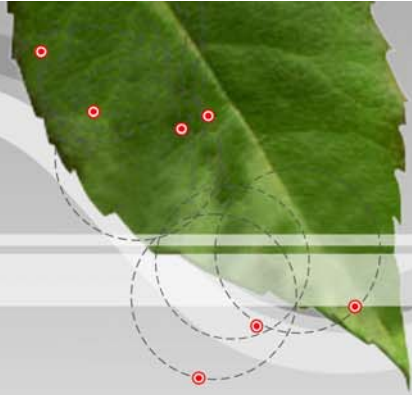




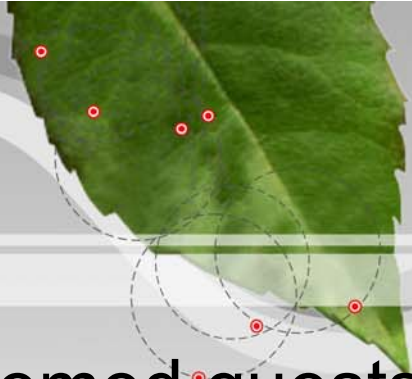
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WELCOME

of the ISPRS summer school
**»Theory and application of laser
scanning«.**

Ljubljana, 2.7.2007



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Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering

Esteemed guests,
Dear students,
Dear colleagues,
It is a great honour for me to greet you all at the summer school “Theory and Application of Laser Scanning”, organised by teachers and students of the Department of Geodetic Engineering at the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering, University of Ljubljana.



I am glad have the opportunity to greet you in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia.

Measuring by the size Slovenia is a small Country.

However, it is a diverse and beautiful country worth visiting.

I hope you will have the opportunity to get to know at least some parts of our country.

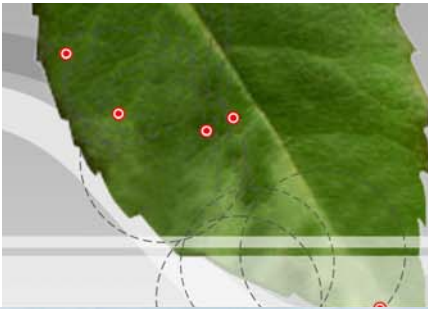


Slovenia

20,273 km²

2,000,000 residents





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Lake of Bled



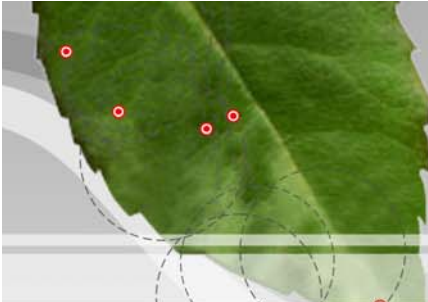
Adriatic Sea



Lake of Bohinj



Sečovlje Salina Nature Park



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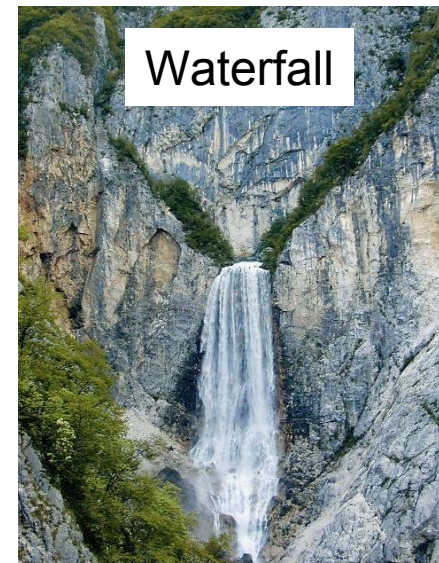
Predjama castle



