



PERSPEKTIVE DRUGAČNOSTI III

SLOVENIJA

THE PERSPECTIVE OF OTHERNESS III

SLOVENIJA – PERSPEKTIVE DRUGAČNOSTI

Tretjo knjižico iz serije *Perspektive drugačnosti* smo oblikovali tako, da smo povabili k sodelovanju ne le učence in dijake iz CIRIUS Kamnik, temveč tudi mlade iz drugih slovenskih šol. Naša želja je namreč predstaviti čim več otrok in mladih ljudi s posebnimi potrebami širši javnosti. Povabili smo tudi nekaj novih fotografov in napisali nove zgodbe. Da bi predstavili mlade ljudi, lepote Slovenije in prispevali k dobremu, saj je tako naše poslanstvo.

Človek namreč ne bi smel umreti, dokler ne naredi nečesa dobrega za človeštvo. Ne le zase, temveč zlasti za druge ljudi. Želeti bi moral, da bo svet, ko bo odšel z njega, vsaj malo boljši zaradi njega, kot pa je bil pred njegovim prihodom na svet. Moral bi želeti nekaj dati ljudem, ne da bi obenem pričakoval, da bo dobil kaj nazaj.

Ljudje smo subjekti radovednosti in potrebujemo smisel v življenju. Nihče nam ga ne more dati. Pomena in smisla tudi ne najdeš *tam zunaj*, ker ga preprosto ni; pomen in smisel ustvarjaš. Lepota, denar in retorika nimajo s tem nobene resne zveze.

Človek ustvarja pomen in smisel tudi tako, da odgovarja na vprašanja. Ta so univerzalna, in so za vsakega človeka enaka. Kaj sem torej prispeval k temu svetu, k življenju drugih ljudi? Sem sploh kaj prispeval ali sem samo jemal, da bi imel zvečer več kakor zjutraj? Kaj sem prispeval k vrednosti življenja drugih ljudi? Koliko sem prispeval k dobremu?

Včasih rečejo, da bi morale šole tudi vzgajati mlade, ne le poučevati jih. Se povsem strinjamo. A pravi problem ni dilema: *vzgajati ali poučevati?*, problem je v odgovoru na vprašanje, za kaj vzgajati. Kaj bi torej morale delati šole? Polniti glave otrok z znanjem in s podatki, poučevati jih? Šole bi morale vsaj ohranjati radovednost otrok, njihovo naravno zmožnost za eksperimentiranje. Ali pa jo celo krepiti, negovati, nadgrajevati, nagrajevati.

Pravi objekt vzgoje je radovednost otrok. In pri tem ne bi smel biti nihče izvzet. Noben otrok namreč ni manj vreden in noben ni večvreden. Vsak otrok je *zgolj* drugačen.

SLOVENIA – THE PERSPECTIVE OF OTHERNESS

We've designed the third booklet from the Perspective of Otherness series by inviting not only students from CIRIUS Kamnik to participate, but also young people from other Slovenian schools. It is our desire to present to the general public as many children and young people with special needs as possible. We've also invited some new photographers and wrote new stories. To present young people, the beauties of Slovenia and to contribute to the good, because that is our mission.

Namely, a human being should not die until they do something good for the humanity. Not just for themselves, but especially for other people. They should wish that the world, when they're gone, would be at least a little bit better because of them than it was before they came into the world. They should want to give something to people without expecting at the same time to get something back from them.

We human beings are subjects of curiosity and we need meaning in life. No one can give it to us. We also don't find meaning and sense out *there*, because it simply isn't there; we create meaning and sense. Beauty, money, and rhetoric have nothing to do with it.

We also create meaning and purpose by answering questions. They are universal, and are the same for every human being. So, what have I contributed to this world, to other people's lives? Did I contribute anything at all or did I just take it to have more in the evening than I have in the morning? What have I contributed to the value of other people's lives? How much have I contributed to the good?

They say sometimes that schools should also educate young people, not just teach them. We totally agree. But the real problem is not the dilemma: *to educate or to teach?*, the problem is in answering the question for what to educate. So, what should schools do? Fill children's heads with knowledge and data, teach them? Schools should at least maintain children's curiosity, their natural ability to experiment. Or even strengthen it, nurture it, upgrade it, reward it.

The real object of education is the curiosity of children. And no one should be exempt from this. No child is less valuable and no one is more valuable. Every child is *just* different.



CIRIUS KAMNIK

CIRIUS KAMNIK

Turisti pogosto rečejo, da je Slovenija majhna, lepa, aktivna, zdrava in zelena. V resnici je v njej veliko čudovitih krajev: Soča, Ljubljana, Piran, Portorož, Ptuj – najstarejše slovensko mesto, Bled in Bohinj, Škocjanske jame, Velika Planina, Dolina Triglavskih jezer, Postojnska jama, Grad Otočec, Planica in številni drugi. Med temi dragulji je tudi Kamnik.

Kamnik je slikovito srednjeveško mestece, ki leži v objemu Kamniško-Savinjskih Alp. V srednjem veku je bil cvetoč obrtniški kraj; danes je moderno mesto, ponosno na zgodovinske zanimivosti, kot je staro mesno jedro, srednjeveška cehovska Šutna, Mali Grad in Frančiškanski samostan. Od druge svetovne vojne sem pa je sestavni del mesta tudi CIRIUS Kamnik-Center za izobraževanje, rehabilitacijo in usposabljanje gibalno oviranih otrok in mladostnikov.

CIRIUS Kamnik verjame v vrednote moderne inkluzivne družbe, zato skušamo skupaj z učenci in dijaki vsak dan spreminjati obstoječe občestvo. Hendikep razumemo iz nekoliko drugačne perspektive, kot ga navadno razume večina drugih ljudi. Pravzaprav imamo raje izraz druge perspektive, skupaj pa širimo ideje in prakse, zaradi katerih je življenje pravičnejše, bolj zdravo, zanimivejše in bolj čudovito. Dobro vemo, da sta različnost in drugačnost včasih lahko boleči, grenki in celo polni trpljenja; pogosto tudi zares sta. Po drugi strani pa prav tako razumemo in cenimo njuno pomembnost in vrednost, saj predstavljata najbolj zanimive, navdušujoče in skrivnostne razsežnosti naših življenj – resnica je, da je vsakdo od nas vselej že drugačen od vsakega drugega človeka in neponovljiv.

Sprejemamo različnost in popolnoma spoštujemo drugost, saj se dobro zavedamo, da so naša življenja brez njiu revna in neproduktivna. Slovenija zato ni le majhna, lepa in raznolika dežela, polna naravnih čudes in čudovitih krajev, temveč je tudi inkluzivna družba za 21. stoletje, polna kulturnih čudes in dobrih idej za boljše življenje vsakega človeka.

CIRIUS KAMNIK

Tourists often say that Slovenia is small, beautiful, active, healthy, and green. And it really has many beautiful places: the Soča River, Ljubljana, Piran, Portorož, Ptuj – the oldest town in Slovenia, Lakes Bled and Bohinj, the Škocjan Caves, Velika Planina, the Triglav Lakes Valley, Postojna Cave, Otočec Castle, Planica, and countless others. Among these gems is the city of Kamnik.

Kamnik is a picturesque small medieval town embraced by the Kamnik-Savinja Alps. In the Middle Ages it was a flourishing craft town; today it is a modern city proud of its historical attractions, like the old part of the town, a medieval guildhall called Šutna, a castle referred to as Mali Grad, and even a Franciscan monastery. Since the end of WWII, the CIRIUS Kamnik-Centre for Education has also been an integral part of the town, serving as a hub for rehabilitation and training for children and young people with physical handicaps.

CIRIUS Kamnik believes in the values of a modern inclusive society and so we all together, with our students, try every day to make changes in our actual society. We understand disability from a slightly different perspective than other people usually do. In fact, we prefer to use the phrase another perspective, and we collectively spread ideas and practices that make life more just, healthier, more interesting, and more wonderful. We know that diversity and otherness may be painful, bitter, and even agonizing, and often they really are. On the other hand, though, we also understand and appreciate their importance and value, because they represent the most interesting, fascinating, and intriguing aspects of our lives – the truth is that every one of us has always been different and unique.

