

MIRA MILADINOVIĆ ZALAZNIK – DEAN KOMEL  
(Eds. | Hrsg.)

EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD  
100 Years after the Great War

EUROPA AN DEN SCHEIDEWEGEN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN WELT  
100 Jahre nach dem Großen Krieg



---

FOR<sub>H</sub>UM

Forum za **humanistiko**  
Forum for the **Humanities**  
Forum per gli Studi **Umanistici**  
Forum für **Humanwissenschaften**  
人文学论坛

---

Europe at the Crossroads of Contemporary World  
Europa an den Scheidewegen der gegenwärtigen Welt

MIRA MILADINOVIĆ ZALAZNIK – DEAN KOMEL (Eds. | Hrsg.)

**EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD  
100 Years after the Great War**

**EUROPA AN DEN SCHEIDEWEGEN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN WELT  
100 Jahre nach dem Großen Krieg**



INSTITUTE NOVA REVIJA  
FOR THE HUMANITIES

The work is published within the research program P6-0341, the research project J7-8283, and the infrastructure program I0-0036 executed by the Institute Nova Revija for the Humanities (INR; Ljubljana, Slovenia), and financially supported by the Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS; Ljubljana, Slovenia).

Die Publikation erscheint im Rahmen des Forschungsprogramms P6-0341, Forschungsprojekts J7-8283 und Infrastrukturprogramms I0-0036 des Instituts Nova Revija für Humanwissenschaften (INR; Ljubljana, Slowenien), die von der Slowenischen Forschungsagentur (ARRS; Ljubljana, Slowenien) finanziell unterstützt werden.

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

316.7(4)(082)

EUROPE at the Crossroads of Contemporary World : 100 Years after the Great War ; Europa an den Scheidewegen der gegenwärtigen Welt : 100 Jahre nach dem Großen Krieg / Mira Miladinović Zalaznik and, Dean Komel (Eds., Hrsg.). - Ljubljana : Inštitut Nove revije, 2020. - (Zbirka Forum)

ISBN 978-961-7014-23-5  
I. Miladinović Zalaznik, Mira  
COBISS.SI-ID 33180675

## Table of Contents | Inhaltsverzeichnis

Foreword	9
Vorwort	13
TOMAŽ ZALAZNIK – DEAN KOMEL	
<i>The Legacy of History and the Understanding of Contemporary World   Das Vermächtnis der Geschichte und das Verständnis der Gegenwart</i>	
HARALD HEPPNER	
Rückblicke auf die Zukunft. Europa und sein Südosten	19
MALACHI HAIM HACHOEN	
The Habsburg Monarchy and the Future of Europe	31
ÉAMONN Ó CIARDHA	
Dreary Steeples/Hard Borders: Ireland, Britain, and the Europe, 1918–2018	49
<i>The Diversity in the Common   Die Verschiedenheit im Gemeinsamen</i>	
ADRIANO FABRIS	
Patterns of Identity for a Multicultural Europe	71
DRAGAN PROLE	
Witness of the Future. Dušan Vasiljev and the European Turning Points in 2018	81

GERTRUDE CEPL-KAUFMANN

Eskapismus und Integration. Kulturmuster im schwierigen Prozess regionaler, nationaler und europäischer Kulturtransfers in der Zeit nach 1945 bis in die Gegenwart. Konnotationen zu Carl Zuckmayers Drama *Des Teufels General* 99

ELMAR BORDFELD

Freiheitserfahrungen mit Gott – Humanismus im Dialog der Meinungen 115

*From Stories to History | Von Geschichten zur Geschichte*

ROLAND DUHAMEL

1918: Untergang des Abendlandes? 127

MIRA MILADINOVIĆ ZALAZNIK

Hundert Jahre nach dem Großen Krieg am Isonzo. Fallbeispiele Maasburg, Schalek, Musil, Kuhar 147

TATIANA SHCHYTTSOVA

Emotional Legitimacy of National Consciousness and Literary Imagination (in the Belarusian Context) 165

