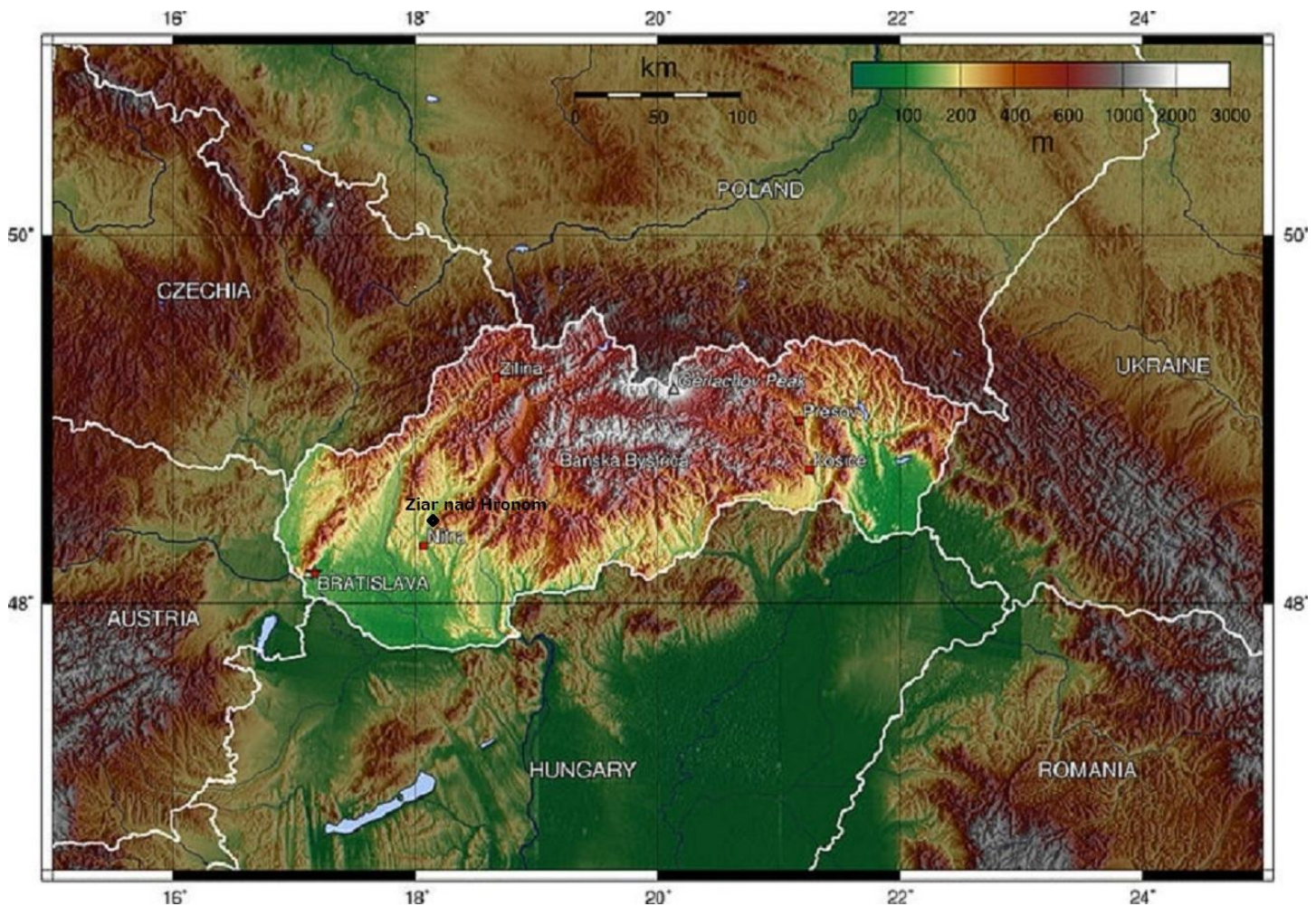


## 2 月度木曜例会 (2010/02/04)

本日のゲストスピーカーはスロバキアからの MILOS さん。Y さんの紹介です。社会学者、京大博士論文のテーマは”The Age of Globalization and Life Strategies of New-coming Foreign Residents in Japan: Diversification of Migration patterns in the case of Slovaks and Czechs”です。1989 年の Velvet Revolution, 1993 年のチェコとの Velvet Divorce などは聞いた事がありますが日本人にとっては何となくなじみの薄い国ですね。ヨーロッパ観光コースでも何となく通過点の扱いみたいです。折角のチャンスですからこの際 Slovak とは、チェコスロバキアがなぜ分離したのだろうか、その地理、歴史、文化などについてじっくりと伺いましょう。



まずどこにあるのかは上の地図参照下さい。大きさは北海道の約 6 割、人口はほぼ同じの 545 万人、首都は

Bratislava(43 万人)です。彼の生まれ故郷は黒いマークの Ziar nad Hronom、のち Bratislava に移りました。

Bratislava's geographical position in Central Europe has long made Bratislava a crossroads for international trade traffic. Various ancient trade routes, such as the Amber Road and the Danube waterway have crossed territory of today Bratislava. Today Bratislava is the road, railway, waterway and airway hub.