We accept differences and we fully respect otherness, because we are very well aware that without them our lives are poor and unproductive. Slovenia is therefore not only a small, beautiful, and diverse land, full of natural wonders and marvellous places; it is also a modern and inclusive society for the 21st century, full of cultural wonders and good ideas to better the lives of each and every one of its citizens.



MED GORIČI,

Matej Treven

KLEMEN

LJUBEZEN

Ljubezen je najmočnejša sila, ki lahko povezuje dva človeka. Ne obstaja močnejša sila; morda obstajajo močnejše sile, ki razdvajajo. Ko ju ljubezen povezuje, sta odvisna drug od drugega. Potem vsakdo skrbi za blagostanje drugega. Taka je narava ljubezni, zaradi katere posameznik ne skrbi zgolj zase. V imenu ljubezni človek ne more biti egoist.

Živimo v kulturi, v kateri ljudje visoko cenijo, kar naj bi bilo v vsakem človeku. Cenijo njegovo *notranjost*. Obstajajo pa tudi kulture, v katerih ljudje visoko cenijo posameznikove dosežke, njegova zunanja dejanja, manj pa to, kar naj bi bilo v njegovi *notranjosti*. Kulture so različne in ljudje na različne načine vrednotijo drug drugega in to, kar imajo med seboj.

Ljubezen v vsaki kulturi pomeni, da človek skrbi za blagostanje drugega človeka.

Ime mi je Klemen, star sem sedem let. Obiskujem Osnovno šolo Leskovec pri Krškem. Rad pomagam mamici. Kuhava kar vse. Pogosto mi da nekaj za lupit, kumaro. Lupim z lupilcem. Enkrat sem tudi mešal pire krompir in špinačo. Mami reže, jaz pa mešam. Mal še televizijo pogledam, igram se s Patrikom (brat dvojček). Najbolj srečen sem bil, ko sem letos šel na morje. Dolgo sem čakal, da grem. Ko bom velik, bom umetnik, slikar.

Klemen živi in se razvija v kulturi, ki visoko ceni osredotočenost nase, individualizem, analitično razmišljanje in obremenjenost z intencami ali namerami. A najpomembnejša je vendarle ljubezen.

O čem bi se ljudje pogovarjali, če ne bi bilo vremena in ljubezni?

Ljubezen je izjemno močno občutenje. In vselej je do drugega človeka; najbolj nesrečna je podoba človeka, ki trdi, da ljubi samega sebe. Ljudje so zaradi ljubezni zmožni presegati dana stanja in predstavljati meje mogočega. Zmožni so ustvarjati novo. Ljubezen je zagotovo kreativna in je onkraj individualizma ter posameznikove egoistične želje, da poskrbi zgolj za svoje interese ali potrebe.

Odziv človeka na neuspeh zato ne bi smel biti zavračanje, obup ali depresija. Ne, iz neuspeha se mora česa naučiti, nato pa poskusiti znova. To je prava zgodovinska lekcija, ki je obenem tudi psihološka lekcija za vsakega posameznika.

Dokler ima ob sebi ljudi, ki jih ljubi in ga ti ljubijo, je vse mogoče. Ko bo Klemen odrasel, bo morda slikar.



LOVE

Love is the strongest force that can connect two people. There is no stronger force; there might be stronger forces that divide. When love connects the two of them, they depend on each other. Then everybody takes care of the well-being of one another. Such is the nature of love, which makes someone not care only about themselves. One cannot be an egoist in the name of love.

We live in a culture in which people greatly appreciate what is supposed to be in somebody. They appreciate their inside. There are cultures in which people value greatly someone's achievements, their external actions, and not so much what is supposed to be inside them. Cultures are different and people value each other and their relationships in different ways

Someone takes care of the well-being of another one to express love in every culture.

My name's Klemen, I'm seven years old. I go to Leskovec pri Krškem Primary School. I like helping my mum. We cook everything. She often gives me something to peel, a cucumber. I peel with a peeler. Once I also stirred mashed potatoes and spinach. My mum cuts, and I stir. I still watch TV a little bit, play with Patrik (my twin brother). I was happiest when I went to the seaside this year. I was waiting for a long time to go. When I grow up, I'll be an artist, a painter.

Klemen lives and grows in the culture that greatly appreciates egocentrism, individualism, analytical thinking, and preoccupation with intention or purpose. Love is the most important thing, after all.

What would people talk about if it weren't for the weather and love?

Love is an extremely strong feeling. It is always towards someone; the image of someone claiming to love themselves is the unhappiest. People are capable of changing the given conditions and going beyond the limits of the possible for love. They are capable of creating something new. Love is definitely creative and goes beyond individualism and someone's egoistic desire to take care of their own interests and needs.

Someone's response to failure should not be rejection, despair or depression. No, they must learn from failure, and then try again. This a real historical lesson, which is at the same time a psychological lesson for everyone.

REKA SKOZI STARO
LJUBLJANO,

Aleksander Zarić



SPOMIN

Spomini lahko grejejo od znotraj, ker ne obstajajo zunaj nas. Obstajajo topli, prijazni spomini, nostalgični spomini, veseli spomini, ki jih imamo radi, in jih obnavljamo. Obstajajo pa tudi oni drugi spomini, ki jih ne želimo, ker so hladni ali boleči. Morda jih kljub temu imamo, saj ne izginejo, a se lahko vsaj česa naučimo iz njih.

Spomin je vselej za nazaj. Je o nečem, kar se je zgodilo ali dogajalo v preteklosti. *Ne vem čisto natančno, kaj se je zgodilo takrat, pred leti, vem, da se je moje življenje za trenutek ustavilo, potem pa krenilo naprej po drugi poti, ki je nisem izbral in je nisem želel.*

Včasih se ne spomnim, kaj se je dogajalo pred petimi minutami. Zapišem, kam moram iti, potem pa pozabim, da sem to zapisal. Nekateri ljudje mi ne verjamejo, da imam težave s spominom - mislijo, da izkoriščam. V resnici si želim, da bi me razumeli, da bi vedeli, kako je mogoča taka spominska motnja. Ne želim je imeti, vendar jo imam.

Ni mogoče reči, da obstaja spomin na prihodnost. Prihodnosti se ne moremo spominjati, lahko pa jo ustvarjamo, da bi se je nekoč spominjali. *Razmišljam o njej in si predstavljam, kaj bom delal. Rad imam ljudi. Uživam v medsebojnih odnosih. Želim biti prijazen do njih in vem, da sem lahko tak. Morda je moja posebnost prav v tem, da sem prijazen. Moje ime je Timotej.*

Ljudje so navadno prijazni do mene.

Spomini so nekaj, kar lahko delimo z drugimi ljudmi. Ustvarjamo jih, ne nastajajo sami. Ko si jih delimo, ustvarjamo priložnosti za nove spomine, ki si jih bomo delili nekoč v prihodnosti. Torej je pomembno, da jih ustvarjamo, da nas bodo greli od znotraj. Obstajajo pa tudi posebni spomini, ki jih čas ne izbriše; ti grejejo še prav posebej. Ustvarjamo jih, ko smo dobri drug z drugim.

Ali kot je zapisal Haruki Murakami: *Ne glede na to, koliko časa mine, ne glede na to, kaj se vmes zgodi, obstaja nekaj stvari, ki jih nikoli ne moremo pozabiti, spomini, ki jih nikoli ne moremo izbrisati. Z nami ostanejo za vedno, kot temeljni kamen.*

MEMORY

Memories can warm you up from the inside because they do not exist outside of us. There are warm, kind memories, nostalgic memories, happy memories which we love and recollect. There are also those other memories we do not want because they are cold or painful. We may still have them because they do not disappear, but we can at least learn something from them.