ZOLTÁN SZENDI

Europa an Scheidewegen. Fragen der kulturellen Identität – literarische Fallbeispiele 181

*The Prospects of Globalization and the Horizons of Humanism | Die Perspektiven der Globalisierung und die Horizonte des Humanismus*

BERNHARD WALDENFELS Europa unter dem Druck der Globalisierung	197
ANĐELKO MILARDOVIĆ Globalization (Migration) and Europe at a Crossroads	231
MARCO RUSSO Humanism Reloaded	243
DEAN KOMEL Ein Jahrhundert der Krise. Europa und der Geist der Philosophie	257
<i>The Crossroads of Politics, Power, and Authority   Die Scheidewege der Politik, Macht und Autorität</i>	
ERHARD BUSEK Die Scheidewege der Politik, Macht und Autorität. Die Basis für Europa heute und für die Zukunft	275
JAN BROUSEK Das Scheitern der Demokratie als Scheitern herkömmlicher Konzepte von Verbindlichkeit	283
MIHAEL BREJC Policy Requires Good and Capable People	299

*Oh, Europe! | Ach, Europa!*

ANDRZEJ WIERCINIŃSKI

Learning toward Understanding the Tradition that We Are 315

ION COPOERU

Is Europe's Constitutionalism an Answer to the Problem  
of Violence? 337

WERNER WINTERSTEINER

„Europa wird die Tochter des Unwahrscheinlichen sein.  
Oder es wird nicht sein.“ Acht Thesen für ein Europa der  
Zukunft 351

TOMAŽ ZALAZNIK

Die Mimikry des Verbrechens 371

List of Authors | Liste der Autorinnen und Autoren 385

Name Register | Namensregister 391



MIHAEL BREJC

## **Policy Requires Good and Capable People**

*Abstract:* There are too many bad and incompetent people in politics. Why is that so? How to draw the right people into politics? What kind of professional profile does a modern society need, and what is the role of the humanities in this field? These are the questions I will try to answer in this paper.

*Keywords:* politics, professional profile of politicians, the humanities

### *Is Politics Still a Place of Decision-Making?*

Today, politics is detached from people even in the most developed democracies, and public opinion is also turning against it. What happened to politics that gave it such a bad name in the public sphere, even though it is clear to everyone who knows at least a little about the functioning of society and the state that politics is an important factor of social development? Having studied a number of sources, and based on my many years of experience in politics, I argue that politics is progressively less of a decision-making place and more of a space where decisions that have been taken somewhere else are passed. So who has the biggest influence on politics?

Among the most important influencing factors are corporations and large business systems which, through direct meetings with key politicians or through lobbyists, influence government and parliamentary decisions and authorities of the EU. In 2000, 1,138 organizations were registered in the Commission and the European Parliament; by July 2017, there were 11,327 organizations with 82,096 lobbyists. In 17 years, the number of lobbying organizations and lobbyists in EU

institutions has increased tenfold. Most of the lobbyists are based in Belgium, followed by Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy.<sup>1</sup>

These lobbying organizations devote considerable resources. Most of the lobbyists (74%) spend less than 100,000 euro per year, while the largest lobbyists (Google, Facebook) spend more than four million euros. The most “besieged” areas in 2017 were the environment, research and technology, the internal market, and energy.

Corporations offer employment to Commissioners, MEPs, and EU senior officials. Since 2009, Google has hired 23 lobbyists who were previously employed by EU institutions. Google is followed by Uber, which has increased spending on lobbying sevenfold since 2015. “All accredited lobbyists working for [Uber] have previous experience from EU institutions,” a Transparency International report said.<sup>2</sup> The most notable case was the appointment of the former Commission president Barroso at Goldman Sachs and his informal and unreported meetings with Commission Vice-President Katainen.

In the Member States, it is not a rare occurrence that the prime minister, after the expiry of the mandate, is employed in the leadership of a corporation or a major financial organization. As a former prime minister, he has access to key people in politics and can thus influence the decisions of current politics. The focus of the lobbyists is not only the EU authorities, but also the governments of the largest members, and sometimes also the governments of smaller members if they play a deciding role; here, I especially emphasize the government of the presiding EU country. Lobbying is more or less normatively regulated only in 12 EU member states.