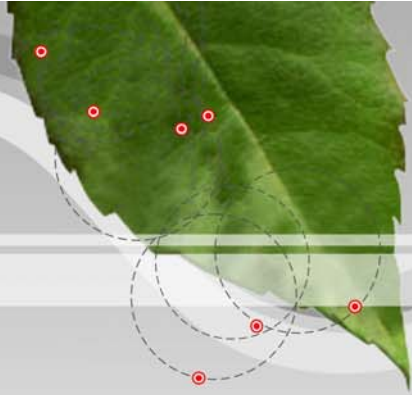
Julian alps



Postojna cave



Waterfall



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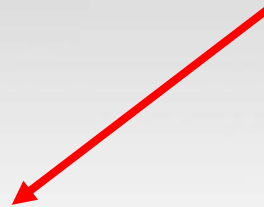
According to a legend, Ljubljana was established by the mythological Greek hero Jason, who stole golden fleece to king Aites, and then fled with his comrades Argonauts on the ship Argo across the Black Sea up the rivers Danube and Sava all the way to Ljubljanica. At the source of the river Ljubljanica Jason fought and killed a marshland monster – dragon. Today dragon resides on the top of the castle tower in the Ljubljana coat-of-arms.



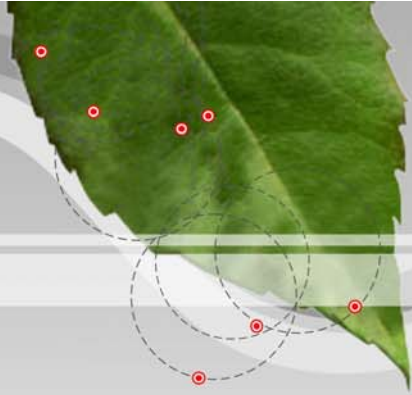
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Jason, Aites,
Argonauts, Argo

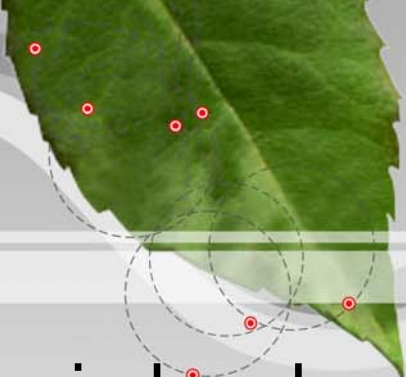


A marshland monster – dragon.



14 years after Christ was born, a Roman settlement emerged in the area of today's Ljubljana, called Iulia Aemona (Emona). Slavic ancestors arrived in this territory at the end of the 6th century.





Slovenia has been member of the European Union for more than three years now.

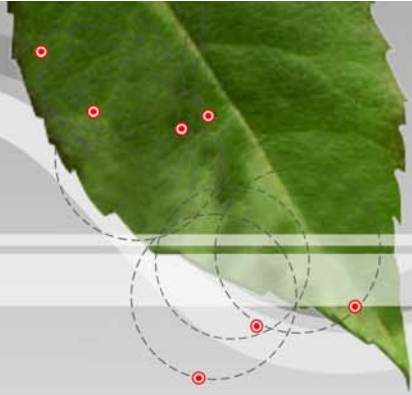
In 1821 European sovereigns found it appropriate to convene a congress of the Holy Alliance in Ljubljana, In this quiet town, where paths cross and where people meet.



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In memory of a congress of the Holy Alliance in 1821 one of the central squares in Ljubljana was named Congress Square.



In the first half of the 19th century Ljubljana was the town where our poet, **Dr. France Prešeren** (1800 – 1849), created his works that are as important to Slovenians as William Shakespeare works are for English.





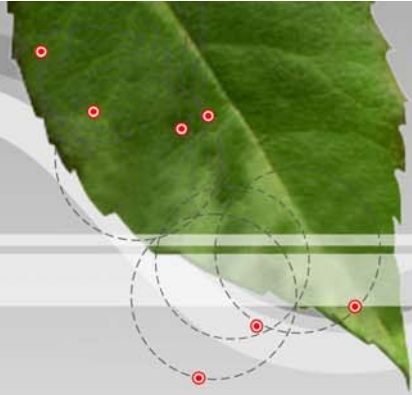
His famous poem A Toast is the Slovenian national anthem.