Memory always works backwards. It is about something that happened or was happening in the past. *I do not know quite exactly what happened then, years ago, but I know that my life stopped for a moment and then went on along the other path I did not choose and did not want.*

Sometimes I do not remember what was going on five minutes ago. I write down where I have to go, and then I forget I wrote it down. Some people do not believe me, that I have a memory problem - they think I take advantage of it. I really want them to understand me, to know how such a memory disorder is possible. I do not want to have it, but I do.

One cannot say that there is a memory of the future. We cannot remember the future, but we can create it in order to change it one day. *I am thinking about it and imagine what I will do. I love people. I enjoy mutual relationships. I want to be kind to them and know I can be like that. My best feature might be that I am kind. My name is Timotej.*

People are usually kind to me.

Memories are something we can share with other people. We create them, they don't create themselves. When we share them, we create opportunities for new memories, which we will share sometime in the future. So, it is important to create them to keep us warm from the inside. There exist special memories which are never erased by time; they make us feel even warmer. We create them when we are good to each other.

Or as Haruki Marukami wrote: *No matter how much time passes, no matter what takes place in the interim, there are some things we can never assign to oblivion, memories we can never rub away. They remain with us forever, like a touchstone.*



SONČNI ZAHOD,

Andrej Jeglič



NINA

OSEBNOST

Ime mi je Nina. Hodim v gimnazijo, ker želim veliko vedeti o svetu, v katerem živim, o drugih ljudeh, o sebi. Vse to želim razumeti.

Nekoč je bil trenutek, ko ni bilo več poti naprej. Morda je celo bila, a je sama nisem prepoznala. Bilo je veliko črnine in zatajenih čustev, zlasti jeze. Človek lahko potegne v življenje tudi napačno potezo. Ne le v odnosu do drugih, temveč predvsem v odnosu do samega sebe; to velja za vsakega človeka. Obstaja zločin in obstaja kazen. Potem stojiš nekaj časa pred vrati. Nazadnje prestopiš prag. Sedaj je bistveno drugače, zlasti pa je svetlo.

Obstaja čas, ko človek verjame, da mora pomagati drugim, pomoči potrebnim. Potem spozna, da mora pomagati zlasti sebi in da je taka pomoč še najbolj koristna za druge ljudi. Človek se spremeni in spreminjajo se odnosi, v katere vstopa. Pomembno je, da jih določa ljubezen. Če jih ne določa, včasih se zgodi, da jih določa jeza ali celo sovraštvo, utegnejo postati prazni, dolgočasni in nezanimivi, celo destruktivni.

V življenju se je mogoče duhovno vzpenjati, kot bi hodil po stopnicah. Na tej poti se vedno znova sprašuješ, kakšen človek si, kakšna je tvoja duša. Zanima te, če jo res dobro poznaš. Morda se ti samo zdi, da jo poznaš, v resnici pa si tujec samemu sebi.

Spraševanje je dobro in koristno, saj potem pridejo odgovori. In potem vse bolj razumeš, vse bolj ti je jasno. Končno spoznaš in razumeš, kaj v resnici hočeš, kaj želiš. Veš, da je pomembno slediti svoji najgloblji želji, da je pomembno spoznati jo, čeprav ni vselej lahko; včasih je zelo težko. Ni nujno, da so vsi ljudje na tvoji strani.

Ali kot je zapisal Kahlil Gibran: če ljubiš drugega človeka, ga pusti, da odide; če se vrne, je bil vselej tvoj, če se ne, ni bil nikoli tvoj.

Pot osebnostne rasti ni enakomerna široka cesta, ki vodi samo naprej in navzgor. Ne, polna je odcepov in poti, ki ne vodijo nikamor. Najpomembnejša pa je ljubezen. Brez nje ni rasti. Ostajajo skrivnosti duše, ki jih dolgo ne razumeš in so kakor madeži.

Z ljubeznijo skrivnosti izginjajo in potem je veliko svetlobe; madežev ni več. Prihodnost je vselej negotova, kot je nekoč rekel Jim Morrison, toda cilj je kljub temu ves čas blizu.



PERSONALITY

My name is Nina. I attend secondary school because I want to know a lot about the world I live in, about other people, about myself. I want to understand everything.

Once there was a moment when there was no way forward. It may have been there, but I did not see it. There was a lot of blackness and bottled up emotions, particularly anger. A person can make a wrong move in life. Not only in relation to others, but above all in relation to oneself, which is true of every person. There is crime and there is punishment. Then you stand in front of the door for a while. Finally, you cross the doorstep. Now it is essentially different, in fact, it is bright.

There is a time when somebody believes that they must help other people in need. Then they realize that they must help themselves in particular and that such help is more beneficial to other people. Somebody changes and the relationships they enter change. It is important they are defined by love. If they are not, sometimes they are defined by anger or even hatred, they can become empty, boring and uninteresting, even destructive.

One can grow spiritually in life, like walking upstairs. You keep wondering on the way what kind of person you are, what your soul is like. You wonder if you really know it well. It might only seem to you know it, but in reality, you are a stranger to yourself.

Asking questions is good and helpful because then the answers come. And then you understand everything more, everything is clearer to you. Finally, you realize and understand what you really want, what you desire. You know it is important to follow your deepest desire, that you should find it although is not always easy. Not all the people may be on your side.

Or as Kahlil Gibran wrote: If you love somebody, let them go, for if they return, they were always yours. If they don't, they never were.

The path of personal growth is not a steady wide road, leading only forward and upward. No, it is full of turns and dead ends. Love is the most important. There is no growth without it. There remain the secrets of the soul you have not understood for a long time and are like stains.

The secrets disappear with love and then there is a lot of light, the stains are gone. The future is always uncertain as Jim Morrison once said, but the goal is in spite of that close all the time.

PRED IZOLO,

Dušan Rutar



ZAVEST O SEBI

Ime mi je Lara, stara sem osemnajst let, obiskujem Srednjo ekonomsko šolo v Šolskem centru Srečka Kosovela Sežana. Rada bi študirala farmacijo ali kaj drugega naravoslovnega. Veselil bi me teoretični študij z naravoslovnega področja. Zanimata me tudi veselje in človeško telo. Aksonska nevropatija je najbližja diagnoza temu, kar vidijo, da je z mano narobe; zaenkrat velja ta diagnoza, vendar ni čisto zanesljivo, da je prava.

Ne živi človek, pri katerem je vse prav; enako ne živi človek, s katerim je nekaj narobe samo zato, ker ima to ali ono diagnozo. Oseba je čisto nekaj drugega kakor diagnoza; diagnosticiramo lahko telesno stanje ali kaj podobnega, ne moremo pa diagnosticirati osebe.

Nekoliko pregnano lahko rečemo, da je en človek za drugega. Ne za diagnozo, obravnavo ali terapijo, temveč za drugo človeško bitje. Na vprašanje, kaj to pomeni, ni lahko odgovoriti, je pa odgovor zelo pomemben.

Pomemben je, ker zavest človeškega bitja o sebi ne zajema le spoznanj in idej o sebi, občutkov, čustev in vsega drugega, temveč zajema še nekaj drugega. Zavest o sebi namreč odkrije sebe kot – odnos. Ne sebe kot nekakšno stvar ali predmet, temveč kot odnos do nečesa drugega, do nečesa, kar ni sama.

Ta odnos je izviren, originalen, enkraten in neponovljiv. Tudi zaradi tega mu ne more blizu nobena diagnoza. Vsak človek zato živi, obstaja na poseben način. In vselej za drugega človeka, za druge ljudi, nikoli samo zase.

V posebnem smislu je človek središče panoramskega vesolja, kot rečemo v filozofskem žargonu. Obenem je odprt prostor, ki je dobro zaščiten pred vdiranjem drugih ljudi. Z njimi vzpostavlja odnose, ki imajo posebnost značilnost. Tvorijo namreč občestvo vzajemno odvisnih ljudi.