Many authors note that different interests are encountered and coordinated in parliaments, although the power to resolve them lies largely outside parliament. Holders of economic power are also gain-

---

1 European Parliament, *Transparency Register: Who Is Lobbying the EU?* (January 9, 2018), [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu) (accessed September 1, 2019).

2 Raphaël Sergueno, “The Über-Lobbyists: How Silicon Valley Is Changing Brussels Lobbying,” (Transparency International EU, May 4, 2017), <https://transparency.eu/uber-lobbyists/> (accessed September 1, 2019).

ing political power, which is becoming an increasingly important factor in economic performance.

Due to his complete economic dependence on the satisfaction of his superiors, the position of a Member of Parliament is similar to the position of a civil servant. There are plenty of examples that prove that Members are becoming tools of corporate interest. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the then-US President T. Roosevelt wrote about this, estimating that at least a third of the New York legislature were bought by corporations and voted as was dictated to them when he sat there in the 1880s. “The corruption was not what it had been in the days of Tweed, when outside individuals controlled the legislators like puppets.”<sup>3</sup>

In the former socialist countries, in addition to the above, the problem is also the dominant influence of the old forces and their descendants in all important areas of social life. Despite the establishment of political pluralism and democratic institutions, all new democracies have retained many features of the communist regime. Real socialism collapsed because it was not in accordance with human nature, but it still left deeply ingrained traces, which now make transitioning to a normal society difficult. As Kasparov says, “the Berlin Wall and the Soviet Union are gone, but the enemies of freedom who built them are not.”<sup>4</sup> The former rulers have preserved or even increased their economic power and thus their decisive influence on politics, whereas in the public, old values are still in effect and hinder the actual democratic transformation of society.

It is particularly worrying if criminal organizations have an impact on politics. Examples such as when the American mafia finances the campaigns of governors and senators, or when the Italian 'Ndragheta finances the election of a deputy of the Northern League, or when, in the case of Slovakia and Malta, investigative journalists who dis-

---

3 Theodore Roosevelt, *Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography* (Amazon Kindle e-book, 2011), 49.

4 Garry Kasparov, *Winter is Coming: Why Vladimir Putin and the Enemies of the Free World Must Be Stopped* (New York: PublicAffairs, 2015), xxiv.

covered a link between criminal groups and the prime minister, are murdered, speak for themselves.

The most senior civil servants also have a significant influence on politics, as they tell the ministers more or less clearly and decisively which of their ideas are acceptable and which ones are not. If the minister does not know the functioning of the state administration, if he has not had any experience in this field, he is very likely not to implement his campaign promises, except for those that are acceptable to the top of the state administration. Inexperienced ministers are easy prey for experienced bureaucrats. The government and the parliament continue to decide in accordance with their respective competencies and procedural rules, but the above examples—which could be expanded—are sufficient to establish that politics has become merely a place where social power holders enact their interests and ensure that policy suits them.

### *Why Are There Not More Good, Capable, and Wise People in Politics?*

Regardless of what was said in the previous section, I am convinced that politics plays an important role in the development of society. If today we find that the power of money has prevailed in political processes, this does not mean that we have come to terms with it and have given up on politics. The proper role of politics can only be restored by the people. The only antidote to the dominant power of money is the power of organized people.<sup>5</sup>

We want people with good, capable, trustworthy, and wise personalities in important political positions. Corporations of all kinds, science, health, education, and so on, would also like to have such people. But human resources are limited and scattered all over the world. Everywhere, there is a shortage of excellent and very good people.

---

5 Parker J. Palmer, *Healing the Heart of Democracy: The Courage to Create a Politics Worthy of the Human Spirit* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2011).

