WCCO
WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

TARTU ÜLIKOOL
1632
UNIVERSITAS TARTUENSIS

28 award ceremony
WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

November 10th, 2011 university of Tartu, Estonia

WCCO
WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

TARTU ÜLIKOOL
UNIVERSITAS TARTUENSIS
1632

Tartu
heade mõtete linn

EAS
Enterprise Estonia

Photos: University of Tartu (Ove Maidla, Andres Tennus), Anton Klink, Andres Andresen, Mati Kose, Jarek Jõepera, Graham Mitchell, Kaarel Mikkin, Jaak Nilson, Arne Ader, Toomas Tuul, Meelis Lokk, Anneli Tandorf

INVITATION

The World Cultural Council and
University of Tartu

are pleased to invite you to the 2011 Award Ceremony for the

"ALBERT EINSTEIN"
WORLD AWARD OF SCIENCE

and

"LEONARDO DA VINCI"
WORLD AWARD OF ARTS

These will be conferred on eminent pioneers in their respective fields
for their tireless work to further human culture and wellbeing.

Special acknowledgments will be granted to
distinguished Estonian scientists and artists.

Thursday, November 10th, 2011 at 2pm
in the Assembly Hall, University of Tartu, Estonia

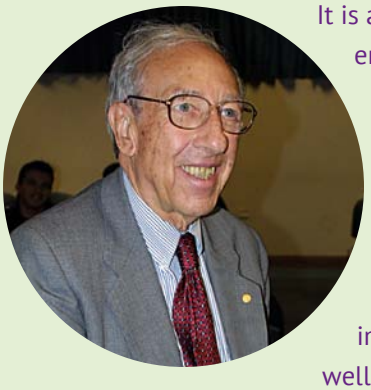
R.S.V.P. to:

www.consejoculturalmundial.org/RSVP/Ceremony2011.htm
(to confirm attendance)

We look forward to the pleasure of your company.

28 Award ceremony
WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

Dear friends,



It is a great honour for the World Cultural Council to celebrate its 28th Award Ceremony at the University of Tartu. The Council remains as committed as ever to its founding ideals. We will continue to encourage and reward excellence in the fields of science, education and arts, annually granting our awards to those across the globe who tirelessly persist in their respective discipline for the wellbeing of mankind.

Through our efforts, we aspire towards a better future, looking to promote achievements that will give rise to a culture that fosters progress by improving the quality of our life and our ecological environment, and fulfills our well being with enriched attainments.

Our challenge is to persevere in our endeavour; to acknowledge and support those who study; to investigate and find the best paths so that all nations can learn to live in peace and harmony, based on respect and fraternity among all people. The past has bequeathed us its wisdom; only further efforts to increase that wisdom will pave the way to a better tomorrow.

Edmond H. Fischer
President
World Cultural Council

Dear guests and colleagues,

Let me express my deepest satisfaction with the opportunity to welcome you in the University of Tartu. As an international research institution, University of Tartu has throughout its nearly 400 years of history supported the emergence of pioneering ideas, the transfer of wisdom, academic freedom and mutual respect within the society. It's an honour that World Cultural Council has chosen University of Tartu as the venue to celebrate this year's Award Ceremony. I believe that the venerable academic atmosphere of our Alma Mater makes it an appropriate place to deliver the World Cultural Council awards to the most outstanding representatives of the fields of research, education and arts.

The 30 years of altruistic activity of the World Cultural Council is an excellent proof of how individuals and organizations with their noble ideas, good will and joint effort

can make this world a better place and promote a fine setting for scientific research and artistic endeavours. University of Tartu, along with the entire academic community is proud to share a common goal with the World Cultural Council in encouraging excellence in science and arts to increase the efficient and positive use of knowledge.

Once again I welcome you to Tartu and wish the time you spend here be full of inspiring experiences and encounters.

Professor Alar Karis
Rector
University of Tartu

Introduction

The World Cultural Council (WCC) is an international organization founded in 1981, the ultimate goal of which is to foster efficient and positive use of knowledge and to promote relationships among people, nations and governments, seeking for a true understanding based on respect for ideology, opinion, religion, race and gender.

One of the main activities of the WCC is to grant the “Albert Einstein” World Award of Science, the “José Vasconcelos” World Award of Education and the “Leonardo da Vinci” World Award of Arts to outstanding personalities whose work has had a constructive and far-reaching impact.

