long-term infections. From the very beginning, his laboratory has been researching the functioning of viral oncogenic HPV proteins that lead to cell transformation and cancer formation. Prof. Banks was among the leading researchers in the most important discoveries in this field. Recently, his group has been intensively studying the mechanisms of primary infection with HPV viruses. The purpose of this research is to shed light on the un-

derlying mechanisms that enable effective viral infection, while at the same time laying the foundation for the development of new agents to inhibit it.

More than 150 publications in top-ranked international scientific journals and ten plenary lectures at prominent virological conferences over the past five years, speak on the scientific excellence of Prof. Banks. He is also a regular organiser of the most important conference in the field of DNA tumour viruses (the Tumour Virus Meeting) and a member of editorial boards of many reputable virological journals.

Collaboration between Prof. Banks and the University of Nova Gorica dates back more than ten years, to the very beginnings of establishing the field of molecular and cell biology at the University. In all these years, he has provided invaluable professional assistance in the development of the field, and active support in the successful acquisition of two ICGEB-CRP research projects, which provided the financial basis for launching the field.

An important contribution of Prof. Banks for the development and establishment of the University of Nova Gorica, is also his intensive training of the UNG staff and students in his research team, which has been financially supported by various scholarships, for example by 3 post-doctoral fellowships for research work and 5 scholarships for attending a renowned virology conference held in his organisation in Trieste. In his laboratory, the UNG staff and doctoral students had and still have access to cutting-edge research equipment, and the opportunity to master the latest techniques in molecular biology and biochemistry. This collaboration also allows open access to other ICGEB research infrastructures, namely the Proteomics Unit, the Advanced Microscopy Unit, and the Flow Cytometry Unit.

Last but not least, the contribution of Prof. Banks was also invaluable in the development of the Doctoral Programme in Molecular Genetics and Biotechnology, where he continues to participate in the elective course Selected Topics in Biomedicine and Biotechnology.

Častni doktor Univerze v Novi Gorici
– doctor honoris causa –
prof. Giacinto Scoles

Senat Univerze v Novi Gorici je na seji 15. maja 2019 sklenil, da naziv častni doktor Univerze v Novi Gorici – doctor honoris causa – prejme prof. Giacinto Scoles za izjemne znanstvene in strokovne dosežke na področju časovno odvisne spektroskopije in ved o življenju.

Prof. Giacinto Scoles je diplomiral iz kemije na genovski univerzi leta 1959 in bil imenovan za docenta na oddelku za fiziko na tej univerzi. Leta 1961 se je pridružil skupini Jana Beenakkerja v laboratoriju Kamerlingh Onnesa Univerze v Leidnu na Nizozemskem. Tam je proučeval učinek zunanjih električnih in magnetnih polj na transportne lastnosti razredčenih poliatomskih plinov. Bil je soavtor temeljne znanstvene razprave o Senftleben-Beenakkerjevem učinku, ki je manifestacija povezave precesije poliatomskih molekul in pogostosti trčenja. V tem obdobju je prispeval k odkritju transverzalnih transportnih učinkov magnetnega polja na električno prevodnost nevtralnih plinov.

Med letoma 1964 in 1971 je kot profesor na genovski univerzi vodil raziskovalno skupino, ki se je ukvarjala z raziskovanjem medmolekularnih sil v plinih z uporabo molekularnih curkov. Skupina je razvila kriogenski bolometer za zaznavanje molekularnih curkov. Dosežki iz tega obdobja vključujejo določitev energijske odvisnosti integralnega preseka za medsebojne trke helijevih atomov opazovanje »mavričnega sipanja« med dvema križanima curkoma argonovih atomov ter prvo meritev orbitalnih resonanc pri sipanju med dvema atomoma.

Leta 1971 se je prof. Scoles pridružil waterloojski univerzi v Kanadi, kjer je ustanovil prvi uspešen laboratorij za križane molekularne curke v Kanadi. Bil je eden od ustanoviteljev waterloojskega centra za molekularne curke in lasersko kemijo ter centra za znanost o površinah v tehnologiji. Izvajal je študije diferencialnega sipalnega preseka križanih curkov v interakcijah atom-atom, atom-molekula in molekula-molekula. Uporabil je uklon curkov helijevih atomov za proučevanje strukture površin in uvedel optotermično spektroskopijo

z bolometrično detekcijo. Leta 1970 je ustanovil nov laboratorij za molekularne žarke na univerzi v Trentu.