Every individual wants a job and a working environment where he can best develop his potential and where his personality will express itself. For the most capable people, the path to such environments is mostly open, but less able people could not succeed in environments where real results are required, and they are therefore employed in less demanding jobs and in politics. If politics is an environment of the less capable, where corruption, arrogance, intolerance, and aggression are parts of everyday life, then it is repulsive for excellent individuals.

When Theodore Roosevelt decided to join the Republicans in one of New York's districts, his colleagues mocked him

that politics were "low"; that the organizations were not controlled by "gentlemen"; that I would find them run by saloon-keepers, horse car conductors, and like, and not by men with any of whom I would come in contact outside; and moreover, they assured me that the men I met would be rough and brutal and unpleasant to deal with. I answered that if this were so it merely meant that the people I knew did not belong to the governing class, and that other people did—and that I intended to be one of the governing class [...] There were prominent lawyers and business men who belonged, but they took little part in actual meetings.<sup>6</sup>

In this context, his next thought is interesting:

When I entered politics there were, as there always had been—and as there always will be—any number of bad men in politics who were thoroughly efficient, and any number of good men who would like to have done lofty things in politics but who were thoroughly inefficient. If I wished to accomplish anything for the country, my business was to combine decency and efficiency [...].<sup>7</sup>

Successful individuals, who have high reputations and a bright career ahead of them, usually do not opt for active politics. Because they are well educated and clever, they also see where the real power levers are. And if they are in such a position, it does not occur to them to

---

6 Roosevelt, *Theodore Roosevelt*, 40–41.

7 *Ibid.*, 63.

consider trading a reputable position with a major influence on politics for an environment which the public does not view favourably. If such a person enters the slippery field of politics, the decision is probably driven by the desire to try to get things done better than they were done before or by a deceptive image of glory.

Excellent individuals who say what they think is right are surprised when they are disqualified by the media simply because they dare to say things that the holders of social power do not like. Most of the top candidates find it difficult to accept party hierarchy and the logic of political action. A party, in which the president's word is law, where meetings of the party's management are merely the confirmation of the president's ideas, which are then carried out at all lower levels: such an environment discourages independent and thoughtful personalities, and if they are already in the party, they will sooner or later leave it. Such people also find it difficult to tolerate the president's sycophants and the cult of personality, and when they see that the same sycophants are gaining power in the party—the so called “yes men” who, on top of everything, are known for their primitive language and intolerance towards different thinking—the path out of politics is easier. And so the majority of people in political parties remain those who have failed to realize their ambitions in the professional field and see politics as a means of providing them with a good salary and possibly even some glory. Negative personnel selection in the parties then continues, when a party takes power and places inadequate people in important places in state institutions. The public can then see that such people in important positions do not care about the functioning of the institution they lead, but merely how the president of the party evaluates their work. Whereas those rare individuals who think that they still have to act differently, embark on the difficult path of setting up a new political party.

Excellent candidates also do not want to be exposed in elections, because too often they are not elected, but rather people who are much worse than them. Why does the electorate behave this way? Because the electorate is a crowd, and the crowd is characterized by

being stupid, its stupidity growing with its size (Cicero). The crowd is more sympathetic towards candidates they can identify with or whose physical appearance, voice, or entertaining performance attract them, and less towards people who stand out from the average.

Charles Wright Mills<sup>8</sup> was interested in the question of why an individual opts for politics. In his research, American politicians asserted that they did not compete for the position to rule, but to serve. Mills is convinced that politics is one big struggle for power and that people who choose politics are attracted to electoral battles, reputable jobs, and honorary positions, in short, the desire for social reputation and power.

To summarize, a number of circumstances, social and personal, affect the individual's decision to engage in political processes. Unfortunately, it is apparent everywhere that there are not enough capable people in politics, that excellent candidates avoid political engagement, and that the lack of good politicians threatens the development of society and the state. The rare excellent individuals who opt for politics are often disappointed by the lack of awareness that politics is service and not a place for arbitrariness and corruption. Managers can be found in abundance, but there is a shortage of good politicians, especially leaders. Such a trend, as observed in young democracies, contributes to the marginalization of politics and thus deters proper candidates from politics. Therefore, it is important that great individuals still persist in politics: people who really want to work for the benefit of the community, who feel responsible for everything that is happening in society, and who care about what will happen to the country in the future.