The dedicated work of the Council´s members has produced a long list of distinguished prize-winners, selected with an accurate appreciation of their merits. All of these have received their accolade in the academic setting of the universities and institutions throughout the world that have hosted the award ceremonies. As a means to this end, we focus on the academic and cultural vanguard of today’s world, seeking to enhance relations among prominent people and institutions worldwide.

The World Cultural Council is headed by a directing body with a President, Vice-President, Executive Director and Secretary General. It also has an Interdisciplinary Committee composed of top-ranking international names in science, education and art. The members of the Council include several Nobel laureates.

28 Award ceremony

WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

The "Albert Einstein" World Award of Science was created as a means of recognition to those men and women who have accomplished scientific and technological achievements which have brought progress to science and ensuing benefit to mankind.

The "Leonardo da Vinci" World Award of Arts is conferred upon a renowned artist, sculptor, writer, poet, cinematographer, photographer, architect, musician or other performing artist, whose work constitutes a significant contribution to the artistic legacy of the world.

The World Award laureates will receive:

- a Diploma
- a Commemorative Medal
- an Award Cheque

The distinctive characteristic of the "Albert Einstein" World Award of Science lies in the fact that each year's laureate is selected by the Interdisciplinary Committee of the Council, which is made up of highly acknowledged scientists from across the globe.

The qualifying jury for the "Leonardo da Vinci" World Award of Arts is composed of internationally renowned art connoisseurs, authorities and members of the World Cultural Council.

2011 Albert Einstein WORLD AWARD OF SCIENCE

Geoffrey Alan Ozin

The World Cultural Council will present the 2011 "ALBERT EINSTEIN" World Award of Science to Professor Geoffrey Alan Ozin, Canada Research Chair and Distinguished University Professor University of Toronto.

The members of the Interdisciplinary Committee have chosen Professor Ozin as the winner of the 2011 "ALBERT EINSTEIN" World Award of Science for his pioneering accomplishments in the field of nanochemistry that have helped to define and establish the rapidly expanding discipline, which has now become the cornerstone of modern chemistry.

As one of the foremost architects of nanochemistry, he managed to predict how nanomaterials would bring about the "nanotechnology revolution".

For more than four decades, Professor Ozin has embraced a multidisciplinary approach to the synthesis of nanomaterials, applying it to physics, materials science, engineering, biology and medicine to solve a variety of problems.

His career's work, which includes pioneering studies of new classes of nanomaterials, nanoporous materials, nanophotonic crystals and most recently nanomachines, epitomizes how cutting-edge research in nanochemistry can be effectively directed towards tackling contemporary challenges in nanotechnology through novel, practical solutions applied to a whole variety of fields.

The group of scientists and students led by Professor Ozin have created nanoscale architectures able to control electrons and photons in unprecedented ways. Several applications are foreseen for the fruits of his nanomaterials research, including greater efficiency solar cells for clean energy generation, more efficacious photocatalysts to clean up environmental pollutants, full colour energy conserving displays, improved banknote and product authentification devices, optical circuits for more powerful computers, and the development of futuristic nanomachines for medical applications, such as chemically-powered targeted drug delivery vehicles for cancer therapy.

Geoffrey Ozin has also been a leader in education, taking generations of students far beyond the traditional chemistry syllabus. As a renowned educator he has published the best selling undergraduate text book *Concepts in Nanochemistry* (VCH-Wiley, 2009) and graduate textbook (*Nanochemistry: A Chemical Approach to Nanomaterials*, RSC, 2009). They are now both widely adopted around the world for teaching nanochemistry.

Over the span of his career, he has continued to push back boundaries and enrich knowledge in the field of chemistry. He has published 625 articles in top-ranking journals, garnering over 25,000 citations.

Professor Ozin has won numerous awards for his contributions to chemistry, including the most recent 2010 Premier Discovery Prize for Natural Sciences and Engineering, the highest honour that the Province of Ontario can bestow upon one of its scientists. He currently holds the unique rank of Distinguished University Professor at the University of Toronto, a tribute bestowed on only 0.1% of the 3000 faculty.

The significance, timeliness and technological relevance of Professor Ozin's work and the knowledge transfer to academic, government and industrial scientists around the globe has brought true benefit to humankind through numerous inventions and innovations.