Lara ima rada ljudi in uživa v odnosih. Dokler so ti vzajemno dobri, je smisel življenja tako rekoč zagotovljen. Krepi človeka in mu vliva moči za to, da je še bolj za drugega človeka. In ker je vsak človek za drugega, je življenje zares dobro. Potem diagnoze niso več tako zelo pomembne. Prav je, da obstajajo in so ustrezne, toda kakovost življenja vendarle določajo medsebojni odnosi, ne pa terapije ali obravnave. Zares pomemben je šele obraz drugega človeka.



SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

My name's Lara, I'm eighteen years old, I attend Secondary School of Economics at Srečko Kosovel Sežana School Centre. I'd like to study pharmacy or something in natural science. I'd go for theoretical studies in the field of natural science. I'm also interested in universe and human body. Axonal neuropathy is the closest diagnosis to what they see is wrong with me; this diagnosis has been valid for the time being, but it isn't completely certain it's correct.

There is no one with whom everything is fine, similarly, there no one with whom something is wrong just because they have this or that diagnosis. A person is something completely different from a diagnosis; we can diagnose a physical condition or something similar, but we cannot diagnose a person.

In a slightly cunning way, we can say that one person is for another. Not for a diagnosis, treatment or therapy, but for another human being. It is not easy to answer the question what this means, but the answer is very important.

It is important because the consciousness of human being about themselves does not include only the findings and ideas about themselves, feelings, emotions and everything else, but it includes also something else. The self-consciousness reveals itself as a relationship. Not itself as a kind of thing or object, but as a relationship to something else, to something that is not itself.

This relationship is authentic, original, unique, and unrepeatable. For that reason, no diagnosis can come close to it. Every person therefore lives, exists in a special way. And always for another person, for other people, never for oneself.

In a special way a person is the centre of panoramic universe, as we say in philosophical jargon. At the same time, it is an open space, which is well protected against the invasion of other people. They create relationships with them, which have a special feature. They build a community of interdependent people.

Lara likes people and enjoys relationships. As long as they are mutually good, the meaning of life is virtually guaranteed. It makes somebody stronger, gives them strength to be even more for another person. Since everyone is for another one, life is really good. Then the diagnoses are no longer so important. It is right that they exist and are appropriate, but the quality of life is after all determined by mutual relationships, not therapies or treatments. Only the face of another person is truly important.

DOLENJSKA,

Anja Kužnik



ZALA

OBRAZ DRUGEGA ČLOVEKA

V vsakdanjem življenju ljudje vse prepogosto ugotavljajo drug za drugega, kdo je *normalen* in kdo ni. Razumljivo je, da skušajo biti *normalni*, toda razsežnosti človeških existenc segajo daleč onkraj domnevne *normalnosti*. Ljudje se zato nikoli ne morejo poenotiti, kaj pomeni beseda *normalen*. O njej imajo tako različna mnenja, da smo lahko vnaprej prepričani, da je res tako.

Filozofsko in zdravorazumsko spoznanje iz vsakdanjega življenja nam pravi, da je obraz drugega človeka obraz nekoga, ki ga potrebujemo. Vsak človek tako potrebuje vsaj enega drugega človeka. A za kaj ga najbolj potrebuje?

Potrebuje ga, da uresniči kaj od tega, česar si najbolj želi. Nekoliko vulgarno lahko rečemo, da je drugi človek koristen za naše želje in potrebe, kakor smo tudi sami koristni za druge ljudi. A kaj naj bi uresničili s pomočjo drugega človeka, kaj je tisto najdragocenejše, kar bi zares radi v globini svoje duše?

Drugi človek ni dragocen le zato, ker je njegov videz privlačen, ker ima veliko denarja ali premoženja in je *nekdo*. Zares dragocen je šele zaradi nečesa, česar ne moremo videti, ko ga gledamo v obraz, česar se ne moremo dotakniti, ko preverjamo njegovo premoženje.

Človek se zares razkrije šele takrat, ko se nekaj zgodi z nami samimi, z našim egocentričnim pogledom na svet in druge ljudi. Takrat se zgodi nekaj posebnega. Kaj se torej zgodi?

Ko se srečam iz oči v oči z drugim človekom, se zgodi prelom v obzorju mojega egocentričnega monizma, zaradi katerega vidim predvsem sebe in presojam vse druge ljudi s svojimi vatli. Ko se to zgodi, drugi vznemiri svet mojega ega, mojega jaza, ki misli, da je središče sveta, in ga vrže iz tira. Šele takrat se zares odprem drugemu človeku, šele takrat uzrem to, kar imenujemo neskončnost drugega človeka, in jo globoko dojamem.

Moje ime je Zala, stara sem trinajst let, obiskujem Osnovno šolo XIV. divizije Senovo. Ko bom odrasla, bom mogoče pevka. Mogoče tudi pisateljica, sam tle je fora, da moraš velik knjig prebrat. Če bi bila »normalna«, bi bila, po domače povedano, »cukerpekarca«, slaščičarka.

Zala je zelo »normalna«, čeprav je pripravljena kdaj pomisliti, da imajo prav ljudje, ki ji sporočajo, da ni. V resnici se popolnoma motijo.



THE FACE OF ANOTHER PERSON

In everyday life people too often speculate who is *normal* and who is not. It is understandable that they are trying to be *normal*, but the dimensions of human existence go far beyond alleged *normality*. Therefore, people can never agree on the meaning of the word *normal*. They have such a different opinion about it that we can be convinced beforehand that it is really like that.

Philosophical and common sense knowledge of everyday life tells us that the face of another person is the face of someone we need. Everyone needs at least one person. But what do they need them for most?

They need them to fulfill something of what they want most. To put it crudely, the other person is useful to our desires and needs as much as we are useful to other people. But what can we do with the help of another person, what is the most precious thing we would really like in the depths of our soul?

Someone else is not precious only because their appearance is attractive, because they have a lot of money or property and they are *someone*. They are really precious because of something we cannot see when we look in their eyes, we cannot touch when we check their wealth.

Someone self-discloses when something happens to them, to their egocentric view of the world and other people. Then something special happens. So, what happens?

When I meet someone face-to-face, there is a break in the horizon of my egocentric monism, which makes me see myself above all and I make personal judgements about everybody else. When it happens, someone else disturbs my ego, my self, which thinks is the centre of the world and it throws it off the track. Only then I really open up to someone else, only then I see what we call someone else's infinity, and I understand it deeply.

My name's Zala, I'm thirteen years old, I go to XIV. Divizije Senovo Primary School. When I grow up, I might be a singer. Perhaps a writer, but the catch is that you have to read a lot of books. If I were "normal", I'd be simply a candymaker, a confectioner.

Zala is very *normal* although she can think sometime that the people, who say to her she is not, are right. In fact, they are completely wrong.

V SREDIŠČU MARIBORA,

Tjaša Islamčević Lešnik



VZTRAJNOST

Medsebojnih odnosov ni mogoče matematično določiti. Ni mogoče izračunati, kaj se človeku najbolj splača, da bi imel dobre medsebojne odnose. V življenju obstaja element naključja, prvina popolne nepredvidljivosti.

Ime mi je Lidija, stara sem 21 let, zaključila sem šolanje in se usposobila za živilsko tehnico. Sicer se v tem ne vidim. Vidim se, kako bom pisala bloge o svojem življenju, svetovala bi glede pravic invalidov in o danih situacijah, ki se dogajajo v svetu.

O tem, kar se dogaja, je tudi treba pisati. Veliko. Zlasti o družbenih nepravilnostih, o krivicah, ki se dogajajo številnim ljudem. Človek, ki ima rad ljudi, veliko razmišlja, govori in piše o tem. Ni naključje, da filozof povezuje ljubezen in pogum. Biti na strani ljudi, ki se jim dogajajo krivice, biti z ljudmi, ki trpijo, ljubiti druge ljudi, zagotovo terja veliko poguma in vztrajnosti. Tako delovanje je etično; ljubezen je visoko etična.

Ljubezen kot etičnost je dobesedno lekcija iz poguma in vztrajnosti. Ljubezen namreč vztraja, zato si nekateri ljudje obljubijo zvestobo in si rečejo, da bodo skupaj v dobrem in slabem – do konca.