### *Let Us Restore Politicians to Their True Role*

The political profession is mostly underappreciated and politicians are close to the bottom in opinion polls, but despite this, there are more than enough candidates for politics—unfortunately, they are

---

8 Charles Wright Mills, *Elita oblasti* [*The Power Elite*] (Ljubljana: DZS, 1965).

mostly those who see politics primarily as an opportunity for personal promotion.

It may sound contradictory, but politics is perceived as a bad thing particularly in young democracies. We would expect that after decades of communist dictatorship, in a new, democratic environment, people would want the state to be run by the most competent. This is not the case. In Slovenia, the long-time communist leader and the last president of the Communist Party Milan Kučan became the president of the republic and was easily re-elected. In practice, all the key positions in the economy, the public sector, and the media were retained by the former political elite. The new faces in politics were inexperienced, often very clumsy; there was also too much intolerance towards different thinking, and the extremists only exacerbated the reputation of the new politicians. Among the leaders of the new political parties there were many intellectuals who did not have enough knowledge or experience of politics. Whoever acted against the old forces, which had adopted new names in the meantime, was sooner or later stigmatized. Many have quit, some have adapted, and only a few persevere. In the centers of social power, however, there remained crackerjacks who took care of themselves, and only cared for the state when it benefited them. And so it is no wonder that there is a lack of capable politicians in young democracies. Inexperienced and weak politicians are easy prey for the old boys, lobbyists, and media. If we want real changes in politics, political parties and their leaders, as well as the media, have to change significantly.

The largest share of responsibility for this situation goes to political parties, where a key part of political socialization takes place. Namely, it is a process of acquiring knowledge, behavioral patterns, and other specific factors that are typical for a particular party. The party has its own political program in which it emphasizes its own values, ideological foundations, and key courses of action.

A party fighting for democracy must first introduce it into its own ranks. Only then will it be able to develop a democratic political culture at all. This is where young democracies particularly struggle. If



the state of mind in society is full of the remnants of the previous regime, this is also the case in political parties. Some party leaders, especially if they were formerly members of the Communist Party, display elements of authoritarianism and intolerance towards the differently-minded, and they reject, humiliate, and ridicule all who do not conform to their opinions. If the president of the party behaves this way, the membership also does so, and imitates him in parliamentary debates and in public, to show its affiliation clearly. Party newcomers and the youth wing just repeat what they see and hear. And so the political party does not consolidate a democratic political culture but preserves old patterns, typical of communist dictatorship.

Political parties change very slowly, and immature democracy ripens slowly. A different approach is needed in the procedures for attracting new members, as well as in the selection procedures for political functions. Of course, a political party cannot be compared to a company or any other organization, but it would be wrong if we did not use human-resources knowledge, which has proven to be useful in all other areas. Before deciding on a particular candidate, companies thoroughly review all of their documentation and check their capabilities in the selection process. Of course, they can afford this because there are always more candidates than job vacancies. Political parties, however, are delighted by anyone who wants to join. It is therefore understandable that they are lenient when admitting new members. But from here on, we should heed the requirements of the professional profile of a politician, that is, his capabilities (competencies). For now, we can say that no profession gives so much power and influence, and at the same time requires such minimal qualifications as politics does.

If we connect theoretical resources with experience, we can note some key competencies required of a politician. First of all, we expect that every politician has his own profession; he has to be properly educated, knowledgeable; his life experience is important; in short, we are talking about the personal integrity of the individual, about his maturity to understand the situation in society and his position in it.

Then come political skills such as empathy, ability to communicate, loyalty, the ability to distinguish between the essential and the insubstantial, logical thinking, and, of course, wisdom.

In politics, the physical characteristics of the candidate are also important: their way of dressing, their voice, their smile, etc. The ideal would be a combination of competencies and external characteristics. But even such an ideal combination does not mean that the candidate will be elected.