ZDRAVLJICA

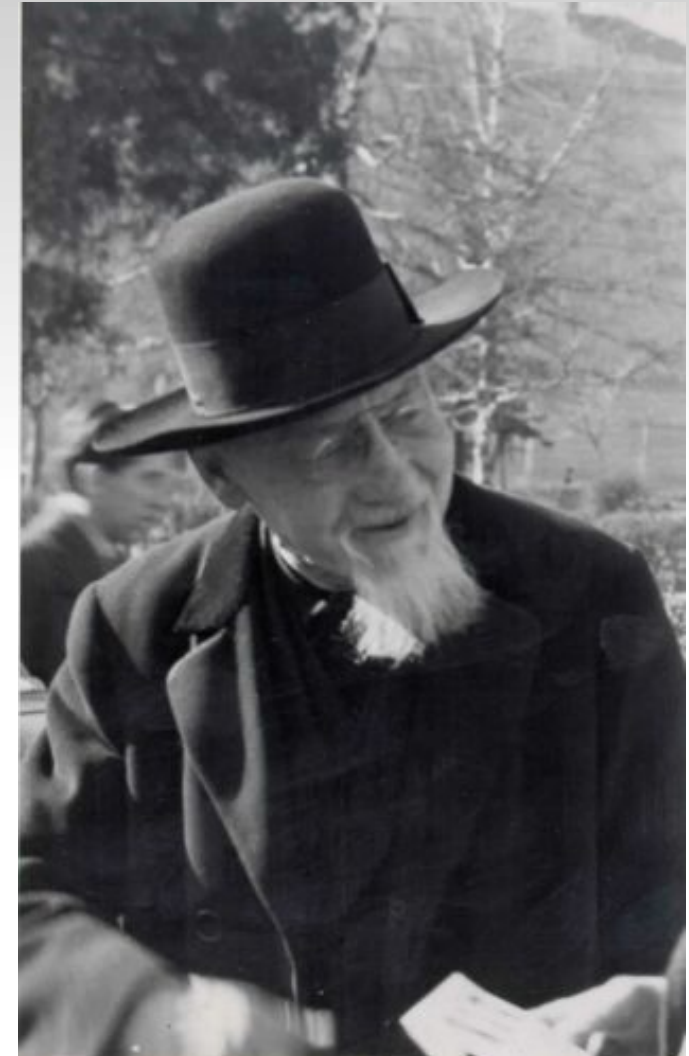
*Žive naj vsi narodi,
ki hrepene dočakat dan,
da, koder sonce hodi,
prepir iz sveta bo pregnan,
ko rojak
prost bo vsak,
ne vrag, le sosed bo mejak!*

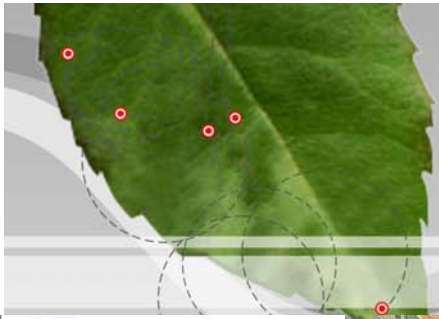
A TOAST

*God's blessing on all nations,
Who long and work for that bright day,
When o'er earth's habitations
No war, no strife shall hold its sway;
Who long to see
That all men free
No more shall foes, but neighbours be*



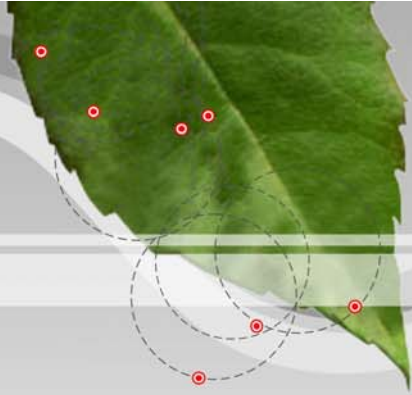
Contemporary Ljubljana was in the first half of the 20th Century strongly affected by a citizen of Ljubljana, the great European architect **Jože Plečnik** (1872 -1957), who gave the town a special imprint with his very personal architectural work.





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Today the people of Ljubljana, as well as numerous visitors, say that Ljubljana, with about 280,000 inhabitants, is a city on a human scale. Although Ljubljana belongs to mid-sized European towns, it preserves the friendliness of a smaller town, and has at the same time everything that can be found in large capitals. Ljubljana is a city of culture, home of numerous theatres, museums and galleries, and is proud of its philharmonics, one of the oldest in the world.