そこからウイーンには車で 30 分、プラハ、ブダペストにも 2 時間で行けるそうです。

ではそもそも **Slovak** とは？

The Slovaks are a western Slavic people that primarily inhabit Slovakia and speak the Slovak language, which is closely related to the Czech language.

The West Slavs are Slavic peoples speaking West Slavic languages. Czechs, Kashubians, Poles, Slovaks, and Sorbs are the ethnic groups that originated from the original Western Slavic tribes.

Most Slovaks today live within the borders of the independent Slovakia (app 5mil.). There are Slovak minorities in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Serbia and sizable populations of immigrants and their descendants in the U.S. and in Canada. (app 2mil.)



この国の人口構成、及び宗教は **Slovak85%**、**Christian80%** ですがスロヴァキアの魅力は、エスニックグループが仲良く暮らしていることです。ハンガリー人、ウクライナ人、ドイツ人、ポーランド人、チェコ人、クロアチア人、ロマン、そしてユダヤ人などで、それぞれ様々な民俗的文化を誇っています。興味あることは、カトリック、プロテスタント、フス教徒、ユダヤ教徒、ギリシャ・カトリックなどの宗教が混在し、仲良く共存しています。

また他のヨーロッパの国々と同様に周辺諸国からの影響を数多く受け、国内のいたるところに数々のユニークな文化が受け継がれています。歴史的にスロヴァキア人とその国土は、外国人に長らく支配されても素朴に、柔軟に様々な文化と宗教、そして人々を受け入れてきたのでしょね。

### **Establishment of the Slovak Republic**

この国の歴史を紐解くのは大変ですが、永らく **Hungary Empire** の統治下であり、**Ottoman Empire's**、**Habsburg Monarchy**、を経て **Czechoslovakia** 設立、**World war1,2** 後 **Czechoslovakia** came under the influence of the Soviet Union

The end of Communist rule in Czechoslovakia in 1989, during the peaceful Velvet Revolution, was followed once again by the country's dissolution.

The Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic went their separate ways after January 1, 1993, an event sometimes called the Velvet Divorce. Slovakia has remained a close partner with the Czech Republic, both countries cooperate with Hungary and Poland in the Visegrád Group. Slovakia became a member of NATO on March 29, 2004 and of the European Union on May 1, 2004.



On January 1, 2009, Slovakia adopted the Euro as its national currency.

と言う所でしょうか。産業は The main industry sectors are car manufacturing and electrical engineering. There are currently three car manufacturers: Volkswagen PSA Peugeot Citroen and Kia Motors.

From electrical engineering companies, Sony has a factory for LCD TV manufacturing, Samsung for computer monitors and television sets manufacturing.

### **Slovak cuisine**

There is nothing like world known Slovak cuisine; however, there is unique Slovakia food that give identity to the Slovak cuisine and that you are more likely to find in Slovakia or only in Slovakia than in other parts of the world.

Slovak cuisine was influenced by the traditional cuisine neighboring countries especially Hungary and Austria and it varies from region to region. It specializes in dishes based mainly on pork, poultry, cabbage, wheat flour, cow and sheep cheese, potatoes, onions and garlic. Although rice is not grown in Slovakia, it is imported and widely used in Slovak households and restaurants.

The photo is Bryndzove halushky ; potato dumplings with sheep cheese (bryndza) and roasted bacon.



Slovenská parenica is a steamed, lightly smoked cheese wound into two rolls 6-8 cm in diameter and 5-8 cm high, connected in an 'S'-shape.

The taste is that of a mild, pleasantly salty sheep's milk cheese.

Beers is very popular drink in Slovakia with old as well as young people. There is a great variety of Slovak beers coming from different regions. The most popular Slovak beers include Zlatý Bažant, Corgoň, Šariš, Smädný mních or Topvar bottled or draught

Wine is also very popular drink in Slovakia. Slovak wine comes mostly from the southern areas of Slovakia. Tokaj wine from the Tokaj region is probably the best-known.



Slovakia is rich in mineral water springs. Bottled mineral water is sold in different bottle sizes; available sparkling or non sparkling mineral water. Mineral water is a popular soft drink in Slovakia

The photo is Klobása slovenska: a sausage made of pork meat, salt, garlic and pepper

訪れたことのある人いわく、スロバキアの女性は揃って美人だそうです。彼もそうだと断言していました。でも彼の奥さんは **Bratislava** で出会った日本女性。ということは彼女余程の美人か、それとも日本女性は平均するとスロバキア女性を超えているのか？