How to enforce the stated requirements in choosing candidates for political functions is a complex question. The parties' presidents could do the most in this regard. With their authority, they could change the current bad practices or at least begin to change the youth wing, then the local branches, and finally the top. The logical sequence would be the reverse, but it is less likely. It is unlikely that the presidents of the parties would take into account Machiavelli's advice, which states that the ruler must appreciate ability and give shelter to talented people,<sup>9</sup> and it is quite probable that they would not believe the records of Suleiman the Magnificent (1494–1566), who is said to have carefully analysed the candidate's abilities when appointing people to important positions. Wealth, family ties, position on the social ladder, recommendations, and popularity, all of this was irrelevant to the sultan. The character, characteristics, and dispositions of the candidate were the basis for appointments. People advanced only on the basis of their abilities.<sup>10</sup>

Finally, let me mention the extremely important role of the media in the political life of society. This is an extensive and complex topic that goes beyond the purpose of this paper. Therefore, I would just like to express the expectation that the media should recognize quality candidates and give them proper attention, unlike today, when they

---

9 Niccolò Machiavelli, *Politika in morala* [*Politics and Morals*] (Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1990), 82.

10 Amir Muharemi, *Turska: Uvod u povijest, unutarju i vanjsku politiku* [*Turkey: Introduction to Its History, Domestic and Foreign Policy*] (Zagreb: Novi Liber, 2012), 49.

follow the orders of their owners and elevate the average or even the sub-par, and do not even mention quality candidates. The blush that covers even national media damages democracy and reflects the low political culture of the media. Usually, political culture and media culture overlap.

### *The Humanitarian Deficit*

We live in a world dominated by technology and the market, with little room for humanism, as everything is based on utility and efficiency. Human freedom is constrained by the interests of the holders of social power. Economic growth is a fundamental condition of social development; everything else must be subject to its functioning. Modern society, as well as politics, places great emphasis on developing new technologies that will enable economic growth and much less on the consequences of new technologies. There are also exceptions. The *Global Risks Report, 2017*, published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), mentions for the first time that economic growth is no longer the first goal, and underlines the promotion of greater solidarity and a more long-term-oriented market capitalism. The WEF notes that the rising wave of populist protests against the establishment shows that, with economic growth alone, it will probably no longer be possible to repair cracks in society; the reform of market capitalism should also be added to the list of tasks.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, it finds that artificial intelligence and robotics are those new technologies that most need more effective social regulation and management, even more urgently than biotechnologies.

Gigantic databases store everything about an individual, while artificial intelligence analyses his behaviour and suggests to him how to decide on individual things. Those who manage these technologies can easily manipulate people. If we add these tools to genetic engi-

---

11 World Economic Forum, *The Global Risks Report 2017* (Davos, 2017), 11.

neering, which increases the power of humanity against the forces of nature like no previous technology, it is clear that humanity faces challenges.

The economic and political forces that will control the planet's genetic resources will have immense power over the future world economy, just as in the industrial age, access to and control over fossil fuels and precious metals decided who would control the global markets.<sup>12</sup>

The new technologies of genetic engineering trigger one of the most agonizing political issues in the entire history of mankind: Who in this new age will be entrusted with the authority to decide which gene is good and will therefore need to be added to the gene pool, and which is bad and will have to be eliminated?<sup>13</sup>

Those who consider economic growth to be the most important are in opposition with the others who believe that the key problem of society is not economic growth or the financial institutions, but that the most difficult problems of our time come from the spiritual realm. If the task of politics in the modern world is to create a new paradigm, a new development model, a new social contract, it is clear that politics cannot do it alone, but only together with everyone else. And in this sense, many new challenges for the humanities have arisen. A modern society needs more humanity, and with the affirmative support of politics, the humanities are shown to be an important factor in creating a more humane society. The issue is, therefore, not just a democratic deficit, but also a humanitarian deficit, as we see a lack of humanity in all areas of life.