2011 Leonardo da Vinci WORLD AWARD OF ARTS

Todd Siler

The World Cultural Council will present the 2011 "LEONARDO DA VINCI" World Award of Arts to Todd Siler, visual artist, writer, inventor and polymath.

This recognition is for his extraordinarily creative and innovative contributions to contemporary and visual arts, for stimulating creativity, inspiring innovation and uniting art and science to enrich the experience of creative learning.

It is a prize granted to Todd Siler for his revolutionary work in stimulating human creativity, expressed in his original art works, his inspired publications, in particular his books *Think like a Genius* (Bantam Books, 1997) and *Breaking the Mind Barrier* (Simon and Schuster, 1990; Touchstone Books, 1992) and his incredibly extensive educational work. His lifelong development and practice of "Art-Science," a process he created in 1975, seeks to fully integrate the arts and sciences towards advancing humankind, strengthening civil society, and improving the state of the world while creating a sustainable future. There are now over 30,000 organizations worldwide using the ArtScience process, principles and practices.

Todd has produced a rich corpus of paintings, drawings, collages and other works, including large-scale public pieces, which embody his original ideas on the connections between art and science.

In 1975, Dr. Siler invented the Metaphorming process, which is a set of universal creativity and communication tools for realizing human potential. The process enables people to think, create, communicate, and perform at their highest level to achieve their goals. In addition, he has created various types of educational software, such as *Think Like a Genius*, and holds various patents on a range of inventions. Todd Siler received his Ph.D. in Interdisciplinary Studies in Psychology and Art from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; in 1986, he became the first and only visual artist to receive a doctorate from the Institute. He is a member of the board of directors for the Foundation for Human Potential in Chicago, and an International Advisory Board Member for the World Knowledge Forum in Seoul, Korea, as well as a Forum Fellow and presenter at the 1999 and 2001 Annual Meetings of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

For over 25 years, Todd Siler has presented numerous keynote addresses, lectures and workshops throughout the world on creativity, innovation, collaborative learning, informal learning, and other related topics. His multiple lectures have explored the possibilities of applying arts-based learning tools to advance art-science-technology innovations and educational initiatives; they were delivered to specific and general audiences at leading museums, cultural centers and schools for the arts and sciences.

Internationally recognized as a visual artist, Todd Siler´s art has been represented over the past 30 years by one of the premiere art galleries in the world, Ronald Feldman Fine Arts in New York City. His artworks are in numerous private and public collections, including The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, The Metropolitan Museum of Art (20th Century Collection), The Museum of Modern Art, The Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City, The Israel Museum in Jerusalem, The Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow and the Belsar Verlag Print Archives in Stuttgart and Zurich, among many others. Mr. Siler has spent his life teaching us, through his artwork, workshops and lectures, as well as his publications and inventions, how to use the creativity locked up in our brain. As Robert W. Galvin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Motorola Inc., comments, "Todd inspires us to energize the least used talent of our brain: exceptional creativity".

Chronology of Award Ceremonies of the World Cultural Council

2010	TOLUCA	MEXICO	"Adolfo López Mateos" Great Hall	AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO STATE / GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO STATE
2009	LIÈGE	BELGIUM	Academic Hall	UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE
2008	PRINCETON, NJ	USA	Richardson Auditorium, Alexander Hall	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
2007	MONTERREY	MEXICO	University Theatre	AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF NUEVO LEON
2006	MEXICO CITY	MEXICO	Manuel M. Ponce Hall, Palace of Fine Arts	NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
2005	SALTILLO	MEXICO	Fernando Soler City Theatre	ANTONIO NARRO AGRICULTURAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY
2004	LIÈGE	BELGIUM	Amphithéâtres de l'Europe	UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE
2003	HELSINKI	FINLAND	National Archives of Finland	UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI/ FINNISH SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AND LETTERS / NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF FINLAND
2002	DUBLIN	IRELAND	Trinity College	UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN
2001	UTRECHT	THE NETHER-LANDS	Academiegebouw Hall	UTRECHT UNIVERSITY
2000	JOHANNESBURG	SOUTH AFRICA	Great Hall	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND
1999	TRONDHEIM	NORWAY	Main Building	NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
1998	WELLINGTON	NEW ZEALAND	Hunter Building	VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
1997	BANGKOK	THAILAND	Main Auditorium	CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
1996	OXFORD	UK	Voltaire Room	OXFORD UNIVERSITY
1995	MEXICO CITY	MEXICO	Palacio de Bellas Artes	INBA, CONACULTA, PALACIO DE BELLAS ARTES
1994	CHAMBERY	FRANCE	Convention Centre "Le Manege"	CODATA/ ICSU/ UNESCO
1993	MEXICO CITY	MEXICO	Palacio de Bellas Artes	PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC
1992	OTTAWA	CANADA	Lester B. Pearson Building	NATIONAL RESEACH COUNCIL
1991	CANBERRA	AUSTRALIA	Chancellor's Building	AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
1990	ZURICH	SWITZERLAND	Cupola Room	EIDGENÖSSISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE
1989	CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	USA	Edgerton Lecture Hall	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
1988	MEXICO CITY	MEXICO	Palace of Fine Arts	INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
1987	HEIDELBERG	GERMANY	Alte Aula	UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG
1986	GUADALAJARA	MEXICO	Teatro Degollado	UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA
1985	STOCKHOLM	SWEDEN	Kollegiesalen	ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
1984	MONTERREY	MEXICO	Auditorio San Pedro	WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU –