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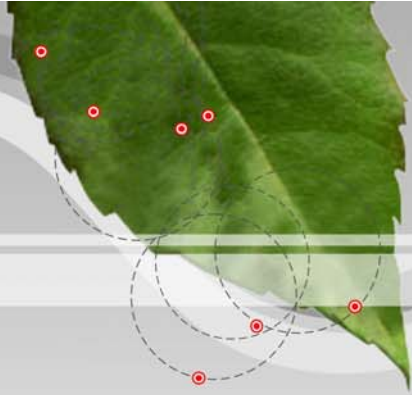
1701

Honorary members of Academia philharmonicorum were among others composers such as Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms, as well as the violinist Paganini.



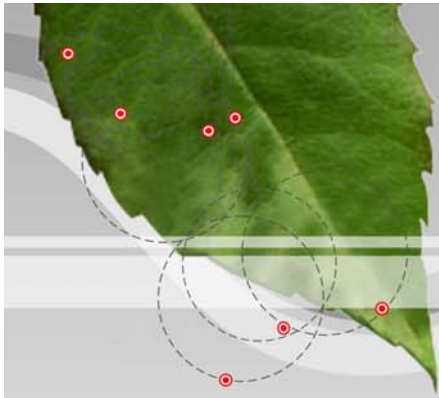
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The first impression that a visitor normally forms about Ljubljana is that it is a city of youth, characterised by almost 60,000 students of the University of Ljubljana.

According to its size - 3 academies, 22 faculties and 1 higher school – the University of Ljubljana is one of the largest universities in Europe. It is at the same time one of the youngest, as it was founded in 1919.



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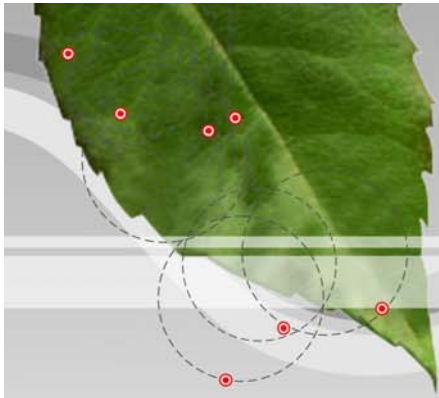
1919

Administration
of the University
of Ljubljana



However, already in the 18th century there were two schools educating surveyors active in Carniola.

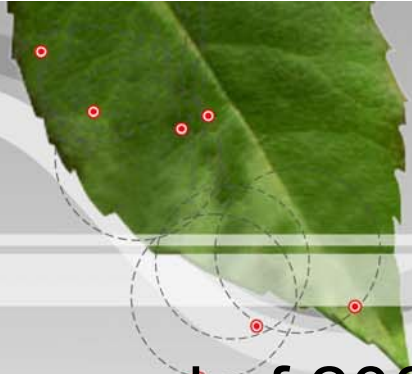
The first was at the administration of the Mercury Mine in Idrija, and the second one was the Ljubljana Lyceum.



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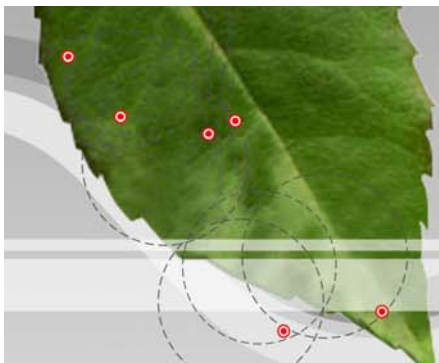


Building of
Faculty of Civil and
Geodetic Engineering
since 1969



By the end of 2006, at our Faculty 5486 students finished one or another type of graduate study, 282 finished their master's degrees and 169 their PhD degrees.

Of them, at the Department of Geodetic Engineering 1505 students finished the 3 or 4 year study, 92 were awarded the master's and 32 the PhD degree.