The humanities help to develop personal awareness and a sense of social responsibility, and they promote autonomous thinking and a critical distance to social phenomena. They should, therefore, have a greater impact in modern society. We have already said that we need wise, educated, experienced, and credible people in politics because

---

12 Jeremy Rifkin, *Stoletje biotehnologije* [*The Biotech Century*] (Ljubljana: Krtina, 2001), 55 (my translation).

13 *Ibid.*, 209 (my translation).

there are more than enough signs that the current form of democracy does not suit the current situation in society. We need people who will be able to overcome current conflicts of interest and promote changes in society. We need politicians who will understand the spirit of time and the need for change, and who will be able to see through partial interests and understand that they will not be able to do this on their own. Democracy is weakened when we only talk with people who share our mindset.<sup>14</sup> In order to achieve something, it is necessary to involve people across the entire political spectrum, from the left to the right, and also the non-affiliated. If we are worried today about the spiritual state of society, if we see how easy a prey a crowd is for various manipulations, the humanities and politics must do everything that contributes to the maturity of the electorate. Developing a democratic political culture is everyone's task, from family, education, science, and the media to politics. The content of these efforts can, above all, be enriched by the humanities.

## Bibliography

- European Parliament. *Transparency register: who is lobbying the EU?* (January 9, 2018). [europarl.europa.eu](http://europarl.europa.eu) (accessed September 1, 2019).
- Kasparov, Garry. *Winter is Coming: Why Vladimir Putin and the Enemies of the Free World Must Be Stopped*. New York: PublicAffairs, 2015.
- Machiavelli, Niccolò. *Politika in morala*. Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1990.
- Mills, Charles Wright. *Elita oblasti*. Ljubljana: DZS, 1965.

---

14 Palmer, *Healing the Heart of Democracy*.

- Muharemi, Amir. *Turska: Uvod u povijest, unutarnju i vanjsku politiku*. Zagreb: Novi Liber, 2012.
- Palmer, Parker J. *Healing the Heart of Democracy: The Courage to Create a Politics Worthy of the Human Spirit*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2011.
- Rifkin, Jeremy. *Konec dela*. Krtina, Ljubljana 2007.
- . *Stoletje biotehnologije*. Ljubljana: Krtina, 2001.
- Roosevelt, Theodore. *Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920 (first published by Macmillan, 1913). Amazon Kindle e-book, 2011.
- Sergueno, Raphaël. "The Über-Lobbyists: How Silicon Valley Is Changing Brussels Lobbying." Transparency International EU, May 4, 2017. <https://transparency.eu/uber-lobbyists/> (accessed September 1, 2019).
- World Economic Forum (WEF). *The Global Risks Report 2017*. Davos, 2017.

**EUROPE AT THE CROSSROADS OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD**  
**100 Years after the Great War**

**EUROPA AN DEN SCHEIDEWEGEN DER GEGENWÄRTIGEN WELT**  
**100 Jahre nach dem Großen Krieg**

*Edited by: | Herausgegeben von:*

Mira Miladinović Zalaznik and | und Dean Komel

*Scientific review: | Wissenschaftliche Rezension:*

Prof. Dr. Dr. Holger Zaborowski (University of Erfurt | Universität  
Erfurt; Germany | Deutschland)

ao. Prof. Dr. Virgilio Cesarone (University of Chieti and Pescara |  
Universität Chieti –Pescara; Italy | Italien)

*Proofreading: | Korrekturlesen:*

Andrej Božič, Mira Miladinović Zalaznik, Christian Moe

*Design and layout: | Gestaltung und Umbruch:*

Žiga Stopar

*Cover image: | Umschlagabbildung:*

© **Vecteezy**

*Print: | Druck:*

PRIMITUS d.o.o.

*Publisher: | Verlag:*

Inštitut Nove revije, zavod za humanistiko  
[www.institut-nr.si](http://www.institut-nr.si); [institut@nova-revija.si](mailto:institut@nova-revija.si)

*Price: | Preis:*

28 EUR

Ljubljana 2020

INR

INSTITUTE NOVA RENJIA  
FOR THE HUMANITIES

ISBN 978-961-7014-23-5



9 789617 014235