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS COMBINED WITH WORLD-CLASS SCIENCE

The University of Tartu (UT) is the only classical university in Estonia and the one belonging to the top 5% of the world's best universities. Founded in 1632 by King Gustav II Adolf of Sweden, it is one of the oldest universities in Eastern Europe. With its nearly 18,000 students and 1,700 academic staff, UT's goal is to pursue world-class research and high-quality education, working in international collaboration. As Estonia's national university, the University of Tartu also beares the responsibility for the development of the Estonian nation and culture.

The research and teaching work of the university's nine faculties, four colleges and several research and development institutions is grouped into four main areas: *realia et naturalia, medicina, socialia* and *humaniora*.

The University of Tartu accounts for more than half of Estonia's national research output, including over 800 science projects led by UT, over 2,700 publications authored or co-authored by UT researchers,

and around 100 doctoral degrees conferred by the university each year. UT research projects receive approximately 50% of total annual allocations the state makes available to research.

The university's research groups are involved in many cooperation projects with top scientists and research institutions all over the world. UT is a member of Coimbra Group, an association of European multidisciplinary universities of high international standards and venerable traditions. UT is also a member of Utrecht Network, the Baltic Sea Region Universities Network and the Baltic University Programme which links more than 180 universities in 14 countries bordering the Baltic Sea.

UT aims to be part of the global research and development process and to contribute to the development of society by solving practical problems in Estonia and the world. In pursuit of this aim, UT cooperates with other universities, governmental institutions, local authorities and businesses. For example, Science Park (Technology Park) was founded as a partnership between the city of Tartu, Tartu County, the Estonian University of Life Sciences and the UT Institute of Physics.

The Estonian Genome Project promotes genetic research and collects data on the health and heredity of Estonia's population. The data bank of the

Genome Project now includes information on 5% of the country's adult population. As such, it amounts a body of data that is highly attractive for researchers. The Genome Project has put Estonia among the few countries on the world map of genetic research.

The UT Library contains 3.7 million stock units and offers access to numerous electronic journals and research databases. It is the largest and most representative scientific library in Estonia. The wide array of resources at the disposal of UT's museums, newly renovated Old Observatory and the Botanical Gardens is also available for research and teaching. The university's success in research and development is based on its academic competence, modern infrastructure and the extensive internal and external collaboration networks of the university's research teams and units.

According to Essential Science Indicators, in the recent years the University of Tartu has belonged to top 1% of the world in the following fields: chemistry, clinical medicine, botany and animal sciences, environmental sciences and ecology, general social sciences; materials science and life sciences as also in biology and biochemistry.

The university's research and development activities also focus on ensuring the continuation of Estonia's national culture and independence, on supporting the development of Estonian society, on improving public health, on innovation, on promoting research-intensive business ventures and on raising public awareness of scientific research and its results.

As Estonia's national university, UT strives to preserve and develop the Estonian language and culture, offering the best research possibilities in the field of Estonian and other Finno-Ugric languages.

In addition to furthering fundamental research and research-based teaching, the aim of the University of Tartu is to turn intellectual capital into innovative technologies and products, and to apply it in knowledge-intensive development work.