V ljubezni je vselej tudi tveganje, je element naključja. Nikoli ne moreš vedeti vnaprej, v koga se boš zaljubil ali kdo se bo zaljubil vate. Ne obstaja popolna varnost, v ljubezni ni mogoče vse določiti vnaprej, da se človeku ne bi pripetilo kaj nepričakovanega ali slabega. Nasprotno je res: *v ljubezni je vselej nekaj nepričakovanega, je avantura, je pustolovščina, je potovanje v neznano.* Kdor hoče popolno varnost in kdor želi, da je vse določeno vnaprej, da ni nobenega tveganja, preprosto ne more izkusiti prave ljubezni.

V ljubezni se srečujejo ljudje iz povsem različnih svetov. Potem se učijo živeti skupaj, biti skupaj. Kar je najbolj dragoceno, je prav različnost, dejstvo, da živijo ljudje v različnih svetovih in da lahko prav zaradi tega živijo skupaj in izumljajo nove načine skupnega življenja.

Lidija je vztrajna oseba. Vztraja pri tem, kar je dobro. Ko bo nekoč svetovala glede pravic invalidov, bo gotovo poudarjala pomen vztrajnosti, odločenosti in poguma. Za pravice se je namreč treba boriti. Nikoli niso kar podarjene in zagotovljene.

Kdor je hendikepiran, to čuti še veliko bolj kakor drugi ljudje.



PERSISTENCE

Relationships cannot be determined mathematically. It is not possible to calculate what someone should do to have good relationships. There is an element of coincidence in life, an element of complete unpredictability.

My name's Lidija, I'm 21 years old, I finished school and became a food technician. I don't see myself in this career, though. I imagine myself writing blogs about my life, giving advice on the rights of people with disabilities and on the given situations, going on in the world.

We must write about what is going on. A lot. Specifically, about social injustice, about unfairness happening to people. Somebody who loves people thinks a lot, speaks and writes about it. It is no coincidence that a philosopher connects love and courage. Being on the side of people who suffer injustice, being with people who suffer, love other people, definitely takes a lot of courage and persistence. Acting like that is ethical; love is highly ethical.

An ethic of love is literally a lesson in courage and persistence. Love persists, so some people promise to each other fidelity and say they will be together for better or for worse – till the end.

In love there is a risk, an element of coincidence. You never know in advance who you will fall in love with or who will fall in love with you. There is no perfect security, in love it is not possible to set everything in advance to prevent someone from happening something unexpected or bad to them. The opposite is true: *there is always something unexpected in love, it is an adventure, an exciting experience, a journey into the unknown.* Whoever wants perfect security and everything to be predetermined to avoid any risk, simply cannot experience true love.

People from totally different worlds meet in love. Then they learn how to live together, be together. The most valuable thing is precisely diversity, a fact that people live in different worlds and that they can due to this fact live together and invent new ways of cohabiting.

Lidija is a persistent person. She insists on what is good. When she gives advice on rights of people with disabilities one day, she will surely emphasize the importance of persistence, determination and courage. Rights must be fought for. They are never just given and guaranteed.

Anyone who is disabled can feel that even much more than other people.

MAJI GRAD,

Andrej Jeglič



DRUGAČNOST ZDRUŽUJE

Moje ime je Matic. Obiskujem sedmi razred osnovne šole. Imam veliko prijateljev, tudi najboljšega. V šoli mi je dobro. Najbolje mi je, ko stojim na odru, pred ljudmi. Rad plešem in pravijo, da dobro plešem. Morda bom postal profesionalni košarkar; take so moje sanje. Samo enkrat so se norčevali iz mene, češ da moja hoja ni lepa in da se držim čudno.

Ni dobro, če človek misli ali verjame, pa čeprav samo v skrivnem kotičku svoje duše, da je pametnejši od drugih, boljši, vrednejši; enako slabo je, če misli ali verjame, da je manjvreden.

Truizem je, da ima vsak človek kaj nad seboj, kot je nekoč zapisal Fran Levstik. Njegov Martin Krpan z Vrha od Svete Trojice je bil silen človek in se ni bal nikogar. Še sam presvetli cesar z Dunaja ga je občudoval. Pa se je kljub temu zgodilo tole.

Martin namreč ni bil zgolj močan, bil je tudi jako pameten. In je ob neki priložnosti mirno rekel: *vsak ima nekaj nad sabo: kdor ni grbast, morda pa je trobast!*

Zakaj torej človek ne bi sledil smernici, ki jo v življenju sicer potrebuje vsakdo? Taka smernica je v naslovu te pripovedi: *drugačnost združuje*. V vsakdanjem življenju sicer ne združuje vselej, saj velikokrat celo razdvaja, toda smernica je kljub temu dobra.

Samo pomislite, kaj lahko doseže Matic, če bo vztrajno sledil smernici. Morda bo ljudem na odru pokazal, kako pomembno je v življenju nekaj narediti, pa če se zdi, da je tisto dejanje še tako drobno in nepomembno. Pomembno je, da ga naredi, kot je nekoč dejal Mahatma Gandhi. To je pomembno zlasti takrat, ko kdo pripomni, da je kakšno dejanje zgolj detajl, malenkost, ki jo zmore vsakdo.

Drugačnost ali različnost, ki zares združuje ljudi, je generična. To pomeni, da nastaja onkraj tega, kar je sicer značilno za ljudi. Živijo namreč kot v nekakšnem balonu, znotraj katerega mislijo, da so čudni vsi, ki ne živijo v istem ali vsaj enakem balonu.

Generična različnost, ki združuje ljudi, gre marsikomu na živce. Tistim ljudem, ki živijo kakor rastline v steklenjaku. Tja so jih posadili, vse so enake ali zelo podobne druga drugi, obenem pa so povsem brezbržne do življenja onkraj steklenjaka.

OTHERNESS UNITES

My name's Matic. I go to seventh grade of primary school. I have a lot of friends, including the best one. I feel good at school. I feel best when I stand on stage in front of people. I love dancing, and they say I can dance well. I might become a professional basketball player; this is my dream. They made fun of me only once, saying my walking was not beautiful and that I was acting strangely.

It is not good for somebody to think or believe, even only in the secret corner of their soul, that they are smarter than others, better, worthier; it is equally bad to think or believe they are inferior.

It is truism that everyone has something above them, as once written by Fran Levstik. His Martin Krpan from the Hilltop by the Holy Trinity was a strong man and was not afraid of anyone. Even the mighty emperor from Vienna admired him. And yet this happened.

Martin was not only strong, he was also very clever. On one occasion he calmly said, *'Everyone has something above them: whoever is not hunchbacked, may be round-mouthed!'*

So why not follow the guideline that everyone needs in life? There is such a guideline in the title of this story: *otherness unites*. In everyday life it does not always unite because it often even divides, but the guideline is good anyway.

Just think what Matic can achieve if he follows the guideline persistently. He may show people on stage how important it is to do something in life, even if the action seems so tiny and insignificant. It is important that he does it, as once said Mahatma Gandhi. This is especially important when someone makes a remark that an action is just a detail, triviality everyone can do.

The otherness or diversity, that really unites people, is generic. It means it arises beyond what is usually characteristic of people. They live like in a kind of balloon, inside which they think that everyone, who does not live in the same or at least equal balloon, is strange.

Generic diversity, that brings people together, gets on many people's nerves. To those people who live like plants in a greenhouse. They were planted there, they are all the same or similar to each other, at the same time they are completely indifferent to life outside the greenhouse.