Prof. Scoles se je leta 1986 zaposlil na princetonski univerzi, kjer je proučeval molekule, absorbirane v gručah inertnih plinov, z uporabo infrardeče spektroskopije. Razvil je tehniko zajemanja spektrov in postavil temelje za svoje poznejše pionirsko delo na področju superfluidnih helijevih nanokapljic, za kar je nedavno skupaj s soavtorji prejel nagrado Benjamina Franklina za fiziko. Razvil je tudi tehnike časovno ločljive spektroskopije in sub-Dopplerjeve spektroskopije. Njegova skupina je razvila metode infrardeče-mikrovalovne in infrardeče--infrardeče dvojne resonance v molekularni spektroskopiji. Prof. Scoles je imel ključno vlogo pri ustanovitvi princetonskega inštituta za materiale in se tam osredotočil na samosestavljive monoplasti na zlatu. Z mikroskopijo na atomsko silo je proučeval strukturo površine in s konico inducirano modifikacijo površine, pri čemer je uporabil metodo praskanja na nanoskali.

Leta 2003 je prof. Scoles začel kot delono zaposlen poučevati na tržaških ustanovah Elletra Sincotrone Trieste in SISSA – mednarodna visoka šola za napredne študije, kjer se ukvarja s teoretičnimi problemi helijevih nanokapljic in fizisorpcije. Na eksperimentalnem področju se je osredotočil na samoorganizirane molekularne monosloje in biološke procese na nanometrski skali, biofiziko ter nanomedicino. Leta 2011 je prejel projekt Evropskega raziskovalnega sveta za uveljavljene raziskovalce kot profesor na videmski univerzi. Pomemben dosežek tega obdobja je bil izum splošne metode za štetje in selekcijo gibljivih tumorskih celic. Leta 2016 se je pridružil raziskovalni ustanovi CNR NANOTEC v mestu Lecce kot pridruženi član in tam deluje še danes. V svoji karieri je vodil več kot 100 študentov in postdoktorskih sodelavcev.

At its session on 15 May 2019, the Senate of the University of Nova Gorica adopted a decision to award the title of an honorary doctor of the University of Nova Gorica – doctor honoris causa – to Prof. Giacinto Scoles for outstanding scientific and professional achievements in time-dependent spectroscopy and life sciences.

Prof. Giacinto Scoles graduated in Chemistry at the University of Genoa in 1959, and was appointed as Assistant Professor in the Physics Department of the same University. In 1961, he joined Jan Beenakker's group at the Kamerlingh-Onnes Laboratorium of Leiden University in the Netherlands. There, he studied the effect of

external electric and magnetic fields on the transport properties of dilute polyatomic gasses. He co-authored a funding paper on the Senftleben-Beenakker effect, which is a manifestation of the relationship of the precession of the polyatomic molecules and the collision frequency. In this period, he contributed to the discovery of transverse transport effects in a magnetic field in electrical conduction in neutral gases.

Between 1964 and 1971, as a professor at the University of Genoa, his research group focused on the investigation of intermolecular forces in gases using molecular beams. They developed a cryogenic bolometer to detect molecular beams. Achievements from this period include determination of the energy dependence of the integral collision cross section of He atoms scattered by He atoms, the observation of "Rainbow Scattering" between two crossed beams of Ar, and the first measurement of orbiting resonances in the scattering between two atoms.

In 1971, Prof. Scoles joined the University of Waterloo, Canada, where he set up the first successful crossed molecular beam laboratory in Canada. He was one of the founders of the Waterloo Centre for Molecular Beams and Laser Chemistry, the Centre for Surface Science in Technology. He performed crossed beam differential scattering cross-section studies of atom-atom, atom-molecule, and molecule-molecule interactions. He used helium atom diffraction to study the structure of surfaces, and introduced bolometer-detected optothermal spectroscopy. In the 1970s, he established a new molecular beam laboratory at the University of Trento.

Prof. Scoles joined Princeton University in 1986, where he studied molecules attached to inert gas clusters by using infrared spectroscopy. He developed the "pickup technique" and set the stage for his later pioneering work on superfluid helium nanodroplets, for which he recently shared the Benjamin Franklin Award in Physics. He also developed time-resolved spectroscopy techniques and sub-Doppler spectroscopy. His group developed infrared-microwave and infrared-infrared double resonance methods in molecular spectroscopy. Prof. Scoles was instrumental in the establishment of the Princeton Materials Institute, where his focus turned to self-assembled monolayers on gold. He used atomic force microscopy to study surface structure, and tip-induced surface modification using nanografting.

In 2003, Prof. Scoles took part-time appointments at the Trieste Synchrotron and the International School for Advanced Studies, working on theoretical problems

of helium nanodroplets and with physisorption. Experimentally, he focused on self-assembled monolayers and nanoscale biological processes, biophysics, and nanomedicine. In 2011, he obtained an ERC Advanced researcher grant as a faculty member of the University of Udine. A notable achievement of the ERC period was the invention of a general method to count and select Circulating Tumor Cells. In 2016, he joined NANOTEC CNR LAB in Lecce, where he works at present, as an associate member. In his career, he has advised more than 100 students or post-doctoral Fellows.