As befits a venerable university town, academic traditions form an integral part of sudent life in Tartu. The life of the city is enriched by the student events that take place throughout the year, culminating in the Spring and Autumn Student Days. Student traditions are carried from the university to the city's streets, with events taking place everywhere in the city. Tartu residents are not annoyed when the bronze heads of their cultural and academic heroes are shampooed by students in Toome Hill park. There is, for example, Karl Ernst von Baer, the discoverer of mammalian ovum, and Kristjan Jaak Peterson, one of the most famous Estonian poets. Everyone here gets his treatment.

The present-day University of Tartu is a worthy successor to the traditions passed down from earlier times, and preserves its position as the largest and most successful university in Estonia.

TARTU –

ANCIENT UNIVERSITY TOWN WITH A UNIQUE SPIRIT

Tartu, with its thousand-year history and exciting cultural heritage, is one of the oldest settlements in the Baltic States.

The first settlements in Tartu County date back approximately 10,000 years, to the melting of the continental ice sheet. Finno-Ugric peoples presumably arrived here from the south. Tartu became one of the biggest and wealthiest centres in Southern Estonia in ancient times.

A stronghold, erected on Toome Hill in the heart on Tartu, was conquered by the forces of Prince Yaroslav the Wise of Kyiv in 1030. In the same year, Tartu was first mentioned in writing.

Tartu, with its strategic location, connecting the trading route between East and West, grew into a wealthy commercial city and a member of the Hanseatic League. Many rulers have desired the lands and riches of this area: Tartu County was first

seized by the Russians during the Livonian War; then the county yielded to the supremacy of Poland; and 1625 was the year when “the good old Swedish days” began.

During the Swedish era, in 1632, a university was established in Tartu, which has shaped the appearance of the city ever since and made it a reputable centre of research and education. As a consequence of the Great Northern War, the supremacy of the Russian Empire was established in Tartu County. This era was favourable to Tartu as a university town – the classical main building of the university, which is still standing today, was constructed, placing Tartu on the world map.

In the mid-19th century, Tartu and the county became one of the centres of the National Awakening. The key event of the awakening was the first nationwide Estonian Song Festival, held in Tartu in 1869. The song festival tradition is celebrated to this day. On 2 February 1920, the Tartu Peace Treaty was signed between the Republic of Estonia and Soviet Russia.

Under Soviet occupation following WW II, Tartu remained virtually closed to foreign visitors until 1990. Until the 1980s, foreign tourists could not stay here overnight due to the enormous military airfield located in the town.

Today's Tartu can be proud of its neo-classical town hall, the impressive main building of the university and the unique St. John's Church, which is famed for its terracotta sculptures. The buildings and monuments on Toome Hill and Tartu's Old Observatory speak of the glorious history of the university. The viewing platforms at the old Dome Cathedral afford magnificent views over the city and river.

Today, Tartu is a city of youth, with approximately 23,000 students. With a total of about 100,000 inhabitants, that makes every fifth person a student.

Tartu may be regarded as the cultural capital of Southern Estonia.

In the city there are different festivals for each season, beckoning visitors from near and far. During the Tartu Love Film Festival tARTuFF, held in August, Town Hall Square transforms into an open-air cinema. Vanemuine, Estonia's oldest national theatre, invites you to plays and concerts almost every night.

The Hanseatic Days bring medieval Tartu back to life, while song and dance festivals invite thousands of people to the Song Festival Ground and in December the city becomes a truly Nordic Christmas town.

ESTONIA –

THE LAND OF FORESTS AND WiFi

Estonia is a country of contrasts. Such pristine and untouched nature is found only in few places in Europe. A few hundred metres off the highway you can find yourself in virgin forests, where wolves, bears and lynx roam free. A large proportion of Estonia's territory is designated as natural protected areas. At the same time, Estonia is one of the vanguards of technological development. Estonians invented the world-famous free internet telephone service, Skype.

Estonia lies on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea, south of Finland, bordering Russia to the east and Latvia to the south. Covering 45,227 km² and containing 1.36 million people as inhabitants, it is a multifaceted country with a rich history and diverse culture, rooted in centuries of tradition, much of which is still in evidence today.