POGLED IZ
LOGARSKÉ
DOLINE,

Dušán Rutar



PROTEZA

Sprva je neprijetno. Proteza je namreč trda, hladna, negibna, umetna. Ni kakor roka. Ne uboga možganov. *Je tujek, ni moja, ne pripada mojemu telesu. Pa vendar.*

Proteza podpira mobilnost in gibanje. Oboje je značilnost življenja, ki se ves čas premika; življenje ne more mirovati. *Obstaja živa sedanjost, ki se je močno zavedam. Tudi zaradi izgube, proteze in spomina. Presenečenje zaradi nepričakovanega izida ni bilo majhno. Zvestoba, ki omogoča napredovanje, je bila na strani psihologa. Pomen uspeha in želja po uspešnosti sta postali novi koordinati mojega življenja. Odgovornost do sebe in drugih – končno sem dojel, zakaj je to tako pomembno.*

Gostoljubnost je bila velika, potreba po pomoči drugega tudi. Razvoj tehnologij in zaupanje vanj sta postali vodnici. *Zaupam v znanost, zaradi katere bom dobil še boljše proteze. Da bi postal čim bolj emancipiran. Izkušnjo praznine nadomešča izkušnja upanja. Zaupam v prihodnost in se je veselim.*

Proteza je dodatek, nadomestek, suplement. Tri proteze so trije nadomestki. Obstaja logika dodatka ali nadomestka. Nastajajo novi spomini. Srce sedanjosti je proteza, ki nadomešča izgubo. Nastaja zaradi možnosti tehnološke sinteze. Proteza je tehnološki dosežek, ki temelji na logiki. Ta je pomembna tudi zunaj tehnološkega sveta, saj obstaja logika življenja, eksistence, napredovanja v življenju. Obstaja logika morale in etike. Obstaja protokol, ki ga obnavljam. Ne po naključju in zato, ker ima smisel. Ima pomen.

Obstaja proteza upanja, zaupanja in celo vere. Na primer v drugega človeka in v sebe. Podpira življenje v srcu sedanjosti, v tem trenutku. Ne obstaja popolna gotovost, zato je potrebna vera. Potrebno je zaupanje.

Začenjam pol ure pred drugimi in končam pol ure potem, ko že odnehajo. Želim nove navade in nove sedimente, ki bodo nekoč tvorili preteklost, vredno spomina in nostalgije. Dobil bom nove, še boljše proteze, ki bodo samo moje in bodo del mojega telesa.

Moje ime je Kristijan.

Človek mora prehoditi pot skozi življenje sam. Pri tem ni pomembno, ali si pomaga s protezo ali hodi brez nje. Pomembno je, da ne pozabi na svoje sanje in da ne živi sanj koga drugega. *Želim ustvarjati prostor za prihodnost in biti dober človek do sebe in drugih ljudi.*

PROTHESIS

At first it is unpleasant. A prosthesis is hard, cold, motionless, artificial. It is not like an arm. It does not obey the brain. *It is alien, not mine, it does not belong to my body. And yet.*

The prosthesis supports mobility and movement. They are both a feature of life, which moves all the time; life cannot be at a standstill. *There is a living present I am well aware of. Due to the loss, prosthesis and memory, too. The surprise at the unexpected outcome was not small. The loyalty allowing progress was on the side of a psychologist. The importance of success and desire to succeed have become new coordinates of my life. The responsibility to myself and others – finally I understood why this is so important.*

The hospitality was great, the need for help of another one as well. Technology development and trust in it have become the guides. I have faith in science that will get me better prostheses. To become as emancipated as possible, the experience of emptiness is replaced by the experience of life hope. I have faith in the future and am looking forward to it.

The prosthesis is an accessory, a substitute, a supplement. Three prostheses are three substitutes. There is a logic of an accessory or a substitute. New memories are emerging. The heart of the present is the prosthesis that substitutes the loss. It arises due to the possibility of techno-logical synthesis. The prosthesis is a technological achievement based on logic. This is important also outside technological world since there is a logic of life, existence, progress in life. There is a logic of morality and ethics. There is a protocol which I am restoring. Not by chance and because it makes sense. It has a meaning.

There is a prosthesis of hope, trust and even faith. For example, in another person and in yourself. It supports life in the heart of the present, at this moment. There is no absolute certainty, therefore faith is needed. Trust is needed.

I start half an hour before the others and finish half an hour after they have stopped. I want new habits and new sediments that will one day make the past worth the memory and nostalgia. I will get new, even better prostheses that will only be mine and will be part of my body.

My name is Kristijan.

A person must walk the path through life alone. It doesn't matter if they help themselves with a prosthesis or walk without it. It is important not to forget their dreams and not to live someone else's dreams. *I would like to create a space for the future and be a good person to myself and other people.*



KOZOROG,

Andrej Jeglič



JAN

ZNANSTVENE ZADEVE

Rad imam znanstvene zadeve – kemijo in biologijo. Obiskujem osnovno šolo, osmi razred, rad spoznavam svet; ime mi je Jan.

Čudovito. Ob takem razmišljanju lahko zastavimo nekaj vprašanj, ki so dobra za nadaljnje razmišljanje.

Kdo pride v življenju najdlje, kaj sploh pomeni *priti daleč*? Bogati ljudje, vplivni ljudje, ljudje, ki imajo veliko premoženja? Ne, nobene nujnosti ni, da pridejo najdlje, karkoli že to pomeni. Je pa zagotovo nujno, da pridejo najdlje ljudje, ki se dolgo in naporno ukvarjajo z zares vrednimi zadevami. Takih ljudi tudi ne sprašuješ po ocenah, ki so jih dobili v času šolanja, kajti zares pomembno je, kaj človek doseže v življenju, s kako vrednimi zadevami se ukvarja.

Zares pomembne zadeve v življenju niso take, da jih pogledaš prvič in ti je že vse jasno. Pri takih zadevah ti na začetku, prav nasprotno, ni jasno prav nič. Potem se odločiš, da boš trdo delal, da bi jih razumel in si jih pojasnil, da bodo zares jasne, da ne bodo kakor v megli.

Ukvarjanje z znanostjo namreč pomeni, da delaš eksperimente in preizkušaš zadeve, da bi ugotovil, kako zares, v resnici deluje svet. In pri tem je zelo pomembno, da lahko različni ljudje, različne osebnosti, ki verjamejo v zelo različne zadeve, pridejo do povsem enakih izsledkov. In če pridejo, so spoznali resnico in so lahko prepričani, da jo poznajo.

Pri tem ni pomembno, kakšen je kdo, kako je videti, v kaj verjame, ali hodi tako ali pač drugače; Stephen Hawking na primer večji del svojega življenja sploh ni mogel hoditi. Pomembno je le to, da ga zanima znanstveni način odkrivanja sveta, njegovega raziskovanja, razmišljanja, sklepanja. Spreminjajo se ideje o svetu in o tem, kar je v njem, toda resnice se ne spreminjajo.

Resnica je, da obstaja razlika med vedenjem, s katerim skušamo nekomu ugajati, in vedenjem, s katerim izražamo spoštovanje do njega. Drugačnost je zato preizkušnja za vsakega človeka, ki hoče ugajati, ne zna pa spoštovati, ki se podreja in uboga, ne zna pa ljubiti.

Ljubezen do drugega človeka je zato onkraj *dobrega okusa* ali všečnosti. In drugega ne ljubimo, ker je tak, kot bi radi, temveč ga ljubimo, ker ravno ni tak, ker je drugačen.



SCIENTIFIC MATTERS

I love scientific matters - chemistry and biology. I go to primary school, eighth grade, I love getting to know the world; my name's Jan.

Great. Keeping that in mind, we can ask a few questions, which are good for further reflection.

Who goes furthest in life, what does it mean to go far? Rich people, influential people, the people, who own a lot of property. No, it is not necessary that they go furthest, whatever this means. It is definitely necessary that the people, who have been dealing with worthy things long and hard, go furthest. You do not ask such people about the grades they got while going to school because what really matters is what somebody achieves in life, how valuable things they deal with.

Really important things in life are not such that you look at them for the first time and everything is clear to you. On the contrary, at first nothing is clear to you. Then you decide to work hard to understand them and to explain them to yourself to be really clear, not to be like in the fog.

Namely, being a scientist means that you do experiments and try out things to find out how the world really truly works. It is very important that different people, different personalities, who believe in very different things, get identical results. And if they do, they have found out the truth and they can be sure they know it.