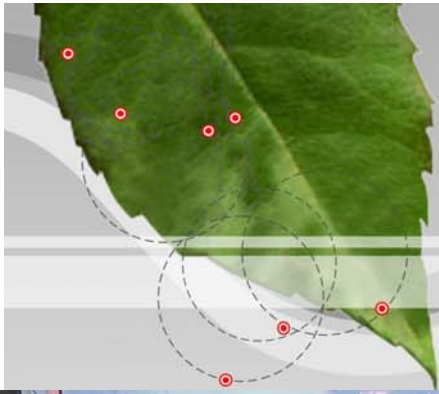


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1919 - 2006

graduate study	master's degrees	PhD degrees
5486	182	169
1505	92	32




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At the moment there are more than 2000 students at our Faculty, and 396 of them are students of geodetic engineering in the 3 and 4 year programs, 11 in postgraduate study of geodetic engineering and 48 in the Interdisciplinary postgraduate study of spatial and urban planning.



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The Faculty employs 206 people,
52 of them are university teachers,
33 are assistants and 14 laboratory workers.
With further 15 contractual teachers and
co-workers they cover five graduate and
6 postgraduate studies.



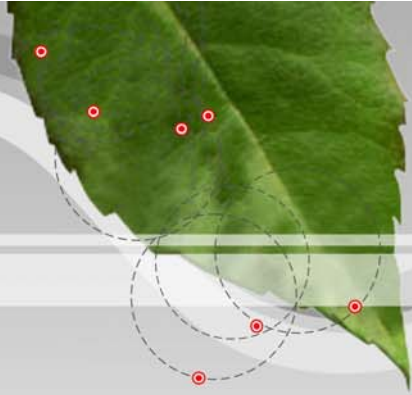
For every Faculty, as well as for ours – Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering – the largest recognition is to assure its graduates employment after study as well as successful careers at home and internationally.

It is also a great recognition for a faculty when respected teachers teach there, as they have an important role in the professional as well as personal development of a young person.



In the time when the first teaching contents of surveying were defined in the Ljubljana Lyceum, **Gabrijel Gruber** (1740-1805), a Jesuit, builder and politician played an important role.

He finished his life path in Russia as advisor to the Emperor Paul I, as rector of the Jesuit collegium in St. Petersburg and as supreme head of the Jesuit Order in Russia.



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Gruber changed the appearance of Ljubljana by building the (Gruber Canal) drainage channel.





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One of the students of Grubar in the area of surveying and cartography was also the later world famous mathematician **Jurij Vega**.

In **1794** his most important work was published in **Leipzig**, called *Treasury of all Logarithms* (*Thesaurus logarithmorum completus*).

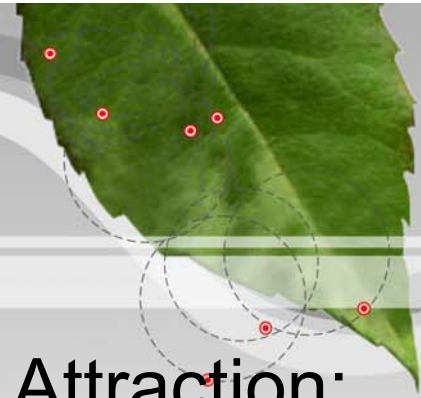


1789 Vega achieved a world record when he calculated π to 140 places, of which the first 126 were correct

$$\pi = 4 \left(5 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{7} + 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{3}{79} \right)$$



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Attraction:

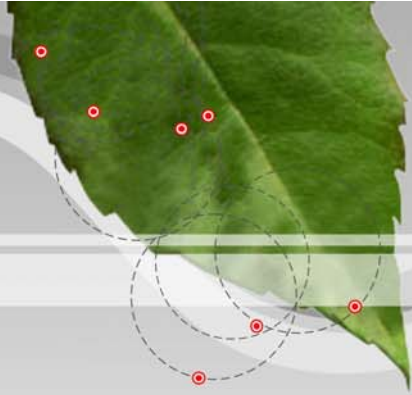
Vega is an eroded lunar crater that is located in the southeastern part of the Moon, named after Slovenian mathematician Jurij Vega.



Jurij Vega, 50 Slovenian Tolars (1992)



- I wish all the participants – lecturers and students – successful stay in Slovenia. I am convinced that the summer school will be interesting and well organised.
- I wish to thank Dr. Mojca Kosmatin Fras – the Chairperson, Anka Lisec – the Secretary of the organising committee, and the Chairperson of the Organisation of geodetic students Urša Renko to have enabled this gathering here in Ljubljana.



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Thank you for your attention!

Prof. Bojan Majes, Ph.D.
Dean