Wireless internet is available even on buses and trains. On small farms deep in the forest, news of the world arrive via internet; there is no need to drive to town to buy your newspapers. On a child's first day at school, he carries a bouquet of asters for his teacher along with his book of ABCs. But there will also be a mobile telephone in his pocket. For every 100 Estonians, there are 120 mobile phones!

Estonians are one of the longest-settled European peoples, whose forebears, known as the "comb pottery" people, lived on the south-eastern shores of the Baltic Sea over 5,000 years ago. After centuries of Danish, Swedish, German, and Russian rule, Estonia attained independence in 1918. Forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1940 – an action never recognized by the US – it regained its freedom in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since the last Russian troops left in 1994, Estonia has been free to promote economic and political ties with Western Europe. It joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004. On January 1st 2011 Estonia became a proud member on EU economical and financial union, replacing its national currency, Estonian kroons, with euros.

Despite the compact size, each region of Estonia has its own distinctive character. Visitors will find fens and forests, virgin bogs, over 1,400 lakes, and 3,794 kilometres of coastline marked by bays and straits. The country has around 1,500 islands and islets, numerous rivers and streams and an unspoilt landscape characterised by colourful cities, histori-

cal villages and towns, dotted with manor houses, castles and traditional thatched dwellings.

Estonia's capital, Tallinn, is also Europe's oldest capital and its Old Town is one of Europe's best-preserved walled medieval cities. The northern coastline, on which Tallinn is located, is characterized by high limestone cliffs, spouting numerous waterfalls, and white sandy beaches nestled in the dense pine forests.

Tartu, located in southern Estonia, is the country's second largest city, a university town that is hosting this year's World Cultural Council Award Ceremony. Tartu is Estonia's centre of science and education since 1632, when Swedish King Gustav II Adolf established the University of Tartu. Today the university still remains the face and function of the city.

In Tartu, you can board a gorbellied barge which smells of pine tar and it will carry you east on the river Emajõgi ("Mother River" literally) as far as Estonia's biggest lake, Peipus.

With the peaceful rhythms of Tartu come good thoughts, which is why the city refers to itself as the "City of Good Thoughts".

Estonia's eastern border is mainly marked by the vast shoreline of Lake Peipus (Europe's fifth largest lake), studded with a string of villages known for their smoked fish, cucumbers and the best onions in the country. In the southeast corner of Estonia lies the Setu Kingdom, where from time to time a new king, God's vice-regent on earth, is elected, as well as the brewmeister, vodka maker and other essential positions. During the holidays, the Setus sing around the Orthodox church, the men wearing long boots and the women weighted down with kilos of silver jewellery around their necks.

To the west is the juniper-clad coastline and the numerous islands of Estonia's archipelago, the largest islands being Saaremaa, Hiiumaa, Muhumaa and Kihnu, characterised by wooden windmills and traditional log buildings with thatched roofs that practically brush the ground. The homes of Koguva, Muhu Island's most naturally preserved coastal village, are surrounded by two-hundred-year-old stone walls reaching the height of two metres.

On Kihnu Island, the local women ride motorcycles with sidecars, their brightly coloured, striped national folk costumes flapping in the wind. Part of the traditional striped skirt from western Estonia was used in the design of the brochure in your hand. Kihnu's unique folk culture is found on the UNESCO world heritage list.

Estonia is the land of forests and boulders. As much as half of Estonia's territory is forested. A horizon without forest can only be found in towns or by the sea. Estonia leads Europe in the number of great boulders and enormous stones. Estonia is third in the number of bogs and second in the number of plant species (seventy-six!) contained in a single square metre of medow grasslands. Estonians are so connected to their nature that most everyone has a favourite boulder, a giant tree, or a forest lake – old acquaintances to be visited again and again.

The four season make Estonian nature versatile: summer with it's lush verdure, autumn's passionate display of colour, winter's snow and frost and spring's budding nature and birdsong.

From nature, traditions and centuries of history to Skype, Arvo Pärt and world famous song and dance festivals – Estonia is a small but diverse country where medieval meets modern and hundreds of years of history can be accessed by wireless internet everywhere. Positively surprising!

WCC
WORLD CULTURAL COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU
1632

R.S.V.P.

World Cultural Council
10221 MEX
PO BOX 025385
Miami, FL 33102-5385
USA

www.consejoculturalmundial.org
www.ut.ee