It does not matter what someone is like, what they look like, what they believe in, whether they walk in this or the other way. Stephen Hawking, for example, most of his life could not walk at all. It is only important that they are interested in the scientific way of discovering the world, its exploring, thinking, deducing. Ideas about the world and what is in it change, but the truths do not change.

The truth is that there is a difference between the behaviour in which we try to please someone and the behaviour in which we express respect to someone. The difference is therefore a trial for everyone who wants to appeal, but does not know how to respect, who submits and obeys, but does not know how to love.

Love for another person is thus beyond *good taste* or agreeability. And we do not love someone because they are like we want them to be, but we love them because they are not, because they are different.

PLANIKE,

Andrej Jeglič



MLADA DUŠA

Ni nujno, da je človek z leti vse starejši. Lahko postane vnovič mlad. Ali pa se sploh ne postara. Nekateri ljudje se na primer ne postarajo. Morda se postara njihovo telo, medtem ko ostaja duša mlada. Je to pomembno za življenje in doživljanje smisla?

Je pomembno, kajti mladost duše zajema zlasti razumevanje drugega človeka, brez katerega ni mogoče živeti, zajema sočutje, zajema sprejemanje. Mlada duša tako ne meri drugega človeka in ne presoja, kako *normalen* ali kako *različen* je. Kdor zares ljubi drugega človeka, ga ne presoja, temveč ga sprejema z odprtimi rokami. Odpira mu vrata svojega doma in odpira mu vrata svoje duše.

Vedno znova se dogaja, da prostori niso prilagojeni tem, ki prilagoditve potrebujejo. Nekateri učenci zato ne morejo s sošolci tja, kamor bi sicer radi odšli. Če prostori niso prilagojeni, jim preprosto rečejo, naj ostanejo doma. Ni prav, da je tako, vendar tako je.

Moje ime je Luka, obiskujem Osnovno šolo Gorje, ko bom velik, bom morda slikar. Če mi uspe, bom slikal portrete; ali pa bom ustvarjal videoigre.

Če bo Luka slikar, bo morda ustvarjal podobe, na katerih se bo zrcalila ideja, ki jo je nekoč izrekel Pablo Picasso, morda pa tudi izkušnje, ki jih doživlja, kadar prostori niso dovolj prilagojeni zanj. Ne moremo vedeti, kako bo, lahko pa bi bilo tudi tako, kot je zapisno. In kaj je rekel Pablo Picasso?

Nekoč je povedal, kakšen je smisel, smoter, končni cilj slikanja: *smisel slikanja je izprati prah vsakdanjega življenja z naših duš. Picasso zato ne slika, kar vidi, temveč slika, kar čuti in o čemer razmišlja.*

Dругega človeka predvsem čutimo, zato ni tako pomembno, kakšen je na pogled.

Ko se otresemo prahu, zahvaljujoč umetnosti, so naše duše čistejše. Potem se človek bolje počuti. Kot se počuti dobro v družbi prijatelja ali prijateljice, ki odpira vrata svojega doma. Duša ostaja mlada in je polna zaupanja. Ne stara se, temveč dozori.

Luka bi rad shodil, a ima mišično atrofijo. Napredek znanosti mu bo v pomoč. Zaupamo znanosti in verjamemo, da bo imel Luka okoli sebe ljudi, katerih duša bo ostajala mlada. Takó bo ostajal mlad tudi sam.



THE YOUNG SOUL

Somebody does not have to get old with age. They can become young again. Or they do not age at all. Some people for example do not grow old. Their body may get old while their soul remains young. Is this important for life and experiencing the meaning?

It is important because the youth of the soul includes particularly understanding of another person without whom it is not possible to live, it includes compassion, it includes acceptance. The young soul does not assess the other person and does not judge how *normal* or how *different* they are. Whoever truly loves another person does not judge them, but accepts them with open arms. They open the door to their home and open the door of their soul.

It happens again and again that the spaces are not adapted to those who need the adjustments. So, some pupils cannot go with their classmates wherever they would like to go. If the spaces are not adjusted, they simply say to them to stay at home. It is not right to be like this, but it simply is.

My name's Luka, I go to Gorje Primary School, when I grow up, I might be a painter. If I succeed, I'll paint portraits, or create video games.

If Luka becomes a painter, he might create images reflecting the idea once uttered by Pablo Picasso as well as the experience he gets when the spaces are not adjusted enough for him. We cannot know what it will be like, but it could be as it is written. And what did Pablo Picasso say?

Once he said what the meaning, purpose, final goal of painting was: *The purpose of painting is washing the dust of daily life off our souls. Picasso therefore does not paint what he sees, but paints what he feels and what he thinks.*

We mostly feel another person, so it is not so important what they look like.

When we shake off the dust, thanks to art, our souls are purer. Then somebody feels better, as they feel good in the company of a friend or girlfriend who opens the door of their home. The soul remains young and is full of hope. It does not age, it matures.

ŽITNO POLE,

Alen Joldić



MARKO

DRUGA MOŽNOST

Ljubezen ustvarja novo perspektivo, ki je perspektiva dveh. Posameznik ne more imeti take perspektive, ker ima samo perspektivo enega. Lahko si predstavljamo, da živijo na svetu goli posamezniki, individualna bitja, vsak zase. Vsakdo ima svoj pogled na svet, svoja mnenja o njem, svoj način življenja. Vse to je mogoče in je do določene mere tudi smiselno.

Obstaja pa še druga možnost. To je možnost dveh ljudi. Obstaja prehod od enega, od ene perspektive k dvema, k perspektivi dveh. Dva človeka si zaradi ljubezni delita perspektivo dveh, ki ni vsota dveh perspektiv, ni zlitje dveh perspektiv v eno, temveč je povsem nova perspektiva. Ljubezen tako ustvarja novo.

Ko sreča posameznik drugega človeka, ko se med njima vname ljubezen, se zgodi nekaj posebnega. Zgodi se prehod, rodi se nov pogled na svet, rodi se nova možnost, možnost drugačnega življenja, življenja v dvoje. Človek sam ne more živeti na enak način, kot lahko živi skupaj z drugim človekom, s katerim ga veže ljubezen, ta neverjetna sila, ki je morda močnejša od vsake druge sile, za katero so zmožna človeška bitja.

Svet ljudi ni sestavljen iz posameznikov kot iz atomov. Ne, sestavljen, še boljše, narejen je iz odnosov. In med njimi izstopa ljubezenski odnos.

Druga možnost je zato ljubezen do drugega, drugačnega človeka. V ljubezni ne moremo zadovoljevati svojih egoističnih potreb ali interesov, v njej moramo skrbeti za drugega človeka, za njegovo blagostanje. Vsega tega se moramo šele naučiti, tega ne prinesemo s seboj na svet.

Ljubezen je zato zahtevna, naporna. Od človeka terja veliko. Terja odrekanje, človek se mora odreči egoističnim interesom in potrebam. D drugega človeka ne sme izkoriščati za svoje potrebe. V kulturi, ki visoko ceni individualizem, to ni enostavna naloga.

Moje ime je Marko. Obiskujem osmi razred Osnovne šole Franca Rozmana-Staneta Maribor. Glede na to, da se zanimam za fitness, zdravo prehrano in prehranske dodatke, bi mogoče, ko bom velik, postal ambasador kakšnega podjetja s športno prehrano ali pa nutricionist, prehranski svetovalec ali mogoče celo bodybuilder. Morda bi odprl svoj fitness.

Marko bo morda ambasador drugačnosti in ljubezni do drugačnosti, za katero pravijo, da nas bogati. In imajo prav.



THE ALTERNATIVE

Love creates a new perspective, which is the perspective of two. An individual cannot have such a perspective because they only have a perspective of one. We can imagine that naked individuals, individual beings live in the world, each for oneself. Everyone has their own view of the world, their opinions about it, their way of life. It is all possible and makes sense to some extent.

There is an alternative. The alternative of two people. There is a transition from one, from one perspective to two, to the perspective of two. Two people share the perspective of two out of love, which is not the sum of two perspectives, it is not the fusion of two perspectives into one, but it is a completely new perspective. Thus, love creates a new one.

When an individual meets another person, when love ignites between them, something special happens, a transition happens, a new view of the world is born, a new opportunity arises, the opportunity of a different life, the life for two. A person alone cannot live in the same way as they can live together with somebody else, with whom they are bound by love, this incredible force, which may be stronger than any other force, human beings are capable of.

The human world is not made up of individuals like atoms. No, it is composed of, or better still, made of relationships. And the love relationship stands out among them.

The alternative is therefore love for another, different person. We cannot satisfy our egoistic needs and interests in love, we must look after the other person and their well-being. Yet we have to learn all this, it is not brought into the world.

So, love is demanding, strenuous. It demands a lot from a person. It demands giving up, a person has to give up their egoistic interests and needs. They cannot use another person for their needs. This is not an easy task in the culture that greatly appreciates individualism.

My name's Marko. I go to the eighth grade of France Rozman-Stane Maribor Primary School. Considering that I'm interested in fitness, healthy diet and dietary supplements, I might, when I grow up, become an ambassador of a sports nutrition company or a nutritionist, nutrition consultant or maybe even a bodybuilder. I may open my own fitness studio.

Marko might be an ambassador of difference and love for difference, which, they say, makes us rich. And they are right.

ZELENCI_SAVÁ
DOJINKA,

Gregor Jerič



PRIPOVEDOVANJE ZGODB

Pisanje zgodb je nadvse zanimivo in vznemirljivo početje. Njihovo pripovedovanje tudi. Ljudje si zato od nekdanj pripovedujejo zgodbe. Pripovedujejo jih drug drugemu; lahko so o mnogočem, lahko pa so tudi o sebi. Včasih si človek pove kako zgodbo o sebi – samemu sebi. Spet drugič potrebuje poslušalca, drugega človeka. Lahko je zelo samotno, če človek nima nikogar in pripoveduje zgodbe samemu sebi.

Pripovedovanje zgodb je pomembno zlasti takrat, ko so zgodbe o nas. Lahko celo rečemo, da smo narejeni iz takih zgodb, da tvorijo to, kar zares smo; zgodbe o nas so naše jedro, so jedro naših eksistenc in identitet, ki jih imamo. Morda prav zato ne povemo vseh zgodb o sebi vsakomur, saj nas morda ne bi poslušali; morda bi se tudi odvrnili od nas.

Moje ime je Sara, obiskujem sedmi razred Osnovne šole Franceta Prešerna Kranj. V prostem času rada pojem, pa tudi pišem zgodbe. Želim si, da bi dobila mikrofona.

Sara bi potem lahko pripovedovala zgodbe, ki jih piše, da bi jo slišalo veliko ljudi. Le zakaj tega ne bi naredila? Morda prav zato, ker se v šoli včasih počuti odrinjeno. Ima namreč cerebralno paralizo, to pa je nekaj, kar ni vselej sprejeto, tako kot ljudje sicer sprejemajo drug drugega.

Če bi Sara povedala kako zgodbo o sebi in o cerebralni paralizi, bi bilo morda malo drugače. Kdo bi se nad njenim pripovedovanjem zamislil in si rekel, da ni prav, če se kdo počuti odrinjenega. Saj ljudje vedno znova govorijo, kako nas drugačnost ali različnost bogati.

Res je, da nas bogati, le da različnost včasih tudi boli, ker je ljudje ne marajo in jo zavračajo.

Sara bi bila rada nekoč pisateljica. Tako je rekla. Ali pa pevka. Morda tudi psihologinja. Če bi postala psihologinja, bi se srečevala s številnimi ljudmi, ki čutijo na svoji koži, kaj pomeni biti odrinjen in izoliran, kaj pomeni biti sam in kaj pomeni ne imeti nikogar, ki mu lahko zaupaš kako zgodbo o sebi. Njeno delo bi bilo plemenito, humanistično, saj bi bila dober poslušalec. Za te, ki poslušalce močno potrebujejo.

Pripovedovanje zgodb ni samo vznemirljivo in zanimivo; včasih je tudi zdravilno.



STORYTELLING

Writing stories is a very interesting and exciting thing to do, including storytelling. People have always told stories to each other. We tell them to each other, they can be about many things, they can also be about oneself. Sometimes somebody tells a story about themselves to themselves. Another time they need a listener, somebody else. It can be very lonely if someone does not have anyone and tells stories to themselves.

Storytelling is especially important when the stories are about us. We can say we are made of such stories that make us what we really are; the stories about us are our core, are the core of existence and identity we have. Therefore, we may not tell all the stories about ourselves to everyone because they might not listen to us, perhaps they would turn away from us.

My name's Sara, I go to the seventh grade of France Prešeren Kranj Primary School. In my free time I like singing and writing stories. I wish I'd get a microphone.

Sara could then tell the stories she writes to be heard by many people. Why wouldn't she do it? It could be that she sometimes feels excluded at school. She has cerebral palsy, which is something that is not always accepted the way people otherwise accept each other.

If Sara told a story about herself and cerebral palsy, it could be a little different. Her story might make someone think and they might say it is not right anyone to feel excluded. After all, people keep saying that difference or diversity makes us rich.

It is true it makes us rich, but the difference sometimes hurts because people do not like it and refuse it.

Sara would like to be a writer one day. That is what she said. Or a singer. Perhaps a psychologist, too. If she became a psychologist, she would meet many people who have experienced what it feels to be excluded and isolated, what it means to be alone, and what it means not to have anyone you can trust a story about yourself. Her work would be noble, humanistic as she would be a good listener. For those who need a listener badly.

Storytelling is not just exciting and interesting; sometimes it is also therapeutic.

SLOVENIJA – PERSPEKTIVE DRUGAČNOSTI III
SLOVENIA – THE PERSPECTIVE OF OTHERNESS III

Avtor
Dušan Rutar

V angleški jezik prevedla
Tanja Kejžar (vse zgodbe o učencih in dijakih)
Dušan Rutar (poglavji: Slovenija – perspektive drugačnosti, CIRIUS Kamnik)

Fotografije: Andrej Jeglič, Tjaša Islamčević Lešnik, Dušan Rutar, Aleksandar Zarić, Anja Kužnik, Matej Treven, Alen Joldić, Gregor Jerič, Silvo Vidergar

Priprava in obdelava fotografij
Jure Kravanja

Oblikovanje in prelom
Tiskarna Silveco, Studio Orca

Tisk
Tiskarna Silveco

Založnik
CIRIUS Kamnik

Za založnika
Goran Pavlič

1. izdaja, 1. natis
300 izvodov

© CIRIUS Kamnik, 2020

Vse pravice pridržane

Brez založnikovega pisnega dovoljenja gradiva ni dovoljeno reproducirati, kopirati ali kako drugače razširjati. Ta prepoved se nanaša tako na mehanske (fotokopiranje) kot na elektronske (snemanje ali prepisovanje na kakršen koli pomnilniški medij) oblike reprodukcije.

Knjiga je nastala v okviru Strokovnega centra za gibalno ovirane otroke in mladostnike, ki ga sofinancirata Republika Slovenija in Evropska unija iz Evropskega socialnega sklada. Operacija se izvaja v okviru Operativnega programa za izvajanje evropske kohezijske politike v obdobju 2014–2020, prednostna os Socialna vključenost in zmanjševanje tveganja revščine, prednostna naložba Aktivno vključevanje, tudi za spodbujanje enakih možnosti ter aktivne udeležbe in povečane zaposljivosti.

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji

Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

376-056.26-053.2(035)

376-053.2(497.4Kamnik)(091)(082)

RUTAR, Dušan

Slovenija : perspektive drugačnosti III = the perspective of otherness III / [avtor Dušan Rutar ; v angleški jezik prevedla Tanja Kejžar, Dušan Rutar ; fotografije Andrej Jeglič ... et al.]. - 1. izd., 1. natis. - Kamnik : CIRIUS, 2020

ISBN 978-961-95087-2-5

1. Gl. stv. nasl.

COBISS.SI-ID 34976771